Soviet Union

Military Affairs

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91UM0576A Moscow SOBESEDNIK in Russian No 8, Feb 91 p 4

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union D.T. Yazov, USSR minister of defense, by Sergey Romanovskiy on the occasion of Soviet Army Day; place and date not given: "USSR Minister of Defense Dmitriy Yazov: 'For Some Reason, I End Up Being the Fall Guy"]

[Text] It appears that "February meetings" between SOBESEDNIK and the leadership of the Ministry of Defense are becoming a tradition. How does the life of the Soviet Army go on? What changes have occurred in it since we last met? It would be best to discuss this with a competent and honest interlocutor on Soviet 4rmy and Navy Day, such as, for example, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov, USSR minister of defense. However, in today's interview you will not find a word about the eternal problem of hazing [dedovshchina], prospects for switching to a professional army, and its might. Other events, which have little connection with the glorious army holiday but nonetheless directly affect the Armed Forces, have pushed the focus of our attention away from everything else.

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, at present the military is blamed for many offenses: Tbilisi, Baku, Vilnius... Not a single "commotion" goes by without the army.

[Yazov] Perhaps, this is precisely why I was the first one to learn about the incident in Riga. At about 0100 hours, I was awakened by a phone call from the office of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Latvia Godmanis: "They are shooting here, in Riga! Did you give the order?" I asked: "Who is shooting?" "We do not know who, but they are shooting ... "Several minutes later, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee Rubiks called: "They are firing around here. What is happening, Dmitriy Timofeyevich?" After him. the military commissar called: "Somebody is laying aimed fire on the Commissariat!." The voices of all of them trembled, the people were agitated. I said: "Can't you figure out yourselves over there what has happened? Which one of us is in Riga—you or I?" As you know, that night the Riga OMON [Special Missions Militia Detachment] got into a fire fight with the local militia. However, for some reason I ended up being the fall guy. They called Yazov first.

[Romanovskiy] Leep in mind that the fire fight in Latvia occurred just one week after the military seized the Vilnius TV center. Incidentally, what was your response to the events in Lithuania?

[Yazov] Unfavorable. I understood that they would once again drag the Army through the mud. This is why the first thing I did was to call the commander of the Baltic Military District, Colonel General Kuzmin. He is a quiet and steady man. I asked: "Who do you have in Vilnius?"

"General Ovcharov, my deputy." "Where is he now?" "I do not know for sure, but most likely with General Uskhopchik, commander of the Vilnius Division." I got in touch with Ovcharov: "What and why?" He answered: "This is what is happening. Local comrades have approached the division commander, asking him to provide aid and take control of television." "Who approached him?!" "Representatives of the Committee for National Salvation." "Who specifically?"... He fell silent, he did not know. You may not believe this, but I am still not familiar with the personal composition of the Lithuanian Salvation Committee though, perhaps, Uskhopchik has all the names.

[Romanovskiy] Have you talked to him?

[Yazov] I must have called him 50 times by now. He gives me different names all the time.

[Romanovskiy] This is indeed hard to believe. However, did General Uskhopchik at any rate explain to the minister of defense why he ordered that tanks be brought into the city?

[Yazov] He said that he wanted to delimit the confrontation.

[Romanovskiy] By using tanks?!

[Yazov] Yes. As a garrison commander, he is responsible for order in the city. However, there was no need to use tanks in Vilnius, as I see it. After all, even in Baku we did not send a single vehicle into the city. I asked Uskhopchik several times: "Why did you have to deploy tanks? You could have 'delimited' by armored personnel carriers. After all, they cannot be penetrated with a shotgun." I reprimanded him seriously on this account.

[Romanovskiy] What difference is there between tanks and armored personnel carriers? The main point is different: Very soon, they will begin to order paratroopers and military materiel as they order a taxi.

[Yazov] I understand your irony. At present, many democrats believe that the Committee for National Salvation is an unconstitutional organ. Is a strike committee a constitutional organ? However, the latter for some reason has a right to exist, arms workers, and does what it sees fit.

[Romanovskiy] However, striking workers do not solve their problems by using the regular army.

[Yazov] Sergey, we should take into account the situation which has emerged in our country. If you want to support the Army write this: Given general lawlessness, arbitrary rule may be expected of any organization. Landsbergis, who has trampled on the USSR Constitution and the civil rights of thousands of his fellow citizens, has committed an act of lawlessness. His opponents proceed from the Union laws, which they advocate verbally, quite as seldom. It is not surprising that the Army, having found itself between a rock and a hard place, facing chaos, at times violates the law itself.

Of course, the simplest thing to do at present is to hold Uskhopchik responsible: Indeed, he sent tanks to the streets; indeed, he imposed a curfew. However, think about this for a moment: Could it be that my subordinate indeed wanted to restore order in the city and avert still greater bloodshed?

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, at present they talk and write a lot about "black colonels." USSR People's Deputies Petrushenko and Alksnis. I know that you had a serious talk with them

[Yazov] They go overboard to no lesser extent than democrat deputies, but in the other direction. Recall this: Quite recently, the elected representatives of the people did nothing but voted "in favor" and applauded. They have now been given THE RIGHT. The day before yesterday, a deputy came to me, a former soldier, and said: "I would like to visit your dacha." Perhaps, he thought that everything is gold-plated there. However, setting out to detect abuses, he forgot for some reason that entering someone else's dwelling is in itself lawless. Or is it that the deputies can do anything at all?

It is the same with these colonels. Say, Alksnis is a well-read, educated officer; it is a pleasure to talk to him. However, he is combative. He is ready to stick it to the president himself. So to say, don't mess with us! It is possible that my notion of human integrity is oldfashioned, but this is how my mother, an illiterate collective farm member from Siberia, brought up her 10 children. Even having become a minister. I still cannot address a person who is my superior in terms of age or rank in a familiar manner. Indeed, I invited both Alksnis and Petrushenko in for a talk. I asked them: "Do you want to fight?" When they gave me an answer in the affirmative. I advised them to do it in their own name. One represents an election district in Kazakhstan, and another in Latvia. Why speak on behalf of the entire Armed Forces' Besides, modesty will do them good. Otherwise, you hear Petrushenko, Petrushenko everywhere... This name is getting old by now

[Romanovskiv] However, following this meeting. Alksnis told journalists: Yazov smiled, and we understood that in his heart of hearts he was on our side.

[Yazov] You can say what you want about another person's heart, but you can never be sure. Of all their positions, I subscribe only to one—the struggle for preserving the union. I regret that presentations by Alksnis have become more aggressive since we had a talk.

[Romanovskiy] Recently, two of your colleagues, Vadim Bakatin and Eduard Shevardnadze, left ministerial offices. The latter was frequently rebuked for surrendering Soviet positions in Eastern Europe almost without a fight and withdrawing Soviet troops from there too rapidly.

[Yazov] Perhaps, I worked more harmoniously with Shevardnadze than with anyone else. However, we disagreed on quite a few things. You know that at present we are reducing armaments. However, the Americans will be able to come to our country for inspections more often than we will go to their country. Is this fair? Also, why can inspection flights proceed over the Soviet Union, but not over the United States?

Everything is not that simple with Bakatin either. We were stuck for two weeks in Baku with him and ate nothing but sandwiches. He is a man of integrity, a good man. Still, in all honesty: Who transferred the Baltic militia to republic control and made it strictly national? My friend Vadim Viktorovich. Why did he have to sign this treaty with the Estonians? After all, there is the USSR Constitution, and we should act within its framework... I do not think that someone wanted to offend Bakatin. I know that he was offered good positions of responsibility, up to that of vice president. However, Vadim Viktorovich refused. Turn off your tape recorder for a minute, I will say one sentence...

(The recording is interrupted, the minister discusses reasons for Shevardnadze's resignation, and we go on.)

[Romanovskiy] ...so, Dmitriy Timofeyevich, it turns out that the Americans are no longer afraid of us?

[Yazov] Of course, they are. We are also afraid of them. If the Union strikes, there will be no America. If they launch their missiles there will be nothing left of us. This is how we live in fear.

[Romanovskiy] Still, Shevardnadze's prophecy concerning the advent of a dictatorship appears to sound more realistic than World War III.

[Yazov] Listening to him was strange. On the one hand, this person says: Mikhail Sergeyevich is my friend. And... a dictatorship. Tell me who is going to be a dictator? Could the minister of defense be suspected of being power-hungry?

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, nobody is counting you among "hawks." Apparently, there are no such extremists on Gorbachev's team. However, it is common knowledge that there are many conservatively-minded (not to use the word reactionary) military men among senior Soviet generals. For example, many Western observers associate the possibility of a dictatorship coming with one of your deputies. General Kochetov.

[Yazov] My deputies are people's deputies, and they have not shown themselves to be "hawks" in any public presentation at a session or a congress.

[Romanovskiy] Still, do you have differences with Kochetov?

[Yazov] I do not have differences with anyone. I am not a commander who turns a blind eye to failures to carry

out orders or insubordination. As the Ukrainians say, "I said so, and you execute" [published in Ukrainian], end of discussion.

(The minister gently banged his fist against the table, and I involuntarily blurted out this question:)

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, will you be able to keep all of them in check?

[Yazov] We have been so far. However, the shakier the country is the more difficult it becomes. After all, the Army is a copy of our society.

(Reflecting for a moment, my interlocutor added:)

It is difficult for us at present. However, it is even more difficult for the president. He carries the entire burden, all criticism is directed against him. I frequently think: How can I help him? After all, last fall, when the crop was being lost, he did not order me, he just asked: "Help me, do what you can." While journalists gossiped about potatoes (including in SOBESEDNIK), soldiers were digging them up day and night.

[Romanovskiy] Do you communicate with the president often?

[Yazov] Almost every day. I report to him daily on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

[Romanovskiy] However, the president also cares about the military. No sooner had the paint dried on the order you and Pugo issued concerning joint patrols than Gorbachev supported it by a special ukase.

[Yazov] I only signed this order because the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] did not have enough of its own resources

[Romanovskiy] And you did not notice that it runs counter to the USSR Constitution...

[Yazov] It does not. Yours is contrarian logic. When they rob and kill this does not run counter to the Constitution, but as soon as the struggle against crime is stepped up some, it does.

[Romanovskiy] I know that lawyers from the legal administration of the USSR MVD made an unfavorable recommendation on the joint order (to be sure, Pugo signed it anyway). Did military lawyers analyze this document?

[Yazov] Of course. They compared the draft order with the manual at the Administration of Affairs, and they found no variance.

[Romanovskiy] Would it not have been better to compare it with the Constitution?

[Yazov] The Manual of Garrison Duties is a constitutional document. It has been adopted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Servicemen will help militia employees in extreme situations only: for example, when they apprehend armed criminals.

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, why do they need armored personnel carriers?

[Yazov] We do not have other transportation vehicles. Certainly, no one will drive them for no reason—the patrols move on foot. However, if the boys run into some mafia and a fire fight begins—this is, as they say, when you pull out all the stops. You do know what is happening in our country: Weapons change hands, disappear from depots...

[Romanovskiy] At a meeting with the editorial board of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, you admitted that Armenian warrant officers had to be quietly removed from the positions of chiefs of weapons depots. Was there a special directive to this effect?

[Yazov] No. I could not have issued such a directive: This would have been reminiscent of the deportation of the peoples, the year 1937. We had to couch it in general terms: Study the people and retain the worthiest as depot attendants. We did not use the words "Armenians" or "Georgians." However, weapons keep disappearing to this day. Recently, President of Azerbaijan Mutalibov sent me a coded message: Find 160 flame throwers stolen from a military unit. An Armenian is chief of the chemical service there, and an Armenian is the depot chief. I have no proof of their guilt, but the flame throwers are missing nonetheless. At present, the Azeris are sitting there and thinking how many of their houses these flame throwers may incinerate.

[Romanovskiy] During our previous meeting a year ago, you were a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. However, at the 28th congress you, as well as many soldiers of "the old guard," were not elected to the political leadership of the CPSU. Be honest with us: Did the Army succeed in getting rid of the party dictate? Is it any easier for you without this burden?

[Yazov] What can I tell you... I have not noticed that it is easier.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The law does not require that a journalist have an interview endorsed by the person interviewed. However, our correspondent proposed to D.T. Yazov to meet again and proofread the galleys in order to avoid inaccuracies. Such a meeting took place. Having assessed the interview favorably on the whole, the minister asked Chief of the Press Center of the Ministry of Defense Major General G.P. Kashuba to refine some details. Unfortunately, Gennadiy Panteleyevich approached this crucial assignment so "creatively" that, as a result of his corrections, it was difficult to grasp the original meaning of the words of the minister. For example, the point of view of the minister concerning the Lithuanian events was considerably abridged, and a negative evaluation of

the actions of General Uskhopchik by Yazov disappeared. Another correction which grossly distorted the words and position of the minister was also made. Moreover, the pen of the vigilant general swept even the words of our correspondent. Alas, this is reminiscent of the times when the newspaper not only could be left without an answer but also deprived of the very right to a question.

Of course, the chief of the press center of the Ministry of Defense is entitled to his own view of the events, and he may disagree with his bosses on some points. However, since we, after all, interviewed the USSR minister of defense rather than the chief, the editorial board of SOBESEDNIK decided to omit the corrections made by the journalist-general. Having read this interview as it was recorded on tape, you will certainly appreciate the sincerity and straightforwardness of our interlocutor.

We congratulate Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov and his Army on the forthcoming professional holiday and hope that in February 1992 we will meet with the minister of defense again, as we have agreed.

Moiseyev: 'Massed Offensive on Our Army' 91UM05704 Moscow PRAVITELSTVENNYY

91CM05/04 Moscow PRAVITELSTVENNY) VESTNIK in Russian No 9, Feb 91 pp 10-11

[Interview with General of the Army M. Moiseyev, first deputy USSR defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, by L. Chernenko, "on the eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day": place not given: "Defense: Roots and Crown"]

[Text] This could not have been foreseen even by the most consummate military strategists. A massed offensive on our Army has begun. Not from the West, not from the East, but from left and right. It is to be found in the "parade of sovereignties" and in the "war of laws," at mass meetings, in papers which have "turned yellow," and on the television screen. A routine redeployment of units is declared to be preparations for a military coup. Joint patrolling, steps toward dictatorship. On our own territory Soviet soldiers are called "occupation forces."

The events in this "military theater," unforeseen by any strategic plans, are at times resulting in tragedies, at times, in calamity, and sometimes, in farce. But even under these difficult conditions, under the fire of criticism, the vast army mechanism continues to operate meticulously. Missile launcher crewmen, air defense men, and pilots are performing their operational duty. Drills are proceeding according to plan, and field training exercises are being conducted. The Army is in a state of combat readiness from A to Z. On the eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day, our correspondent met with General of the Army M. Moiseyev, first deputy USSR defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

[Chernenko] Mikhail Alekseyevich! Under the conditions of the growth of distrust in the authorities, the crisis in the economy, the sharply increased separatism

and interethnic conflicts, the Army remains one of the few structures continuing to operate precisely. How is this being achieved? Could the Army, without resorting to force, be a factor of stabilization of the situation in the country?

[Moiseyev] There has been no shortage of late of fore-casts of the future of our state, pessimistic included. Many people believe that the domestic political situation is approaching the critical mark beyond which the collapse of the state structure and economic cataclysms will inevitably follow. In my view, the most dangerous of all the social upheavals for our society is the bloodshed in the attempts to untie the knots of interethnic conflicts. Under these conditions formations and units of the USSR Armed Forces, which have operated in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs authorities and interior forces, have been called in to protect the lives, honor, and dignity of USSR citizens, of national minorities, as a rule, and maintain public order.

It is well known that the main purpose of the army of a state with any social and political system is to provide for its external security. At the same time, however, the army, possessing great human and technical resources, has always participated actively in the solution of various problems of society—from the elimination of the consequences of natural and environmental disasters through the accomplishment of national economic assignments. And it has to be said that this army activity has not evoked the discontent of anyone and that no one has cited articles of laws on the wrongful nature of enlisting the armed forces in the harvesting or the rescue of earthquake victims.

The reaction to the armed forces' operations in respect to the protection of legality and law and order has been entirely different. As a result a negative attitude toward the Army has been formed in a short space of time by the efforts of certain mass media, pacifist sentiments are being propagandized actively, and there are incessant political attempts to pull apart the armed forces into national apartments and counterpose to the Army the people also. All this is evidence that the leaders of various political currents and their supporters recognize the significance of the Army as a guarantor of the stability of society and statehood and are for this reason, for the achievement of their selfish interests, exerting considerable effort to break down the unity of army structure.

The mechanism of the stability of the USSR Armed Forces is simple. Each structure, an army structure included, has a certain content characterized by the aims and tasks and methods of their accomplishment. The purpose, aims and tasks of the USSR Armed Forces are determined by the USSR Basic Law—the country's Constitution. And however contradictory the social consciousness, each honest citizen of the Soviet Union is aware that, as a member of the armed forces, he is called upon to defend his fatherland, his parents and his beloved and defend values common to all mankind. The

times of the "cold war" are becoming a thing of the past, but the danger of aggression arising continues at an extraordinarily high level. These are the realities of the modern world, which should be equally comprehensible to both the statesman and the ordinary citizen.

While opposed to a further exacerbation of social relations and condemning the separatist aspirations of political demagogues, we believe that the power of the Army should not be used in the solution of conflict situations born of such a policy. The forces and resources of the law enforcement authorities in our country are sufficient for this.

As far as the Army is concerned, any use thereof should correspond to the defense act, which has still to be adopted. Prior to enactment of the law, a decision on the use of the Armed Forces may be adopted only by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and in extreme cases, by the president of the country.

The Armed Forces are and may be a factor of stabilization of the situation in the country even without resorting to force inasmuch as their potential presence is a guarantor of the security primarily of the state itself and, in its person, all citizens also.

[Chernenko] Despite the "thaw" in the international climate. Soviet people cannot fail to be disturbed by the fate of the Warsaw Pact. How will the impending departure from the stage of this military-political bloc be reflected in our country's security? What structures will replace it? How will the European security system currently being created correspond to the interests of all participating states?

[Moiseyev] In our opinion, an evaluation of the changes occurring in Europe is possible only from the standpoint of the ideals, ultimate goals, and means of achieving them which have become the foundation of Soviet foreign policy based on the new political thinking. The concept of the common European home organically combining within it such concepts as respect for state sovereignty and extensive cooperation and all aspects of mutual security has won general recognition. It would seem from these standpoints that European security based on bloc structures has no future and is serving as an obstacle to integration processes in the economic and humanitarian fields.

The methods and approaches of a solution of military-political questions which existed earlier came into conflict with the new forms of interstate relations of the Warsaw Pact countries. This, in turn, predetermined the need for and possibility of a revision of the entire set of relations of the allied countries and the evolution of the goals and tasks of the Warsaw Pact as a military-political alliance. The Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (June 1990) confirmed the concerted opinion of the need for politicization of the Warsaw Pact. In the course of mutual consultations the participants concluded that there is no need under the new conditions to preserve the previous

forms of close military cooperation, assuming it possible to tackle the tasks of safeguarding national security independently.

As far as the USSR's national security interests are concerned, both now and in the future, the effective combat strength of its Armed Forces will ensure the inviolability of the state borders of the USSR, a stop to encroachments on the sovereignty of our motherland and the guaranteed repulse of aggression. This will undoubtedly be possible only within the framework of a strong, united Soviet state.

In addition, the winding down of the military structures of the Warsaw Pact by no means signifies a winding down of military cooperation with our present allies altogether. We are, as before, open to various forms thereof, primarily on a bilateral basis, proceeding from the principles of mutual advantage and preventing any infringement of the interests of other countries. It, a word, we stand on the threshold of the creation of extra-bloc structures of European security.

[Chernenko] Are there problems in the cooperation of the military, politicians, and diplomats in formulating and implementing the policy of disarmament and preparing the corresponding treaties and agreements?

[Moiseyev] Generally speaking, this question has become so hackneyed of late that I do not care to bring it up once again. To speak about this unequivocally, it should be said that, yes, there are problems. But, on the other hand, were there no different viewpoints in the approach to a solution of these problems, why would the cooperation of the military, politicians, and diplomats in formulating and implementing the policy of disarmament and preparing the corresponding treaties and agreements be necessary. A one-man volitional decision would be sufficient in this case. And it is very good that we have long since departed from such lamentable "experience."

An interdepartmental body for supporting the negotiating process in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament has long been functioning quite efficiently with us. It is composed of representatives of the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and other interested ministries and departments. Practically all decisions in the sphere of the negotiations are discussed and formulated collegially.

Of course, such discussion does not always go smoothly, without arguments. But this is an entirely natural process. As a result, mutually acceptable decisions in keeping with the interests of the state, by which Soviet delegations at the negotiations are guided, are found, as a rule. The main principle, on the basis of which the general line in respect to the formulation of our positions at the negotiations is pursued and the corresponding treaties and agreements are concluded, is that of security, given reduced levels of arms. In other words, the security

of our state is the main and determining goal. The military, politicians, and diplomats are devoted to this goal in complete accord.

[Chernenko] The Western press and the statements of officials have reproached the USSR in respect to compliance with the terms of the conventional arms treaty. It has been a question, specifically, of the large-scale redeployment of combat hardware beyond the Urals and the incorporation of Army divisions in the Navy and the KGB. Does the West have grounds for such rebukes?

[Moiseyev] Truly, the Western press has recently been engaged in a veritable campaign, in the course of which Soviet policy in the sphere of arms limitation has been shamelessly distorted. The main emphasis here is being put on the fact that the Soviet Union is allegedly failing to comply with the conditions of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe. In other words, it is being said that the Soviet side has deliberately withdrawn from the purview of the treaty a large number of arms by way of their transfer beyond the Urals and also transferred several Army divisions to the jurisdiction of the Navy.

This does not correspond to the truth. In reality these divisions were transferred to the Navy in mid-1988, that is, prior to the formulation and signing (10 January 1989) of the mandate of the negotiations in Vienna on conventional armed forces. These measures were carried out in the course of realization of the plans for the transition to a defensive doctrine. The divisions are intended to enhance our fleets' possibilities pertaining to position defense in the face of the growing power of the U.S. and NATO navies. We did not conceal the fact of the creation from them of coastal defense forces and at the time of the exchange of data on the eve of the signing of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Paris presented full information on these formations and units. In addition, we agreed, in accordance with its demand, to the West's supervision.

At the time of formulation of the mandate of the Vienna negotiations we insisted that naval forces, including such an inalienable part thereof as coastal defense forces, be incorporated in the subject of the negotiations. But because of the hard-line position of the United States and its NATO allies, this proposal of ours was not accepted. Ultimately we agreed to concessions, and at the insistence of the Western countries the mandate of the negotiations signed by all the participants incorporated a provision to the effect that the negotiations "will not examine naval forces."

It is strange that, knowing the true state of affairs in this sphere, some officials of Western countries are unceasing in their insinuations on this issue.

They are confronting us with another question also: In July 1988, the Soviet Union announced that in the ground forces in Europe it had 41,500 tanks, and as of 19 November 1990—the date the treaty was signed—approximately 21,000 tanks. Where are the rest?

We made and make no secret of this. Almost 21,000 tanks were withdrawn in the said period from the effective combat strength in the European part of our country in the course of the unilateral reduction in the Armed Forces, at the time of their transition to a defensive structure and also in the process of the withdrawal of forces from the East European countries. Of these, 8,000 were sent to the Asian part of the country for the rearmament and additional provisioning of the forces, approximately 8,400 were deployed at storage depots in Western Siberia and Central Asia, and 4,100 tanks were written off (broken up for scrap and converted). All these measures were undertaken long before the signing of the treaty, of which representatives of the highest echelon of power of the Western countries were opportunely notified. Thus tanks and other types of arms were transferred beyond the Urals outside of the framework of the treaty, and, consequently, we are not bound by any treaty commitments here.

As far as the transfer of an airborne division to the jurisdiction of the USSR Committee for State Security is concerned, this measure also was carried out prior to the signing of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Europe and is not contrary to its provisions. Everyone knows about the incident that occurred on the Soviet-Iranian border in January of last year, when the border was opened in the area of Nakhichevan over a length of 200 km. This required of the country's leadership an immediate decision aimed at a strengthening of the border forces.

Summing up what has been said, I would emphasize that the Soviet Union is pursuing an honest and scrupulous policy aimed at the strengthening of peace and stability. It attaches importance here to unswerving compliance with the commitments it has assumed in accordance with international treaties and agreements. And I would not want a variety of insinuations on this score to jeopardize a most important achievement of recent years—trust, the very foundation of the all-European process.

[Chernenko] While knowing the shortcomings of our civilian technology, we are accustomed meanwhile to believing that the Army has equipment and arms at the level of world standards and higher even. But voices have been heard in the press recently saying that our submarines make far more noise than the American submarines, we are lagging behind in our aircraft and electronics and that we more often than not compensate for these shortcomings in the sphere of combat hardware quantitatively. Is this the case?

[Moiseyev] Comparing the tactical and technical specifications of the arms and military equipment of the USSR and the United States and evaluating the state of development of most important military technology, it may be concluded that arms development in our country and with the Americans proceeds along axes which are close.

National arms as a whole are not inferior, and in a number of specifications, superior, to their U.S. counterparts. Thus our strategic missile systems have high combat indicators ensuring parity in this type of armament. In terms of tank and artillery arms, the USSR has as of the present maintained its advantage over the United States and NATO. Our armed forces are equipped with salvo-fire artillery and rocket systems without, in terms of power and design perfection, parallel in foreign armies. The lack of infrared sights and modern fire-control automation facilities reduces the efficiency of their combat use, it is true.

Our MiG-29 and Su-27 fighters and military transport aircraft are not in terms of their flight-engineering specifications inferior to their best foreign counterparts. But the United States has the lead in the creation of low-signature aircraft of the Stealth type and continues to maintain leading positions in aircraft radar, thermalimaging equipment and on-board computers. As far as the submarines are concerned, ours are truly somewhat inferior in terms of engineering level to the Americans' and make more noise, although in terms of the basioperational indicators the nuclear-powered missile-firing submarines of the USSR Navy and the U.S. Navy are, as a whole, identical.

Thus, while roughly equal in terms of a number of specifications, national arms are, as distinct from the best overseas models, somewhat behind in respect to saturation with electronic and optical-electronic facilities and data-processing and transmission hardware.

[Chernenko] Does the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the East European countries continue? What problems are you encountering here? What, in your view, needs to be done to ensure that this unprecedented action is painless?

[Moiseyev] The most painful question here, of course, is connected with the fix-up and provisioning of the forces withdrawn from the East European countries and Mongolia and provision of the officers and warrant officers and their families with apartments, hostels, kindergartens, schools, medical institutions, and other general amenities in their new deployment areas. As of the present, the number of servicemen without apartments has already reached 192,000. Under the conditions of the withdrawal of forces from Germany, which has begun, and their anticipated withdrawal from Poland this figure will increase to 250,000.

In addition, the agreements with the FRG pertaining to realization of the housing construction program for the forces withdrawn from German territory could be in jeopardy in view of the fact that the local authorities of a number of areas are dragging out the concordance of questions pertaining to the accommodation of the withdrawn forces and decisions on the allocation of land for the impending construction, putting forward unacceptable conditions in respect to engineering support for the

construction sites and development of the facilities of the construction materials industry and the infrastructure of the cities.

Property and financial questions, which the Defense Ministry is tackling in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, have not been settled conclusively either. There are fundamental differences with the leadership of the countries in which our forces are temporarily based in respect to key questions on the timeframe and mechanism of the payments for the stocks, real estate, and military-engineering property which we hand over.

In our view, it is essential for a solution of the whole set of questions connected with the withdrawal of the forces to accelerate the elaboration by the USSR Cabinet and the examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet of a comprehensive state program for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the East European countries and their fix-up and provisioning on the territory of the Soviet Union. It is necessary to step up the negotiations with the government of Poland on the through passage of our forces withdrawn from the FRG and the withdrawal of the Northern Group of Forces within a timeframe satisfactory to both parties.

[Chernenko] Has the perestroyka which is currently occurring in the Army affected the General Staff? What changes have occurred in this "brain" of our Armed Forces? What qualities should an officer working on the General Staff possess?

[Moiseyev] The radical changes currently under way in our country and in the Armed Forces have affected all aspects of the life and activity of the General Staff. The range of tasks which it performs has expanded. Aside from the traditional tasks, new ones connected with the prevention of war, military reform, support for the negotiating processes pertaining to a reduction in conventional and nuclear arms, the elaboration of legislative instruments on defense issues and conversion, and also the withdrawal of forces from East Europe and Mongolia have emerged.

Simultaneously a great deal of work is being performed by the General Staff in the sphere of both the theoretical interpretation of doctrinal propositions and the use of the Armed Forces under the new conditions and the practical planning of their strategic operations in a link with the elaboration of specific questions pertaining to the creation of defensive groupings of forces and their manpower acquisition and re-outfitting and supplies and other measures ensuring the country's high defense capability and the combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

This makes it incumbent upon us to perfect the style and methods of our work and promptly and in high-quality fashion tackle the assignments that confront us and those that arise, given an appreciable reduction in the managerial machinery. Whence ensue objective demands on the professional training of our generals and officers. They must possess a high degree of theoretical training

and great professional skills, a general scientific and political outlook, good organizing capabilities, and an ability to work with operational staffs and large military outfits, interact with specialists of other ministries and departments and, of course, be selflessly devoted to their cause and their fatherland. An absolute majority of the generals and officers of the General Staff corresponds to these requirements and is working selflessly in the areas of work assigned them.

The restructuring processes have directly affected the party organization of the General Staff also. A General Staff party committee was created in the Armed Forces for the first time at the recent party conference. The secretary of the party committee was elected publicly, by show of hands. Colonel V. Samokhvalov, an officer with great experience of life and service who has risen from platoon commander to division chief of staff and who has given more than 10 years of service to the General Staff, was elected secretary.

A process of rejuvenation is currently under way in the General Staff, and officers who have graduated from military academies and from the field are being brought in. They have to assimilate duties new to them as quickly as possible in order to prevent the least decline in the effectiveness of control of the Armed Forces in the complex international and domestic political situation.

Muslim Cleric Lauds Ties With Military

91UM0563A Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Apr 91 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Kazi Zakhidzhan, deputy chairman, Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by Lt Col S. Bagdasarov: "We Have Supported and Will Support the Army!"; date and place not given; first four paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] It must be admitted that our life is changing in a fundamental manner! What was impossible yesterday is today a reality; what was forbidden is entirely permissible. Even religion has become for us an integral part of our society's life.

What changes has this brought? Are we putting aside our principles and convictions? Or has this given rise to a two-way discussion with clerics, so that we can find a way out, not from the political and economic crisis in which the country presently finds itself, but of the crisis of our morality, of our soul?

That is why I, in setting out to meet with the deputy chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, wanted to become better acquainted with those who until recently were excluded from public activity.

I was able to achieve my goal. Kazi Zakhidzhan was surprisingly pleasant and interesting to speak with.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Respected Kazi! The perestroyka process has touched virtually all areas of our society's life. Changes are coming about in people's everyday living and in their consciousness. To what extent is this process reflected in the activity of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

[Zakhidzhan] I shall start off by saying that a perestroyka has not been required by our activity, nor is it now or I hope will be required in the future. This is in respect to our faith. How can it be restructured?

Nonetheless, we are indebted to perestroyka for the reality of the Law on Freedom of Conscience; for the recent opening of many new mosques and the restoration of old ones that the government has returned to us. For example, it is planned to erect in Fergana Valley a Muslim spiritual secondary school; a divinity school in Bukhara; in Tashkent, a new school building and a dormitory for students attending the Islamic Institute.

More religious literature is being published, with new printings of the Koran in Uzbek.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] How many mosques are there in Central Asia and Kazakhstan?

[Zakhidzhan] I cannot given you an exact answer, since new information is arriving on that score with every passing day. I can however say that in Uzbekistan until 1989 there were only 85 major mosques, while today there are about 400.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] It is no secret that there are believers serving in the military. It was only recently that they encountered difficulties in performing their religious rites. Now, military authorities are meeting them half-way. However, not all military stations have a mosque. What are Muslim servicemen to do in that case?

[Zakhidzhan] Authorities in military units, complying with the new legislation, do not hinder Muslim servicemen in their performance of religious rites. We are very pleased that the Ministry of Defense and the Turkestan Military District have adopted this position.

However, what is the Muslim soldier to do if the nearest mosque is located hundreds of kilometers away? This of and by itself is not a particular problem for a believer: He can say his prayers without being in a mosque. I do not see any particular tragedy in that. This is so of course if the military unit will make available for Muslim servicemen a special building where they can feel free to recite their prayers the five times without detriment to the service, thus rendering a further contribution to our spiritual repose.

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Respected Kazi, the country's Armed Forces are experiencing difficult times. There has been an increase in verbal assaults, so to speak, and in physical assaults. This has resulted in a growing number

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ANASAYA TATANAI Respected Kart does it appear that our conversation may be somewhat the symptom of the strike amount in the Arab area who is, some complain that they cannot take amount in the Arab area who is a similar problems.

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KRASSAYA AND A Incidentally, about neighbors as In Local and those also is the Director Admir strong of the Russian a hithodox control. However, a new action of the admir Arc the two religious give to a No.

cash drian. The relations could not be belief. We sell-outlines in religious noticiass and other days are outlined for tea. In fact, Vladika, Les (pro-could sinking in other areas — the bishop of the Lashkent and a utiful. Asian. Donese of the Russian Corporation of hair bodied tomost represent our Mathin the election sampage. Is this not the highest proof of our good oten dationships.

IKRASNAYA ZVEZDAJ What can you say about interic attimiships with various pointeal, see at and untifferameanifolions.

Akhidzhanj Politics does not come within our area or oursest. Nonetheless, I repeat that we are trightened by the rich that some persons active in this area complex autous methods and means to produce both political oud unitual capital for themselves by exploring people's wriet and suffering. I do not care to go into detail but the absence of unitual capital for themselves by exploring people's wriet and suffering. I do not care to go into detail but the absence of unitual capital base her ome an integral part of the activity in certain newly created political and social organizations. It is of and by itself works against our faith indeed against everybody's spirituality.

IKR VSNAYA EVELDAJ Now for the last duestion inspected Kart. Between the Turkestan Military District and the leadership of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems five has atisen what may truly be called strong pushessible fies. What benefits have accrued, and smith these contacts be established even more firmly?

Takhistinan I can answer that without hesitating. The projects with the military are a reason for remying

We are seeds troubled by the spiritual state of youth Young people often act so thoughtlessly. Mostly due to the fact that parenty and society have somewhere dimunished their influence on them, have neglected something in bringing them up. We should help youth to acquire apartual repose assume proper attitudes foward everyday bring. The point here is that soldiers are the same young people who are prone to make mistakey and errors in judgement. In a word, it seems to us that our working jointly with the destrict's military authorities will have a positive influence on the moral and spiritual state of Turkestan servicemen, thus affecting their will ingress to detend in times of difficulty their home family and Motherland.

Republic Paramilitary Formations Assailed

[Article by Major V. Kazakov. National Armies. The Obvious and the Secret. Subjective Notes.]

[[ext] lodas the words "the war of laws" literally are never off the pages of the newspapers, but it seems that a far more dreadful meaning is hidden behind them. The requirements of the USSR president's ukase on the disbandment and disarming of illegal militarized formations have not yet been met, although the representatives of authority on the spot give assurances that this work has been accomplished. What is more, there has been intensive creation of militarized structures in recent months in some republics that have declared their sovereignty, and demands are being made on central authorities to make arms available to thema. There was shooting from both sides. As far as one could determine there was firing not only from hunting guns and small, aliber rifles but from pistols and automatic strapens, and even a projectile whistled overhead and exploded somewhere beyond the kitchen gardens. Suddonly abe cunting abated, and then quickly stopped entirely. A milliary column was moving at top speed to the some of the skirmish

All I have to do is close my exes and terrible sequences unfold in my mind of Armenian pogroms, the wild eyes of barefoot. Azerbaijani somen in mountain passes who wrap little children up in soldiers, duffel coats. The real image of military formations that are being promoted by the "national idea," and with imposity is frightening."

In his opinion, it was in Armenia and Azerbaijan that the first attempt was made to recreate national and independent, armies. It is not accidental that local newspapers frequently carried the words, people's arms, and people's home guard, but those in the breadquarters of the People's Arms of Azerbaijan and the Armenian Pan National Movement were even insulted when correspondents called the unshaven and not quite sober people militants, and they were advised to call them, lighters—defenders, and soldiers. Through the connivance of the authorities the militia was disarmed, the incidents of attacks on military installations.

increased and the military training equipment of DOSAM (Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Arms Aviation and Navyl and the military depart ments of VU's [higher educational institutions] were almost openly turned over to latter day "regiments." A I. It tank was taken down from its pedestal in Victory Park in Yerevan repaired, and sent to one of the rayons. of the resistance. Morsters attired in armor were built hastily in republic automobile enterprises out of lifting cranes excavators and Japanese bulldozers. Clothing shops sewed camouflage attire and inilitary uniforms Battalions companies subunits platoons and groups were created. Letters were sent to countrymen in militars units throughout the Union with proposals to desert steal weapons, and head for home. In large headquarters of national formations independent organs of security intelligence and counterintelligence functioned. To adopt these methods emissaries from the Western Ukraine and the Balties came to Yereyan and Baku. All fold according to operational data, more than 100,000. persons from both sides were mobilized to reinforce the terrorists

But the combat operations did not take on a large scale Internal Troops and Soviet Army units were brought, though belatedly, into the region and to the borders of the republics whom the "democrats" once again hastened to blame for the carriage unleashed by extremists

In a private conversation one of the leaders of the nationalists (I will not mention his name. I will say only that today he holds a prominent post in the republic government) told me. "We were just one month short of completing work on the establishment of our own national people's army. But the experience that has been acquired and the already evolved structure can be useful in the future. Although I am now disturbed by those weapons that are in unknown hands."

And so hundreds of people sustained wounds severe injuries and were killed Enormous material damage was inflicted on the republics, and thousands of residents were deprived of shelter and work. Whole groups of social outcasts appeared with the contemptible names of "bakarms" "serazes." and "Russian-speaking refugees This is the visible side - there is also another less notice. able side one that is presented by the newspapers as a 'natural process of democratization'. People also came to power who in fact incited the people to fratricide After becoming "legally elected representatives of authority " many of them hastened to join the market Particularly since the path there is extremely easy - hold a republic and municipal post with personal participation for that of close relatives) in a large and small business in the creation of commercial banks jointstock companies and consumers associations. These selfish motives are also one of the reasons for such a hasts attempt to establish national armies and to assign mostly police functions to them. The bloody flywheel of Iskhinyali events is picking up speed. True, information. from there is scanty, and the "democratic" press did not raise a great fuss. There are several reasons for this. In ideology issues, and, according to the father's plans, the son must join the security organs of a free Lithuania, undergoing training beforehand for two months under the leadership of American advisers." I might not have attached any importance to this letter if it were not for a January article in the American newspaper THE PHII -ADELPHIA INQUIRER, which was headlined "Veteran' of the Crusade" and which recounted the assistance given by Andrew Aiva, a former officer of the "Green Berets," to Lithuanian nationalists, Explaining to a correspondent the reasons for his presence in Vilnius, Aiva said the following: Today old partisan weapons caches are being found, and the possibility of a partisan war becomes more and more realistic each day." But, in the meantime, according to the testimony of the newspaper, he is "teaching snipers how to fire at the tail rotors of Soviet helicopters, and explaining how to use bottles with flammable mixtures:

"The spilled blood of the people cements a nation," Goebbels said in his time. Is it not this principle that was used in the Baltics by certain forces to retain a shaky rule and strengthen their authority." Is it not for this that there has been a full restoration of militarized nationalistic organizations that have compromised themselves through cooperation with fascists."

In Estonia, it is the Kaitseliit (Defense Union), an organization which under the name of Omakaitse (Self-Defense) actively participated during the war in the elimination of Jews and communists, that was responsible for guarding prisons and concentration camps, and that helped persecute Soviet citizens in Germany. In November of last year a joint conference was held in Farty of a union that already represented 63 voluntary people's patrols. The conference approved a provisional statute for the "transitional period," and it decided to send the text for confirmation "to the government of Estonia in exile." I. Hallaste, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Republic, was chairman here. The statute clearly establishes that Kaitseliit is a military and not political organization. Its structure today is almost indistinguishable from the structure of fascist times: a joint staff, uvezd people's patrols, detachments in cities and villages, and squads and groups according to farmsteads. Its overall numerical strength is more than 12,000 persons

In Latvia, the Aizsargs (Defenders) organization is claiming the role of skeleton of the future army of a police type. Its symbol is a gold letter "A" in a setting of oak leaves—which is very popular today among young people. But far from everyone in the epublic shares this attitude toward the Aizsargs. Here is what Ya. Riekstins writes in a local newspaper: "I lived through the times of Ulmanis and everything that followed. And it is for this very reason that I am outraged by the fact that the organization of the Aizsargs is being revived. I do not want to see anymore how a worker on the street has to run away from a drunken Aizsarg. But this is not the worst thing. Let the facts of history attest to the other more dismal side."

From the first days of the war the Aizsargs were the loyal accomplices of the Hitlerites in the establishment of the "new order." Here is the testimony of G. Shwabe, another eyewitness. "They were worse than the Germans. In several days they changed from countrymen to enemies. They served as guards, robbed and killed, trying to outdo the SS in their cruelty."

In the struggle with their people, to all appearances, there is a need for just such organizations with precisely such experience and traditions. And what an approving fuss was raised by the republic press and television over the revival of the all-Latvian organization of Aizsargs and the swearing in of its chief, Ya. Ribas. At the present time the organization numbers about 6,000 persons, and is divided into six regiments...

Perhaps a main link is lacking in order to close this circle of militarization of national sovereignties—Russia—a step to lay the legal foundations for the future national army. Open the recently published draft of the constitution of the Russian Federation and you will become convinced that the president of Russia, allotted almost monarchical authority, will head such an army. Only there is this question: Against whom will this army wage war? Although, judging by the recent speech of the pretender to this post, B. Yeltsin, the answer seems obvious: Against Russians who do not share the political views of Boris Nikolavevich.

Nationalistic militarized organizations are also building strength in other regions as well—the Western Ukraine and Moldova

Undoubtedly, the creation of national formations is but another, and possibly the last, step toward civil war, which will be promoted by those who derive the blessing of personal power from the troubles of the people and the spilled blood, profitable foreign journeys, and hard currency, and who, in doing so, do not risk anything personally.

'Internationalist Servicemen' To Hold Conference in May

PM2404160591 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 91 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "All-Army Conference of Internationalist Servicemen"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry has decided to hold an All-Army Conference of Internationalist Servicemen in Moscow in the second half of May this year in response to numerous requests from servicemen who performed their internationalist duty regarding their organizational association.

Representatives of branches and categories of the USSR Armed Forces will assemble at the forum, where they will discuss questions concerned with enhancing the role of internationalist servicemen in the life and activity of

army collectives, molding qualities of military professionalism in personnel and instructing them in the traditions of the army and the centuries-old history of our state, work with predraft youngsters, and problems of servicemen's social protection.

Military District Party Organizations Hold Conferences

New Turkestan MD Party Chief Interviewed

91UM04924 Moscow KR 4SN 1Y 1 ZVEZD 1 in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p. l

[Interview with Colonel N. Leuchev by Lieutenant Colonel V. Astafyev: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] The Turkestan Military District has held a party conference. A report delivered by Major General I. Furmanov, first deputy chief of the district military-political directorate and chairman of the organizing committee, and speeches by delegates analyzed the state of party work in the district and outlined ways of improving it.

General of the Army N. Popov and Colonel General N. Moiseyev, Chief of the Ground Forces Military-Political Directorate, took part in the conference.

The conference elected a control commission and district party committee. A plenum of the party committee elected Colonel N. Leuchev as its secretary. Our correspondent met with him immediately following the conference.

[Astafyev] Nikolay Konstaninovich, first allow me to congratulate you on your election to such an important post

[Leuchev] Thank you

[Astafyev] Could you say a few words about your work program for the immediate future?

[Leuchev] To call it a program might be going a bit too far. But the initial elements, needless to say, are in place I think we should concentrate the efforts of all links of the new party structure on restoring and strengthening the party's authority and on winning the confidence of Soviet army servicemen and civilian employees. And there is but one way to do this-through practical actions. Of course, we'll pay special attention to our party cadres. For the success of all our work depends precisely on them. We'll start with instruction. Why? I think this will become clear when we take a look at the following breakdown: 80 percent of these people have entered party work for the first time. A year from now we'll conduct a certification of full-time party committee workers. And, of course, one of the party committee's main tasks will be party admissions and the education of communists, especially young communists

Under the new conditions, we must establish a clear-cut mechanism for interacting with commanders, militarypolitical agencies, the Communist Youth League, trade unions, and other public organizations

We will continue to maintain close working ties with territorial party organizations. A leading area of the party committee's work will be that of looking out for party members. We need a special program for the social defense of communists

[Astafyev] The district party committee will have to carry on its work at a difficult period for the CPSU. How are events in the country affecting the psychological state of the district's communists?

[Leuchev] Yes, the party—including our own party organizations, naturally—finds itself in a difficult situation today. The army, having become the target of shameless speculation, has perhaps first and most acutely felt the gravity of the situation in the country. The intensity of anti-army hysteria is not abating. Moreover, it is becoming more refined and harder-edged and is moving from the sphere of slogans to the practical realm.

Given this situation, there is less passivity and temporizing in the district's soldier and labor collectives. Communists are becoming more active: Any further temporizing is simply inadmissible. This position is meeting with understanding on the part of most servicemen. Party members' influence is growing. I think the following figures attest to this: Last year, 245 people left the party (111 of them servicemen), while 1.117 joined. I think this is not only stabilization but also evidence of the party's authority. We're going to enhance that authority through our work

Transcaucasus MD Party Conference Held

91UM0492B Moscow KR4SNAYA ZVEZD4 in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p.1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Colonel V. Kushanskiy: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] The complexity of the sociopolitical situation in the Transcaucasian republics accounted for both the tone and "temperature" of debate at the party conference of the Transcaucasus Military District. The common denominator of the speeches was the proposition that in the context of the fundamental reorganization of political agencies and party structures, army communists must not only not relax their influence on personnel; on the contrary, they must clearly define their place in solving key problems of interethnic relations combat readiness, and political-education work

Colonel General V. Patrikeyev, the district troop commander, addressed the conference

CPSU Central Committee Secretary Yu. Manayenkov took part in the conference, as did USSR People's Deputy Major General M. Surkov; D. Mikeladze, first

secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the Armenian and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committees

North Caucasus MD Party Conference Held

91UM0492C Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZD 1 in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p.1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Astashkin: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] The North Caucasus Military District has held a party conference. Major General B. Sein, chief of the district military-political directorate, delivered a report on the state of party work and measures to improve party organizations' activities in independent structures

Those who delivered reports and spoke in the debate. Colonel General L. Shustko, the district troop commander; Major General I. Puzanov; Colonel A. Grishin. Lieutenant Colonel V. Kulikov; and other delegates emphasized that today, when anticommunist hysteria is growing in the country and stepped-up attempts are being made to bring down the Union, army communists must take vigorous action, deal a resolute rebuff to destructive forces, and uphold the ideals of socialism

Colonel General A. Ovchinnikov, First Deputy Chief of the Main Military-Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces, took part in the conference and addressed it, as did N. Kravchenko, Second Secretary of the Rostov Oblast CPSU Committee.

Black Sea Fleet Party Conference Held

91UM0492D Moscow KR4SNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Captain 2nd Rank V. Pasyakin: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] Concern and alarm at the situation in the country and in the party was heard in the speeches of delegates to the party conference of the Black Sea Fleet. At the same time, the keynote speaker, Vice-Admiral V. Nekrasov chief of the fleet military-political directorate: Fleet Commander Admiral M. Kronopulo; Comrades V. Romanenko and V. Filatov; and others who spoke in the debate cited concrete ways of enhancing the militancy of the fleet's party organizations in the political education of personnel and in accomplishing the tasks of military reform, strengthening discipline and organization, and uniting soldier collectives.

A. Girenko. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed the fleet party conference

Captain 1st Rank A. Tarayko was elected secretary of the fleet parts committee

Lallinn Garrison Denies Military Threat to Republic Government

91UM0481 C Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONIL in Russian 18 Jan 91 p. 1

[Article by Tallinn Garrison authorities: "A Military Threat"]

[Text] The mass media have recently opened a broad and well-organized campaign of misleading the population relative to alleged actions which the USSR Armed Forces plan to take to overthrow the legally constituted government of Estonia.

With fabrications relative to the "military threat" as a basis, the Constituent Defense Council was formed on 13 January 1991, and the Kaytseliyt and Kodukaytse organizations are assuming a state of readiness to repel the "aggressor." With bases of the NFE [People's Front of Estonia] as a foundation, a defense management system is being organized and reserve servicement trained to provide self-defense detachments for the bases.

In the campaign under way in the mass medic there is not a single fact proving the allegations

The stability of the situation in the republic was not helped by the appeal made to servicemen on duty in Estonia by RSESR Supreme Soviet President B. N. Yeltsin and the visit made to Tallinn by Lensovet people's deputies, who levied serious accusations at the military authorities, making no attempt whatsoever to consider the officers and their dependents in their situation in the Baltics.

In this connection, it should be noted that the 14 January meeting held in the Tallinn DOF [House of Fleet Officers] by representatives of garrison military units was peaceful in nature; it was an attempt to set up a dialogue with the mayor of Tallinn to arrive at a constructive solution to the problems facing the servicemen. The servicemen supported the 15 January meeting to be held by Tallinn workers, making no decisions relative to the use of military force.

The events that transpired in the Estonian Republic in 1989 and 1990 were a graphic illustration that the Army at no time interfered with internal matters, that no one can accuse it of presenting ultimatums and threats to the government. In addition, the republic leadership and city authorities on a number of occasions received aid from the military authorities when faced with various economic problems. Garrison authorities state responsibly that statements of a "military threat" constitute a lic and insinuations that have no connection whatsoever with the Army; their actual purpose is to enlist the support of the people during the period of the governmental crisis under the cuise of a struggle "for freedom of Estonia"

Profiles of Deserters Returning to Troops in Kiev MD

91UM0482B Moscow KOMSOMOLSK 1Y LPR 11 D L on Russian 14 Mar 91 p 1

[Article by A. Khokhlov, "Descriters Report to Regiment: Politicians and Army Create and Resolve Problems]

[Text] There is probably nothing more tragic for any army than desertion from the ranks. Soldiers are deserting the Soviet Army. Where do they go?

The country is large, but a deserter has nowhere to go—except home. That is where they were usually taken into custody. Some of the deserters were returned to their units while others were sent to prison. It was about two years ago that the efficient military-militia system started to break down. Republics began to pass legislation dealing with the desirability of having youths serve their tour of military duty in "their own" areas

In the end of November of 1990, the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff signed a directive setting up collection points in military districts to take in soldiers that leave their units without official authorization Colonel General Boris Gromov, former commander of the Kiev Military District was the first to organize these milisters."

Deserters brought here are not asked many questions. They are given a uniform that has seen better days and asked to write an explanation; where, when, why.

Writing of the explanation is more easily said than done. Soldiers commit desertion because of constant humiliation and insults excessive demands made of them, and indifference on the part of fellow servicemen and commanders.

The military commissar of Kagarlykskiy Rayon Kiev Oblast, sent Anatoliy M. to construction troops. The soldier committing desertion while in Chita, was subjected to a physical examination in a Kiev military hospital. The diagnosis arrived at by military doctors confirmed the one resulting from a civilian examination: mental retardation with onset of mild mental dystunction. Gennadis Shushkovskiy of Borispol, with his congenital spinal curvature, served in what was very much a line and combat unit. Kievan Pavel Bindyuzhen-ko was required to manhandle a wheelbarrow in construction work in spite of his epilepsy. You can imagine the glorious manner in which these boxs protected the Motherland. What they put up with in the service is beyond description.

Of 339 men that had been "mustered" in the Kiev Military District a total of five were given a "clean" discharge into the reserve

The early 1990's deserters' social profiles show much variation. Since we are reporting on the Ukraine the majority of the boys are Ukrainians. However, there are

Russians Azerbaijanis, Armenians About 80 percent of deserters were serving in construction battalions. One out of four is from the Moscow Construction Battalion. That is followed by the construction battalion of the Earlastern and line units of the Transcaucasus and Baltic military districts. A search for "politicians" among personnel of the deserters' company would be fruitless. The reason for desertion in most cases is the same: "I was delivered beatings."

The civilian defense regiment after which the "musters" are patterned is a good one. Fifteen former deserters were required to virtually compete for inclusion onto the personnel roster; all of them are pleased with their duty. However, of those that remained behind as "muster soldiers," 77 are again on the run

What are they trying to escape now? Living and service conditions for deserters are approaching those of a resort, as far as the Army is concerned.

"They simply do not want to serve," remarked Major P. Zhorovskiy, commander of the "musters." "They know what it is like to act with impunity; now no one—we the militia, or mama and papa—can help them."

Major Zborovskiv, decorated for action at Chernobyl-does not mince his words when he speaks of the service. He feels that the "nursery" for deserters is nothing but toolishness generated in the perestroyka period. The officer must look around in Kiev Military District units two or three months to find a place for especially hard-to-please soldiers. This is the third time that one of them has taken leave of various units and been brought to the regiment. He makes no effort to hide the reason for his actions: "I am lucky to be in a place like this." Another soldier, about to be sent to a unit, swallowed a handful of nails. After release from the hospital, it will be necessary to keep him in the regiment until his discharge.

Deserters are disliked even more by the regiment's soldiers than by the officers. Certainly, the boys do take offense: They pull their weight in the service, while mixed in with a hundred idlers who are biding their time between AWOLs. This was on the minds of 12 soldiers that had been inducted in Uzbekistan when they wrote a report to the commander and a letter to the Supreme Soviet of their republic. They asked the question: "Why are Ukrainians permitted to desert, while we are not". Just ask Lieutenant Colonel A. Panchenko, the commander, to provide an answer to something which a delegation from President I. Karimov was unable to explain

We hear a different opinion from V. Timoshka chairman of the Commission on Liaison with the USSR Ministry of Defense at the Ukrainian Council of Ministers

"Powerful political mechanisms have been set into motion. They can and do exert painful influences on both society and the Army. I do not hesit at to accept any actions the military chooses to take to assist errant lads

Nonetheless how can they be helped?

Perhaps by following the example of Private Sasha Deshpetko's parents when they decided to save him? After his girl friend got married, the young man committed three acts of AWOL. The last two were in this regiment. Worn out from repeated efforts, the parents requested that I outenant Colonel A. Panchenko grant their son three days of leave. So that they can take the box to visit an old peasant woman. So that she can cast a beneficial spell over him!

Army Komsomol Reorganization Criticized

911 M06134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 April 91 For Cedition p. 1

["Our correspondent" report: "Many Resolutions, But a Result"]

[Text] It has has been a little over a year since the Armed Forces. Komsomol underwent serious organizational-structural changes—councils of Komsomol organizations were created in youth collectives. But has this resulted in more effective and lively work with the youth of the Army and Navy? This was the key question when a plenum of the All-Army Council of Komsomol Organizations was held.

The answer was far fron, cheerful, but it was principled Changes for the better were noted and the young people's crisis of faith in the Komsomol may have been stopped. But the state of the work of the councils of Komsomol organizations is in the main not satisfactory. Youth leaders are tied up in organizational questions and have distanced themselves from the real life of their collectives.

What to do' Recommendations were proposed in the report of Lieutenant Colonel A. Reshetnikov, chairman of the All-Army Council of Komsomol Organizations and in speeches by plenum participants: More radical changes in youth work are needed, more fruitful ideas are necessary but the main thing is that people properly converned with reviving the authority of the Komsomol are able to raise it speaking bluntly, from a rut

A sharp discussion unfolded in the evaluation of draft charters for the Armed Forces Komsomol organizations and of their programmatic goals

A positition was adopted at the plenum to hold an All Arms Komsomol conference at the end of June

Transcaucasian MD Commander Patrikeyev Profiled

9/1 Mo42 A Moscow KR ISNA) 1 ZVI ZDA in Russian 2 Feb 91 First edition pp 3/4

[Article by Colonel B. Kaushanskiy, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, under the rubric "People of Duty and Honor": "Tactical Problems for General Patrikevey.]

[Text] Only once in almost two years have I seen himangry. His eyes darkening in an instant from indigitation his muscles playing, and his voice as though edged with metal... In his office were six young lieutenants who had just finished their service schools. They had arrived at the district and on the very first day as though having come to agreement, they had requested discharge from the Army: They said they had made a mistake in their choice of a profession and did not wish to serve in the Transcaucasus Colonel General V Patrikeyev district commander tried to talk with all of them together and then with each separately—he had no success. In response to his arguments and his appeals to honor and common sense there was only icx youthful stubborn...ss Then the commanding general hit the button on the intercom: "Send the procurator to me

In the presence of the jurist stressing the words. It command." he handed the confused lieutenants to whom they had politely but firmly explained the clear interpretation of the law the directive on leaving a duty station. And only afterwards, having thawed a little, he asked them to stay a little longer and said in a quite different tone leaning back tiredly into his armchair. "It has to be that was—you have not been here a div and you are already refusing your orders. Serve a little, while look closely at yourselves, and at the people, there is always time to run away. Yes yes you are running away, do not look offended, you are running home with the diplomas sing got from the people."

And in the end the lieutenants are serving here where they were ordered. And they are serving well. But all that evening and a fair amount of the night set aside for work the commanding general was very upset. It was the first time in all his years he had sent out people—perhaps one might call them obstinate soungsters but they were nonetheless commanders—in that fashion to serve Recalling that episode he told me.

"Do you think I personally was delighted with my appointment here." It was a horizontal move—from the Volga Military District to the Transcaucasus Military District. I simply never knew the meaning of the word. No... That is the way I was raised. Although I admit. I felt an urge to refuse.

"The Thilisi sendrome" Lasked

He was quiet for a minute

Those are just words, and in life everything goes deeper "Patrikeyev paced the office. He is tall, athletically built, and has a chiseled profile "Each person has his own destiny. Mine is to command and to conduct people in battle if necessary. But had I thought or guessed that in the fourth decade of my service fate would offer me such 'tactical problems' as we, commanding officers, never dreamed of three years ago, never mind at the beginning of my career as an officer."

One can probably only dream of such a military career He finished service school with distinction. He also finished two academies with gold medals. He served as a battalion commander in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and after six years he accepted the post of division commander. Directly from commander of a regiment, bypassing the intermediate steps. True, it was a strong regiment that he had taught to handle every eventuality.

Everything was decided by one mock battle which, incidentally, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA also wrote about

An attack was coming up. The battalions were already prepared for battle. The reports of the artillery men concerning their readiness to open fire had been received. Nerves were stretched to the limit. And then there was the simple, calm voice of the general in charge of the exercise standing behind him. The meaning of his words reached the regimental commander as though in slow motion, causing him an unpleasant feeling in the pit of his stomach. He was told that, according to the situation report, the "enemy" had launched an attack two hours previously, which was soon "confirmed" by the new positioning of the targets. Patrikeyev abruptly turned his whole body to the general, but the latter did not blink an eye: He said, why are you looking around.

He will remember those two hours his entire life. How with the help of his deputy he maneuvered the battalions, how he replanned the delivery of fire, how he carried out a river-crossing operation in a piercing wind

He fulfilled the task in the allotted time, carrying out the task with brilliance and a certain vicious bravery. But for a long time after that battle his heart beat three times faster than usual and he could not sleep for a week from nervous exhaustion. And as though in consolation, that same leader of the exercise was the first to congratulate him on having received the post of division commander and later on the conferment of general's rank: "Not bad, not bad. Valeriy Anisimovich, not even 36 and already wearing trouser stripes. You will go far."

As it turned out after the General Staff academy, "you will go far" meant to the Far East.

His zone of responsibility was enough to take one's breath away. Sakhalin, the Kurils. Kamchatka. Chukotka, Magadan... The typhoons, whose female names he could not accustom himself to, the steady

downpours, and the cold snaps below fifty degrees when ones boots turn into cast-iron shoes. There were flights over the Pacific Ocean and crossings over taiga rivers and streams—it was the only way to reach the rest of his subordinates... But even these days Patrikevey considers himself a lucky man because he went through the "Far Fastern school" and travelled the region far and wide, a region which, he jokes in recollection, "there were three cold months and the rest of the time it was very cold." It was not a time of our best relations with China, nor was it our best times in international politics. The combat readiness of the forces was the primary concern of the general, who for the most part could not watch his children grow up because, leaving at dawn and returning at midnight, he only saw them when they were sleeping He tried to persuade his wife Yevgeniva Nikolavevna that he would soon free himself from some of his duties and lighten his load. But he never saw that day. Neither in the position of chief of staff nor once he became commander of the Volga Military District

There were another four years of service in the very center of Russia, with its fantastic scale and secret remoteness. He himself grew up in these remote places, in an ancient Russian village with the cozy name of Bogolyubovo. He lost his father in childhood here. His mother taught her children here. His older brother left for the war from here

There is an opinion that professional politicians should handle grand politics and that the iob of military men is only to train soldiers and commanders for a possible engagement with an adversary. It is probably correct. But what if the very situation in a country or in a specific region of the country, like a gigantic funnel, pulls you into circumstances where the iob of the military commander and the iob of the politician suddenly coincide?

During the time that Col. Gen. Patrikevev has been commanding the Transcaucasus Military District, the leadership in three republics-Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan—has changed. And not just the leadership but circumstances influencing that change the course of the administrations and most importantly, attitudes toward the military (particularly in Georgia and Armenia), which at all times had been consistently positive and sincere. Now, believe it or not, together with the concepts of "independence" and "sovereignty" that were revived in the years of perestroyka, the unjust and insulting word "occupiers" arose. Before Patrikevev's very eyes the bonds of human communication fostered for centuries were broken and then previously close neighbors faced off and shots were fired. In the border villages where Armenia and Azerbaijan join, the hostile hands of local fighters reached out for weapons. Death also touched the servicemen there who were defending their lives, their families, and their dignity. Bullets marked the fences of the military units and the garrison's living quarters

In those dark days (by the way, today they are not much brighter) Patrikevey walked about as gloomy as a cloud The planned combat training exercises were interrupted and the schedule for schools and live fires was discarded because significant forces had to be enlisted for their own protection, and defense. And what was worse, the number of stolen weapons and ammunition increased. The military facilities turned anto inaccessible fortresses. How does one get people? How does one answer the letters of the wives of officers and warrant officers asking why in their own country in peacetime, they feel that the lives of their husbands and children are threatened?

I saw many of those letters and I was shaken by their incomparable pain. It was impossible to keep up with the commanding general. With a dark and sunken face, in the course of a day he managed to visit an Azerbaijan village destroyed by artiflery weapons, the area of a tacheal exercise, and negotiations with those whom, in accordance with long fradition, we still call informals. When I had the opportunity to accompany him on these journeys, I mentally envied the iron nerves of this man, the clarity and stability of his position, his unfailing politeness, his self-possession, and his endurance. One can only guess what it cost him. Perhaps the integrity of his nature and the rejection of extreme measures that might cut off even, the slightest hope for a dialogue are the basis of his nature.

In the name of dialogue he finding a few precious minutes, sat down to a book on history and to phrase books on the Georgian. Armenian, and Areiba ian languages, preparing himself to communicate will the local authorities and delegations. At various times I had the opportunity to observe him in the others of the three republic leaders. Making their acquaintance he introduced himself briefly. I am tol their Patrikoves commander of the Transcaucasis Militar. District Then attentively and respectfully historical neighboring ments of the leaders. He prosoned his town stoke realing situation concisely. Sangtimes from were compliants when he raised the issue of weapons conditions around the region, the interruption of the come apprencampaign, and dokeys in supplies by my resupe. At moth payotiations to multiplication a few takes and war annulus. and he talked without a martine's straightforwardness and without thus acceptances entranged in the fundament of his Dillia

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Answering the question beyond. The statement theorems they are an encountries and the design of the accountries that the example and the design of the accountries the top and the second military from the countries of the countr

Once you have independence and sovereignty you need to have the accessories, including your own barracks. And that decision is made without any of the hard economic calculations and without any clear scientific and purely military grounds. Whom are you getting ready to fight, whom are you defending yourself from, and what do you need weapons for? These questions of mine were not answered. In essence, the local authorities would not help us to collect up the weapons stolen from servicemen.

A few days ago when he returned from Tskhinvali, having seen the picture of the blockaded life of the city and felt for himself the leaden chill of the gunfire, he repeated with surprise and bitterness, "But after all they are our own our own."

Yes, the weapons depots and sentries they have attacked and the automotive equipment they have hijacked is not from another planet—they are ours. Soviet. Patrikevev warned of possible harsh consequences in the press (he never refuses to meet with journalists) and on television, and more than once he invited the leadership of the Lianscaucasus republics to meetings of the military council. But it did not help very much. As a result harsh measures for self-defense were taken. And as a result the toots of the barracks in "shooting" regions bristled with weapon emplacements and the senior men in vehicles received personal weapons. Barbed wire and other bartiers surrounded the higher greats of other military settlements. Is such a thing conceivable in our Fatherland"

In the most criminal instances Patrikevev flew to the spot to look into everything himself. More than once he was struck by the effronters and diabolic inventiveness of the extremists as for example, in the small Armenian town of Bambakashate. Armed bandits dressed in military uniforms serzed a military vehicle on the road sent tout for the personnel of the guard. They entered the territoric of the town and—drove straight to the parade grounds where Senior Lieutenant R. Bredikhin was mounting the guard. The officer saw the shouldered assault rifles and instantly appraising the situation gave the command to open fire. He captured the band and saw id the weapons. For this he was awarded a decoration by the commanding general

But I also know of other cases: Patrikeves is merciless to those dayed camers in epaulets who pleading circumstances longed about duty and vigilance and by their own implicance lost weapons and ammunition from their subunits. Just a few days ago he signed an order dismission several officers of one of the district's units from their posts. Weapons were being kept under the same tree with requipment and food. Criminals "lifted" them from the depot under the very nose of the guard. And the community of their is moted it only two weeks later.

Painshim of a not more tay or ite method but I do not stay if the more if the tay be ignited. The said at a meeting of the initial same tay as a second tree his return from that unit

"It is time to make comprehensive decisions at the state level in the spirit of military reform."

These decisions have been influenced by life itself and by the scrupulous calculations of Valeriv Anisimovich himself and of his "team." Once more they carefully checked all the places weapons were kept, toured their mobilization capabilities with an eye to every detail, and analyzed the dynamics of the armed attacks of the local fighters. In addition, information that had been received gave much food for thought. Misfortune was knocking at those doors where there were great amounts of equipment and very few people. Precisely the structures with reduced numbers of personnel had turned into an Achilles heel The fighters were afraid to crawl into those units at full strength. Would it then be better to have fewer units' Fewer units at full strength, staffed to the last soldier. All subordinated to a single schedule of combat training and only to that. What about mobile resources? If necessary they can be centralized by decision from above. This gigantic effort is already partially completed and partially in the preparation stage, on the road from plans and experiments to final decisions at the level of the Ministry of Defense

In general, I noticed more than once in the commanding general a preference for solutions that are unusual but convincing, well-grounded, and graphic in their logic Who, for example, could have thought that on his familiarization trips throughout the units he would assemble the officers and begin with a visit to the sports facilities, approach the gymnastic equipment, and do a variety of exercises. Then he would ask the officers to do the same exercises. Far from all were able to do them-their stomachs got in the way. In the meantime, even now Patrikevev gets up at 0530, runs cross-country, and then goes to the gymnastic equipment. A little after of onhe is already at work. A curious detail: In autumn of last year he headed a military delegation to Turkey He visited one of the regiments of the Turkish Army to study physical training. He was not shy—he approached the parallel bars and the horizontal bars and won the hearts of his hosts not only by the democracy of his gesture but also by his well-rounded sports skills. That was when he was out visiting at home he completes similar demonstrations with a wish. I would like he says to consider you a kindred spirit in this too.

I will not try to be too optimistic. For those who have never served in it, the district is not particularly popular today. There is interethnic discord to the accompaniment of shooting. Housing is tight, lob placement for wives is tight, and the antimilitary bacchandla continues unabated in Georgia and Armenia. There are plenty of "negatives." But that is reason for Patrikevey to knock all the more insistently on the doors of the Council of Ministers and his own ministry, petitioning for a whole package of privileges for servicemen in the Transcaucasis Military District. And for him to remind the local republic leaders of the needs of his subordinates all the more often. Against the background of our national troubles, it is not easy to obtain regional goods for

servicemen today. But there is no other way. The district has great strategic importance if you consider that the war in the Persian Gulf occupies the thoughts of Patrikevev somewhat more than those of other district commanders. The war is thundering next door, practically "over the next hill." The tighter the knot of problems, the more one must be concerned about those who are nearby and about your compatriots in key questions of military training.

One might think that the harsh situation itself would affect the nerves and that it would be difficult to keep them in check. But talk with any commander of a regiment or division. You can even go lower—the commanders of companies and battalions. None of them have ever heard abuse from Patrikeyev or felt the spiritual pain of a verbal "heavy hand." Because Valeriy Anisimovich is convinced that it is not easy for any of the military people in the Transcaucasus region today and it is not worth increasing the nervous tension through harshness and impolitic utterances. A rude person, even if he is in a high position, will not work well together with Patrikevey. But if the commanding general is convinced that a certain officer is able to confront his own shortcomings and his personality, no matter how abrasive he may be, and advances the cause in the best fashion, then the commanding general will support him. put him on the "advancement track," and put him up for promotion. In conjunction with this, Patrikevey once talked about a man for whom he felt, it seemed to me some sympathy. It was Major General Rokhlin.

Not very long ago Lev Yakovlevich, who was still a colonel back then, arrived in the district from Afghanistan and took over a division. His views on the organization of combat training under mountain conditions coincided with the views of his commanding general in every way Patrikevey decided to conduct a training session for commanders of the combined units at the base of the division: It was a very suitable place for practicing defense in mountains. The only thing required was to bring the training center up to the proper condition. Three months later the commanding general was struck by what Rokhlin and his subordinates had done. There was a mountain firing range, sites for crossing ravines and raging rivers, obstacle courses, routes for driving that were equipped according to all the rules. areas for alpine training... And all this had been done without interrupting combat training.

The training session was unconventional, with a demonstration battle against a most difficult tactical background. But... when the time approached to promote Colonel Rokhlin to the rank of general, his immediate boss "vetoed" it. He said, we should wait a while, he is a crude "Afganets" [Afghanistan veteran], and he administers by mere injunction; true, he does not spare himself, but the people under him are groaning. Patrikeyes received the division commander's statement by special messenger in Moscow, where he was on a trip. He got in touch with the leadership of the Army by telephone. He convinced them. And he signed the promotion, And

when he returned he had a long conversation with Rokhlin. Today the latter is in a different and even higher post. His reviews are excellent.

In short, the road to success leads through people. And this, so to speak, is the final result. The district passed with distinction a difficult inspection by the Ministry of Defense headed by General of the Army P. Lushev, first deputy minister. And that despite all the objectivity of the critical remarks and despite all the severity of the criteria and the requirements resulting from our complex times. Despite all the tension of the situation in the Franscaucasus region.

At our last meeting there was no long conversation. I recall the little flags on the giant map in the office of the commanding general reflecting the course of combat operations in the Persian Gulf and the endless telephone calls. Journalists asked to be received. The leader of one of the standing commissions of the parliament of Georgia reported that an armored personnel carrier full of servicemen was "roaming" through Georgian villages in South Ossetia and the people were alarmed. There was irrefutable proof, he said. "Give me the number on its side and I will look into it," he promised, and he asked him to wait. He looked into it right away by talking on another telephone line. "There is no such armored personnel carrier," he answered. And he added, "Our people are well-disciplined and, as you know, none of them are looking for a conflict with the people. We stand by that...

Then the operations duty officer called: The helicopter was ready for flight. Valeriy Anisimovich tiredly half-closed his eyes:

"Do you know that for three days I have been carrying a letter from my son and that there has been no time to read it? He is my namesake. He is studying in the Academy imeni Frunze. He had the post of battalion commander. My daughter called: 'When are you coming to visit your grandson' Valeriy III talks of nothing but you and misses his grandfather." He was silent for a moment and then sighed: "I will lighten my load a bit and say hello to my grandson in Kuybyshev."

When the helicopter lifted off the concrete landing pad not far from the district headquarters. I thought doubtfully about how far the commander is from his grandson. And about how difficult it is for him to lighten his load, as he dreams of doing.

Statistics on Servicemen Entering, Leaving CPSU

91UM06294 Moscow GLASNOST in Russian No 12, 21 Mar 91 p 4

[Unattributed article: "We Answer Questions": "The Inflow Exceeds the Outflow"—First paragraph is reader's letter.]

[Text] As a result of people leaving the CPSU, the membership of many party organizations has sharply

declined. But I have heard that in the Armed Forces to the contrary, the number of party members is growing. Is this true? [signed] Ye. Sigova, Chita

In the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces our correspondent was given the following intormation

In 1990 more than 41,000 people were accepted into party organizations in the army and navy; that is 3.7 percent more than in the preceding year. The number of those accepted into the party exceeds by almost 20 percent the number of those leaving the CPSU. Fight of every ten new members are officers, noncommissioned officers or students in military-educational institutions. Ninety-seven percent of new members are people younger than 30.

Results of Investigation of Soldiers' Peacetime Deaths

91UM0612.4 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Riossian 24 Apr 91 First Edition p 4

[Article by Major of Justice N. Karpov: "Searching for the Truth"]

[Text] A special commission recently finished its work. The commission was checking into the objectivity and thoroughness of investigations conducted in cases concerning deaths or traumas among servicemen and military construction workers in peacetime. Major of Justice N. Karpov participated in the work of the commission as a representative of the Main Military Procuracy. Today he describes his impressions to us.

From the very first day the receiving group carried most of the load, both physical and moral. Members of the group met with the parents of dead soldiers, who brought their grief with them; they saw the relatives of those who got into trouble while in the service; they often saw people who had deserted the Army. The number of visitors, together with the flow of letters, of which there were over 3,500, forced the commission members to turn for help to the USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, whose premises the commission used to receive the visitors.

It must be mentioned that during the initial stage our volunteer helpers, representatives of various public associations, as well as the authors of the complaints filled the atmosphere with psychological tension and nervousness, which of course interfered with the work that we, the lawyers, had to do. But in all fairness I have to say that quite a few people, in spite of their feelings of profound grief, had enough moral strength to view the facts and their interpretation calmly and objectively, and in this way they helped to establish the truth

In order to examine the most distressing complaints the commission set up a kind of a rapid reaction group whose members would go to the military units at various locations. I, for instance, had a chance to visit one of the

Moscow Military District's Air Defense Units, a road-building unit in Nizhnix November 1988. It as assessed the legality of their defisions in a road-deaths of their servicemen, and conducted procuracy checks of the personnel service and living conditions. We insisted on an immediate elimination of the shortcomings and drawbacks that were disclosed. Infortunately, there were a lot of them, some of which were simply outrageous. However, the commission members with whom I had to work in those limits. RSISE P. 18. S. Deputs I. Kudinova, and a temposomation of the similarity of soldiers' mothers. N. I is some displaced wise restraint understanding, and objectivity in their assessments of what they saw.

As the letters arrived and were investigated, concrete criminal cases were being determined, which the commission wanted to examine in more deteil. There some 10° such cases Our 10 examination arrops were made up of people's deputies, independent lawyers and forensic medicine experts, relatives of the deceased servicemen, and representatives of public organizations.

As a result of our work, most of the decisions that had been made on the criminal cases were left unchanged. In 22 cases we agreed that investigators would check on the arguments of the claimants independently from the military procuracy and then pass the final judgment. It is possible that the legitimacy of earlier decisions will be upheld after this, but we cannot exclude the possibility of having to change some of them. Why so?

In this connection I recollect a criminal case that was examined by the Far Fast Military District Procuracy. A young soldier died of sunstroke during training. The death was considered an accident in the unit. The military procurator of the garrison accepted this explanation and did not do an in-depth study of the circumstances. He decided not to instruce in a company proceedings. But due to the complaints of the soldier's parents.

the main military procuracy reversed that judgment and requested another military procuracy to investigate the incident anew. It was established in the course of the investigation that Senior Sergeant. R. exceeded his authority and made his subordinate do physical exercises in broad sunlight as an "educational measure." They also uncovered certain facts of abuse of soldiers displayed by Junior Sergeant. K., who by that time was already in the reserves. As the result of the investigation both guilty persons were convicted, and justice trijumphed.

t ases like this are, of course, unique. However, they do occur, and because of this many people start thinking about the necessity of setting up some mechanism of government and public control over the actions of the Armed Forces and of social protection of the military.

Here is the final thing. There were intensive quite ungrounded, but very emotional discussions at the commission meetings which tried to prove that nobody needs the military procuracy at all. There were claims that it is too dependent on the Ministry of Defense, almost to the point of taking orders from it. Any person who has even a vague idea of the work of military procurators may only be perplexed by such statements, they are so absurd Besides, it is obvious that replacement of the top structure of procuracy control in the Army and Navy and the transfer of its functions to the local procurator would inevitably serve to destroy the unity of the Armed Forces

The summing up of the results of the commission's work is yet to come. But it is already clear that there are many problems within our Armed Forces, just as there are, by the way, within our entire society, and it is impossible to resolve them all at one sitting. It is only gradually, all together, with close cooperation between the command and the public, that we will manage to make military service truly prestigious and honorable

Outpost Uses Armor in Battle With Armenian Group

91UM06144 Mexeum KR4SV1) 4 ZV1 ZD 1 in Riss and I May 91 First Edition p 6

[Article by Colonel L. Arshantsey "From Gyandaha Outpost Under Fire of Guerrillas"]

[Text] The shooting has not halted on the frontier of Armenia and Azerbaijan. At 1915 hours on 29 April, near the village of Kheyremli an army outpost came under fire from the direction of the Armenian population point of Kirants. In response the servicemen also opened fire. The exchange of fire lasted until 2200 hours.

But at around midnight the guerrillas, having moved up siege guns, again began to fire on the outpost. The fighting lasted until 0300 hours in the morning. The servicemen were forced to return the fire from two tanks and three armored personnel carriers. Also involved in the fighting were outposts near the population points of Yukhary-Askipara, and Ashaga-Askipara. One of the outposts suffered the wounding of three soldiers and one officer. The Armenian guerrillas suffered much severer losses but data about them is still being checked.

Gamsakhurdia Administers Georgian Military Oath

211 M0614B Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 20. Russian 30. Apr. 91 First Ldit. 20.2 I

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent, Colonel I Arshantsev: "From Tbilisi: Guardsmen Have Taken Their Oath And the Others"]

[Text] Last Saturday at the Tbilisi Central Stadium around a half-thousand national guardsmen vowed their loyalty to the republic. The text of the oath was read by the Georgian President, Z. Gamsakhurdia. He presented the colors to the new formation, and gave a solemn send-off speech befitting the occasion. According to the law recently passed by the parliament concerning the prefecture, special powers have been given precisely to this structure on matters of Georgian defense. The prefects are to ensure that the officials and citizens carry out the governmental decisions concerning a call-up for compulsory military service, they are to assist in this as well as organize and hold military training assemblies and basic training.

Can the young men of the republic wear their insignias outside of Georgia? Yes, but on a voluntary basis. This is stated in the governmental decree of 26 April.

Baltic MD Seizes Confiscated DOSAAF Vehicles

All M0614C Moscow KR4SN4Y4 ZVEZD4 in Russian 27 Apr 91 First Edition p.2

[Article from the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Defense "Equipment Returned"]

[Text] The announcements from certain information agencies coming in from Lithuania have committed a major distortion of the truth over the actions of servicemen involving a number of organizations of the republic sports and technical association

What has actually happened?

Here is what was announced at the Staff of the Baltic Military District. At one time, the USSR Ministry of Defense had provided the Lithuanian DOSAAL organizations with over 200 motor vehicles in the aim of training drivers for the Army and Navy. The sportstechnical associations which were established on the basis of the illegally abolished republic DOSAAE organizations used this equipment for other purposes. They refused to return it to the legitimate owners regardless of repeated demands.

For this reason the command of the Baltic Military District on the morning of 25 April began to implement measures to recover the vehicular equipment. For this the garrison chiefs assigned subunits equipped with drivers and tractors. During the day around 150 vehicles were recovered. They were sent to bring the district units up to strength.

Lithuania Moves Toward Creation of Armed Forces

9/1 MOS944 Mose a KRANA) 4 ZVI ZDA iz Riosiac. 23 April 1 Februari iz na 4

[Article by Captain Rank V Gromak "We Will Have Our Own Ar S What They Are Saying in Lithuania But in Fact an Army Has Already Been Created"]

[Text] It is a secret to no one that the new Lithuanian authorities are about to acquire their own army. Last autumn no one was taking such actions seriously, even though the process itself had been initiated in a practical way following the proclamation of independence in March of last year. However, the republic leaders are trying not to make too big a show of these matters to world opinion.

With what is this linked? I think that it is linked first and foremost with the "domestic tasks" that will be assigned to the Lithuanian army. And I shall try to show that here in some detail.

It was announced last autumn that 1991 would be the year for the creation of their own army. Already by then their own defense structure was planned in the form of a government department for defense of the region. Now it is planned to institute a draft of young men into its ranks. Even the figures are being cited—from 111,1001 to 15,000 men. And all of this is quite realistic.

On 17 January associates from the department took more than 100 firearms from collectors. A training regiment has been openly set up. On 11 April, the chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council himself, V

Landsbergis, offered his congratulations to 400 volunteers who had taken the oath. For what is all this being created?

At a recent meeting with foreign journalists, the general director of the department. A. Butkevicius was still quite open about this, and he repeated it for the nth time: "Our goal is to defend I ithuania to defend the mother-land." Grandiloquent words but, as they say, just for foreign consumption. In the "domestic market" there are more concrete things. It can be seen immediately for whom all this fuss is being made with the department. All we need do is quote from a statement by that same Butkevicius.

"As of today the regional defense for our republic has four main directions of activity."

"One is the so-called special services in the border cone and to protect important objects. I am sure that today we im Lithuania should, are obligated, to protect a number of objects. The second important direction is a rescue solvice fire-fighting service and civil defense.

The third direction is a system of volunteer service to protect the region of Lithuania, and the creation of the nucleus of our national guard. We shall, therefore, strive to have in each rayon of Lithuania a detachment of patriotic people, volunteers who would make up a reserve for primary training, that is so that if necessary there would be people on whom we could call for help. This group of people would be trained in the best way and would have a thorough knowledge of its business.

"Well, the fourth direction is the nucleus of a regular arms, a core, if the republic government decides that it should be set up

"It is quite clear that as in other republics and countifies in Lithuania what is needed is a stabilizing force that is a force that could cull from the party or some other organization the desire or thought that it could with the help of that force guarantee for itself a path to power. I think that the only such force there can be should be a strong system to defend the region."

I have deliberately quoted this television statement so fully. If we discard all the asides then we can immediately see that the new army and national guard will serve not so much the defense of the region from the outside but will rather exercise political functions within the republic. The more so since purging the republic of "unpatriotic elements" has in fact already started. And here a by no means minor role is being played by Butkeyicius' department, with its "patriotic people"

Lew nournalists are now in the rural areas. But it precisely there that the Butkevicius "company" has assumed the duties of "propagandist and organizer." For example, they are trying to convince the peasants that the paths of the republic and the Union have diverged. But these are words, and they may not be heard. And

when the moral arguments fail to work, what then? As a rule, the department employees are not squeamish about using thicats.

First of all, of course, they move against the Communists. There are many examples of this, J. Razminas, an inspector with the department for the defense of the region in Siauliai Rayon, demanded that the secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Siauliai rayon committee "quit the premises." This is still just a threat But this same Razminas with his two aides conducted an armed search of the work place of the secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party organization at the Sakine soykhoz, J. Kucinskiene, and then beat a woman

True the department still has few forces. It leaders have recently tried repeatedly to remind the republic leaders of this. The Lichuanian Supreme Council reacted state quickly to the "comments," passing a law on the volum-teer service to defend the region.

What is it proposed to do? First of all to find recruits. For the time being this will be done on a voluntary basis. Here, those selected are being divided into combatants and noncombatants, and honorary volunteers. Militalified formations are being set up on a territorial basis. Companies, detachments, and militia units will be open ating. The general director of the department appoints the militia commander, and the chief of staff appoints other command personne!

It is also proposed that the forces will have their own officers. Whom do they think they will recruit for the service. The trump card is that after serving eight years as an officer, anyone who so wishes may resign and be given a gratuity to build his own house or acquire an apartment on favorable terms. True, it is unclear where the apartments will come from. Deputy Prime Minister Z. Vaisyila helped here, stating openly that the housing problem would be solved through the officers of the Soviet Army, who "in any event will be forced to leave I ithuania."

Officers' courses are already under way in Kaunas, and in Vilnius there is a training unit where warrant officers are being trained. Planned training for volunteers is going on

"The volunteer" says the chief of staff of the department 1 crecas "is a person who does not give up his permanent work but only comes to us for training partitime under the terms of a contract."

In undergoing this "thorough and comprehensive check" (I cite from the document), the future professional, too volunteer, undergoes training four times a week. Then each year he must spend 20 days at a training center where, it required, he can also be used "to carry out satious missions" "if the circumstances warrant."

We see that the appeal from the president of the USSR to disband all illegal military formations has not been met with a proper understanding among the Lithuanian parliamentarians. On the contrary, they have created a powerful lever with whose help they will easily influence the setuation in the republic. And it must be said that they are already succeeding on that plane.

Legality of Using Airborne Troops To Enforce Draft Discussed

91UM(0483 FR) 24 SOUL LSK 1) 1 L 1/11) 1 20 Russum 1 Nav 91 pp 1 3

[Report on interview with Col. V. Leimers deputy millitary commissar of the Latvian SSR by SOVLISKAYA LATVIYA correspondent V. Karinin Will the Blue Berets. Appear in Latvia?"]

[Lext]. This depends entirely on the next steps the Latvian leadership takes in meeting the republic quotas tor the tall military draft," said Col. V. Teimers, deputy military commissar of the Latvian SSR, to our correspondent. At the meetings between A. Gorbunovs and the military, the Supreme Soviet chairman assured Col. Gren. F. Kuzmin, Baltic Military District commander and representatives of the republic draft commission that he was going to Moscow on 13 January and would personally ask the USSR president not to allow special Airborne. Troop contingents to be brought to Latvian territor, since the republic is capable of managing the draft campaign on its own. Let us hope that reason will prevail, and that this is the way we will go."

Earlier, on 8 January, in response to the Ministry of Defense decision to take: dditional steps to carry out the USSR President's 1 December 1990 Ukase "On Certain Acts on Defense Matters Adopted by Union Republics" (subunits of the Airborne Troops [VDV] would be brought in to accomplish these tasks), the Latvian parliament adopted two documents, namely: the resolution and the statement of the Supreme Soviet, in which the actions of the center are called an aggression and measures to carry out the military draft law are portrayed as forced mobilization into the USSR Armed Forces.

This is how Col. V. Teimers commented on the situation that arose as a result of this:

(Leimers) A number of republics, including Latvia, have not fulfilled their quotas in drafting citizens into regular mulitary service. Nationwide, only 70 percent of planned quotas have been met. This has resulted in difficulties in manning the Armed Forces. Let me look more closely at the situation in our republic. Leaving politics aside the mann r ason for not fulfilling the plan are shortcomings in the law on alternative service passed in Latvia. (Lwill add right away that such a law is definitely needed including one on the Union level, and a draft of such a Union law already exists a First at gives everybody who s a desires the right not to serve. There is no such thing in ans country in the world. There is no real accounting for those who take alternative service. This has led to a situation in which 1.635 people have entered neither the arms nor the alternative service

Among those in the alternative service, 109 have turned out to be Army deserters. This is another proof of the importactions of the law. Something else. The Supreme Soviet decision, which charged the Council of Ministers with drawing up a list of non-prestigious professions for

alternative service has not been carried out. The result is that among those who are listed in the ranks of alternative service employees etc. In rural areas many people stayed on their kolkhozees doing the same work they did before the deatt. That is, it is as if they had no alternative service. But it is called alternative service precisely because it should come close to the military one in terms of hardship. Thus is an accepted practice around the world.

A few words about so called deserters. About 200 of them are highing on Latvian territors. All of them left their units without permission. We suggested that the Supreme Social of the Council of Ministers, either directly or through ispolkoms [executive committees] call on the a people either to return to their units of report to the military registration office. By order of the Baltic Military. Distinct commander we will arrange for them descentings their military service on this district territory regardless of where they deserted from

Until 2.8 Tanuary the offer is also extended to those who are a sading body flu mulitary and the alternative service (1768 8 p. apure W. are not going to punish them for the Last 29 at this showed up in January instead of November Husseyer these who do not respond to our appears will be provered.

Unless the republic leadership undertakes certain steps there is no evaluation that next spring or fall we will not have a stooky saturation again. Therefore, a number of hegislative axis already passed need to be revoked, particularly the 8 Jagyats 1993 Supreme Soviet decision which proscribes all offices, organizations, and officials from comparating with military registration offices. USSR Armyd Forces units, and USSR organizations that take part in the fronced mobilization of the Latvian population.

[Karinin] There were calls in the Supreme Soviet to use the time remaining until 13 January (the republic has until then to ensure compliance with Union laws through its own measures) to hide, to shelter the draftees. What is your opinion of this position of some parliament members?

[Trumersi Learnt as irresponsible However, such voices were heard before Point 8 of the statement by the Republic of Latera Supreme Soviet was adopted. It says among other things. The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Latera proposes before special designation troops are brought into Lateran territory to work out together with the leadership of the Baltic Military District procedures for the military registration office and local society to implement the Lateran Republic's law 'On Alternative (Labor) Service," also keeping in mind the issues of prosecutorial measures against individuals who do not comply with the laws on alternative and military society at also proposes the establishment of proxidates for handling grievances and complaints from those is the limitary service who were drafted from

Latvia and left the place of service because of intolerable conditions. Therefore, since Point 5 has been adopted, the statements by some parliament members that you just mentioned may be considered illegal.

[karinin] Does bringing in VDV units to carry out the draft campaign not contradict the USSR Constitution from a legal point of view? Young people of draft age are not members of the military yet. Their refusal to serve in the military must be punished in accordance with the law, that is, they can be prosecuted in accordance with a certain article, and searching for them is a matter for law enforcement organs.

Hormory First we cannot predict yet what will happen after 3.5 January. Besides the Ministry of Detense to presentatives explained that VDV units will only be used to accompany the diaffees to guard the military draft offices, etc. But not to carry out any other transforms. Therefore we are not talking about some forceful actions on the part of the VDV. As to the republic Ministry of Internal affairs organs, they have recovered a directive from their own minister and have removed themselves from carrying out their tasks. They received a directive not to interfere. That is formally what som are treing to context, but in practice, under current conditions and I atvia, it is empossible to accomplish. At he ast diving the last six months not a single criminal prosecution due been annuated.

[Kariain] There are persistent rumors that an entire VDV division will be stationed in Latvia to carry out the draft program. Is this not too much—so many VDV for 1,600 young people? Would it not make the population of our republic overly nervous' You will agree that moving armored vehicles through the streets of Riga has already caused adverse reaction from Riga residents.

[Lemmers] Right new titles interview took place or the January and a not a single VDV unit has been forment into Lateran territory. As to freeps movements they are related to the beginning of academic year or the USSR while I forces. Until () January, we have expressed with account states command posts of These movements are planned in advance and have nothing middle with the draft. In principle, I am optimistic 16 the Supreme Secret and treat societs support to support to support the support of the support of

Vazov Pays Last Respects to General Vasvagin

PACTURE OF MERCHANIES

LASS report. Last hournes f

[Toxt] I SSR Armed Forces servicemen and Moscow's outside people hade target fits April to Arme to condition Removals Cascagem (the common LSSR Armed) Increasing the armed to the recent Forces (with a service and a paint quant to the recent Forces).

The M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House, where the deceased was lying in state, was decked in black. There were many wreaths around the base of the coffin.

USSR Detense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.1 Yazov, USSR deputy defense ministers, and military leaders were in the honor guard

A funeral ceremony was held at the Novodevichiy Cometery, where S.P. Vasyagin was buried

German - Western Group of Forces Contracts

111 M04944 Moscow KRASNA) 1 Z14 ZD 1 in Russians 33 May 94 First Edition p. 3

Article by Colonel V. Markushin: "The Western Group of Lorces First Contracts]

[Text] The first contracts, totalling 12 million marks have been signed with German firms. Included in the goods offered are ferrous and nonferrous scrap metals discurded storage batteries, pulverized coal for compression into briquets, and diesel fuel. Still under discussion are 11 contracts worth 24 million marks. The list of interested companies is growing: IPM. Heideman, Albert G. Koch. A. Schmidt, and others. Firms of other coninferes are also interested.

Preliminary work on the creation of joint enterprises that would support residential housing construction has been initiated, with our facilities and military installations as a basis. Specifically, plans call for utilizing three tank repair plants and four automotive repair plants. Under way is intensive study of incoming proposals to establish an intermediary service for buying and selling of movable property and real estate.

This effort involves representatives of directorates and survives of the Western Group of Forces that will according to plans be combined into a separate official entits. Substantial expert assistance is being rendered by a temporary working group of the USSR Ministry of Forcem Economic Relations headed by V. Sukhorukos. The role of the ministry's specialists is clear. There is a need for professionally qualified persons who could select an intermediary to fulfill the function of an auctions organizer. Also clear is the fact that our specialisty work must be endowed with permanence.

FRG Retraining for Western Group Personnel. Families

and Mariak Momen KR 188 18 1 Z1 LZD 1 in Russian & Marial Fron Labora p. (

Interview with L Smirnos, deputs chairman USSR State Committee for Public Education by KRASNAYA (11/1) A consequently in Samsonia, 'Help term Annual West Research Personnel Officied Training Opportunity, date and place not given first two paramaphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introductions.

[Text] It is generally known that 9 October was the date of signing of the Bonn Agreement on Certain Transitional Measures, which is associated with the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the FRG. The German side took on a number of responsibilities including assisting the USSR in providing job training and retraining for group personnel facing discharge into the reserve and their adult family members. The purpose of this program is to facilitate their successful reemployment in civilian life in an interesting and well-paid job. This is more easily said than done. The unemployment existing in our country does not render the situation any easier.

How will this part of the agreement be accomplished? What has already been done in this regard? Yu Samsonov our correspondent, put these and other questions to I. Smirnov, deputy chairman, USSR State Committee for Public Education.

[Smirnox] The Soviet component of the Joint Sexict Oction Working Group on Problems of Job Training and Retraining for Servicemen and Their Lamilies has been organized. It is headed by F. Kovrigo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomfrid [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems]. It also includes representatives of the USSR State Committee for Public Education, USSR Ministry of Defense, and other interested organizations.

Meetings held with the German partners produced an accord whereby the major goals and developmental stages in this joint venture were outlined. The decision was made to set up equip and modernize to training centers to provide job training and retraining for the tabor force. This is funded by the German side. Institutions delivering the training at the centers will be able to enhance their qualifications in the Federal Republic of Germans, should this be necessary. That is where experience in job training and retraining of men discharged from the Bundeswehr has long existed. In addition German experts will participate in developing training programs that will be geared to training the reserve servicemen and their dependents.

(Samsonov) It is generally known that the adoption of a market economy is associated with the med to improve the qualifications of personnel. Will this be a factor in the training and retiauting to be offered to the West personnel.)

[Summax] Definitely The principal function of the frautory centers will be nothing less than confirming assistance to the students the presents who will be min an intrinsic part of the market common. Receive personnel and their dependents will receive training in fargely as full civilian trades. The training and extraining to be offered at the centers fall tops the toflowing categories construction and building materials income tested appraises a featured work plumbing automotive repair and maintenancy metaborking we altwice the miners will train maintenance metaborking accomputer technicity.

[Samsonov] What kind of centers will be set up, and where will they be located:

[Smirnox] There will be training centers for agriculture in Ramenskove (Moscow Oblast) and Khorol (Poltava Oblast) for construction in Leningrad and Kiey machine construction in Minsk, Krivov Rog, Talgar (Alma-Ata Oblast), and Borisov (Minsk Oblast). Persons will be able to receive instruction in a modern trade in those places. Students from other areas of the country will have the advantage of entirely adequate dormitories.

The above pertains largely to persons possessing a secondary education. In the case of individuals credited with a higher—including a military—education, we propose to offer retraining in a number of pedagogical institutes, to which they will be admitted after they complete special courses, without the necessity of taking intrinsic exams.

[Samsonov] What remains to be done in the immediate future."

[Smirnox] This month we intend to circulate question naires among WGL troops slated for discharge into the reserve in 1991 and their dependents to determine those who wish to acquire a new trade or improve their qualitis ations in preparation for selection of candidates for instruction

Akhromeyev on Military Balance, pt I

Will Mooning to a XOLONT LRIVELL RESIDENCE X 11 Transfer of an 24 to

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Serger Fedoroxich Akhromever by NOVOYE VREMY A Editor-in-Chief Aleksandr Borisoxich Pumpranskiv Communitation Yergenix Rusakov and Doctor of Historical Sciences Serges Rogov: "Is Everything Reasonably Sufficient" [

(1881)

In War like in any Other War. But also After War like After any Other War... What Is the Army's Role After the Cold War?

Our enest interlocution and opposition as Marshal of the Sister Linear Screen Akhtemosen NOACOYE AREMY A Editor and high Aleksandr Pumpyanskin Communitation You gone. Rusakin and Divide of Historical Sciences Science Rusak

Corrain report NON-ENT-VREMEN applicate sorted as the bases for the discussion

Primpianskie leis a pleasare tin me terweleinme cau positive St. V. V. R.F. M.V. A. aperiting. Surger Eychnosoph With a grand at a street cliscussion. It is spoudful to consider my colleagues and I considered this sportunity is to an increase I am not being the entire. It is more over different when expending securities me of when a question is process.

complain about us to the highest levels of authority and request that journalists be called to order

[Akhromeyev] In that case, I must also say that Leven reported my disagreement with one of your articles (NOVOYE VREMYA, No. 2/91) to the president Yes and how could I act otherwise when several military district commanders called me and protested.

[Pumpyanskiy] It seems that I have not begun this discussion in the most appropriate manner. Nevertheless one more preliminary comment. If and when we enter into polemics, it will not at all be with the goal of pinning someone to the wall or even to protect someone person ally according to the principle "ours"—alien "ours"—"not ours." We are interested in clarifying and presenting your point of view on pivotal security problems and relations between the army and society to our readers.

And now down to business. It seems to me that the mark thing is to answer the question: does a military threat exist for the Soviet Union today? If yes, then from whyte does it originate? What is the size, nature, and direction of the threat? All remaining questions and answers, including military structural development, are derivative.

[Akhromevev] Actually, this is a fundamental question. Our foreign policy in many ways and the Soviet Union's domestic situation to a large degree depend on the answer to that question.

Today a military threat does exist for the Soviet Union And it primarily originates from the United States and NATO. But today this threat is different and is not the same one that it used to be. Three or four years ago this was a direct threat of war. Today there is none. The military threat and tension have diminished significantly. Normal relations are being established between the countries. But today you could not call United States policy with regard to the Soviet Union simple. It intro-weaves the aspiration to find mutual understanding and to even establish cooperation with the Soviet Union will pressure on us using various techniques, including military torce. This is the threat. I will try to demonstrate this

First The Warsaw Treats military organization has been eliminated. The NATO Bloc military organization has survived. They assert that the NATO Bloc has been preserved to protect Western democracy and because of the military threat from the USSR. I think this is trivial. Today no one in Europe is threatening the NATO Bloc.

There is an official document called "U.S. National Security Strategy" which President Bush submitted to the Congress during the Spring of 1990. Congress took (i) into consideration (actually approved it). Nearly 1 search has passed since this document was introduced not nowhere has it been said that it is no longer in force. The is what President Bush said in it. No matter what course the Soviets choose during the next decade this

Soviet Union will remain are awasome mulitary power. The United States must also have a modern detense at its disposal in the folio which will increase deterrine and strengthen sequility. This cically states how the United States regards the Soviet Union today. Yes, Paris was after the and we and the United States signed three important treations there and officially stated that we do not consider each other as ynumies but U.S. National Security Strategy, also common to be as

Second We no common time proportions with the United States in the reduction of all types of weapons other than pas at weapons. And the root one reasons the United States has multiply superiority in passac forces over its and does not want be resting then.

Third Having sorrounded the Scient Linear Mess as about the standard standard and many bows, the United States still maintains standard many masses from Androne of our American reportating partners years so, who the United States needs this scharge policy and there are 1819 of them and armed forces to allow 2017 (00) measures manufacted on the manufactor of the auswer sychology. They are not ded to exert militars processes on the Scient Union.

From the Holl SSR has state interest, which do not convent with the interests of effect countries. Lake the problem of the Killike Lahands. The United States officially supposes Lapany in her claims are the southern Kurpe Island claim Finalls, those is the Baltis problem. Dogs the United States position with regard to the entries of Lithuania. Lateral and Extends into the Societ Union in 1944 kanning of any trouble interests of the Societ Union. The interests of the United States for monoching and the United States for monoching and any the Americans are met shy about doing this All of this regions should have those minimal atmost times that an provide a state the capability to defend the Societ Union of the Countries and interests and provide during that the Societ Union of the Countries of th

About Suclear Weapons, Vietnams, and Afghanistans

(Photogramskie) The responses a hind realcon-

It is ome then contour an army threatem'd our border and which sis doop to inside our borders and afteropt to serie con territor, and sustance our people. That is one situation. They such a notific chiral exist? It was then exerctions is clear and seconds need to think well. It Movandor the Coreatisy creasur bonder, then we need to have one fundred elephants. It we do not have 100 dephants but 100 whiths. Run on Ommarils of course we need to misove the strategy with all enighbood which is strong i- an elephant of a whole It Bonaparte is this attenum of willings continued a topolo as also need to pub soft the translation of the traditional logic of mortgoing with their and sentern filter, paperprinting mortgoing of the three during two people. It am will this is the tall in 1921 instrume. The course Cold War epo-toronous operators in this We installed in the people con primary growny are Anguigan imperialists. West-Commando anchous lagrance includings \$410 and

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the West. All of these might, powers were threatening us and they intend to invade and farmed a rouslear attack at any moment. If this exactually see then our conduct is logical. Everything stor the army! We will tighten our belts create a military exemption at any price and sacrifice exertishing, but we will not permut the worst.

But is that the situation todas." A different picture arises from what som are sasting. The acre existence of a powerful American murtars force is the threat But this is already a fundamentally different situation and we should draw entirely different conclusions from it. Let us still determine it any changes have taken place in some definition of the threat. And were the fractional ideo togical and political precepts ethal estadd in the 1980's 1960's and 19.90's in the repaid correct.

[Akhromicsev] The Secret Comme has been conducting a new torogen points for the avairs. It was formulated in 1986. All of the fundamental changes which have occurred in Europe and primared the result of our foreign policy. When we began to implement it, we assumed that changes would occur to Central Europe and that the anification of Cortinue, would prosible occur. This did not happen all of a sudden. In a state like ours, foreign policy is not planned but one cear in even too several years. Therefore we calculated that the Chimination of at least the significant reduction of the threat of war and the changes that are taking plant would be the result of this foreign police. We have achieved that. Have our Western partners nich as halfway! Yes, The Limited States facillated for a long time, but later measyd toward the achievement of mutual ambostandba with the Seriet I men and an arrangement with the The exportions of Western Europe also met us haliwa, and maybe you to a greater degree. And the reference reday we are more talking about the threat of war (powennasa uproya) but about the military threat (susymment operation)

And the uplitary threat and typicon have diminished and I would say thou have record host their shape. Does a direct thicated the pritinting of a regress today it an one contend that NATO's aimites stand in isurforders reads he begin appression in a sount period of the life is impossible to contend that I oday there is no such decet threat of war for the Societ Lincon. Lam continged that at does not exist without no us or for threather countries of Europe Thosis a north active equation of the USSR and the countries of the West. But something else has remained il am tep ating this) militure pressure on as has not xeased. The Soyna Union solate interests have remained and the Sucret Union's socialist chiner has remained which need to be protected And their an tones external timers, that are scoking to get the Soviet Union to conduct a points that suits there and that does not always meet our into eyers. I am trankly say my that these hours exist in the 1 mind States and that these tonces exist in other countries. We must have the minimally required military from and of course not only military set that see can conduct our man endependent foreign

polics. And first of all, we need to have an economy and we need the people to support this policy. Exerything must be balanced

[Pumpyanskiv] The Soviet Union's new foreign polics is unquestionably a fundamental factor. But with all of the desire to compliment our country and our foreign policiour leadership should still be modest. We are saving that perestroyka is a return of common sense. Common sense has returned to us and the West has responded. It common sense had returned to us earlier, the West also would have responded earlier. By the way, this is so. The main, thing is that a fundamental change in the assessment of the threat of war has occurred.

Previously, it was thought—justifiably or not that is another question—that a direct threat of invasion existed Right now this is not so. This is a revolutionary change in consciousness but our military thought has stand drawn the appropriate conclusions because their there must also be fundamental changes here. Entirely different forces are clearly needed to repel a different threat. Then the principle of reasonable sufficiency is already natural and we have subscribed to it on the political level. But our military people are reacting xirs noisily to proposals to reduce a thousand excess. Even obsolete tanks in order to serenely believe that the idea has also been accepted by the military.

In war like in any other war. But also after war like after any other war. Demilitarization of the country is also natural after the Cold War. Instead of this, panis has arisen they say we will be left completely defenseless.

[Rogov] What can present a military threat for a nuslear superpower like the Soviet Union? As long as nuclear weapons exist and as long as the United States is capable of destroxing the Soviet Union in 30 minutes and the texesse, the military threat will be preserved.

But we must consider not only the capabilities of potential enemies but also their intentions. And today both we and the Americans are admitting that neither we not thes intend to initiate a thermonuclear war from this point of view your thesis that NATO and the United States present a threat to the Soviet Union significaapproximately the same as what Bush said with regard by the United States. But this message contains a while series of fundamentally new, previously unseen theses in American policy for Congress which are in keeping with the new political thinking. For example, it talks about the reduction of the role of military force and about till need to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and a shift from confrontation to partnership. Amoro an presidents have never spoken such language during itlast 40 years

[Pumps anskiy] I must generally admit that Bush s for trible quote did not horrily me at all Yes or the image unistances that have developed the potential or that side is already grounds tor justification; that there should also be a definite potential on this side. But if the convept of the threat of war is exhausted by the yers that

of physical force on that side then entirely different conclusions foliow from this litist define what you are or what con want to become to each other—an enemy appoint partner something else or Lam horizined to even articulate it an ally in world affairs. And as soon as we decide that there are no hostile intentions, then reduce the military component. Mutually reduce. Prove our good intentions to each other. There are no grounds to threaten someone or to increase the revolutions of the military machine.

[Akhromeses] Dear comrades. There are three of you and I am alone You have immediately posed many quistions and it is difficult to answer. When I spoke about the militars threat. I certainly considered that the parties have nuclear weapons which are a means of deterrerate. It constantly creates a potentially lethalthe atto-all mankind. But today nuclear weapons do not steate a reliable guarantee of protection from possible aggression or protection of state interests. The United States had nearly as many strategic nuclear forces in the middle (9.10's as they do today but they suffered a deteat Ito Vlotpam. We suffered a deteat in Afghanistan and nuclear weapons also did not help us at all. I am taking not the political or moral but the purely military side of the issue. Under certain conditions nuclear weapons have turned out to be useless. Conventional armed forces and consentional weapons have been employed

Liday's world is such that states need consentional aimed notices besides nuclear weapons which have become a political means of deterrence. Take the Persian Cult. Itaq had an enormous militars machine it its disposal. It clushed Kuwait in short order. An incommunicational large military force was concentrated in a sports, to this aggression and it defeated fraq.

The Sorbet I mon does not live in a simple geostrategic situation. It needs force to protect state interests. Who objects that this mulitary force is not needed is either initiased or is consciously harming the country. What will happen if the Soviet Union becomes weak and crimot defend itself? A great power cannot be weak in a mildary sense.

With regard to how to determine who is an enemy, and who is at ally permit me to point out. This is a bilateral process. For now the United States frequently acts from a position of strougth. And teductions are a bilateral process.

[Pourpsanskis] Sergos Federicach in my opinion souther, ited marsolines examples Nuclear agapons, see the sprovide determine or more correctly restraint and is, that degree of security but they are not competent until to me wonder that the Americans could not are in Viotnam and that we could not win if Afghanstan Riptor.

(Akhtemissos) We simply found not one them. If was amprovable us use them:

[Pumpyanskiy] But a completely different conclusion follows from these examples. Nuclear weapons do not support any offensive interventionist occupation of whatever other goals—either for the Americans in Vietnam or tor us in Afghanistan. This thesis does not have any relation at all to defense.

So why do we need armed forces for detense or for some other tasks. Both examples are examples of aggression. You cited them in the context of protection of statinferests. The Americans they say were not able to support their own state interests while lighting in Vietnam and we could not support our state interests while lighting in Alghanistan. And it is remarkable that Lam telling you about this From my point of view, the state interest of the United States of America consisted of not becoming involved in the war in Vietnam and the state interest of the Soviet Union consisted of not becoming involved in the war in Afghanistan.

We are obliged to respect America's legitimate interests but not the interest to fight in Victiani. The air-life community did not recognize our conduct in Alghanistan as being totally justifiable. In this sense, the world community of you will better understood our state interests than our leaders did.

So it is worthwhile to talk about legitimate universall, recognized, and properly understood interests. This requires a corresponding system to elaborate and formulate them. In a broad context, this means the presence of a democratic system within the country and in a narrow context, this means an open procedure and parliamentary hearings.

It you proceed from this democratic civilized idea of state and national interests, then the need for armed forces will also be qualitatively and quantitatively, different than it you are planning new Vietnams and Mehanistans

About the Tanks that Saved Us from Nuclear War and About the Tanks that We Saved from Disarmament

[Akhromeyes] I also cited a third example Iraq Kuwait When I spoke about nuclear weapons and about consentional armed forces. I was just answering the question that you raised—about nuclear and consentional forces and their correlation.

After that you began to say an aggressive arms is not needed and policy must be justifiable. I do not have allow argument with you on that issue. I repeat any state needs conventional armed forces to detend itself from metals sion, and to protect its own state interests. If you are subjecting this to doubt. I consider it to be groundless.

Just what are the Soviet Union's state interests toda. Our relations with other countries are determined by mintoreign policy and the new mintary doctrine. It we talk about the core of modern Soviet foreign policy. It is a triad—demilitarization democratization and deal blogization. Demilitarization—is the non-use of million.

force when they are not attacking you. Use of force only for defense from aggression. Democratization—each state small or large, is free to establish its own prove dures and no one has the right to infringe on this will of the country and the will of the people. Deideologization—international law and nothing else lies at the foundation of foreign policy.

Life Soviet Union's new military doctrine was also developed while proceeding from this. And while implementing this foreign policy, we stated that today we only need that army that can provide the country's reliable defense under modern conditions and nothing more. And right now we are reorganizing our armed forces in accordance with this doctrine. No one else has reduced their armed forces by 12 percent, but the Soviet Union has done this. No one has reduced their defense budget by 18 percent but the Soviet Union has done this.

Of course everything must be balanced. Loday the main thing for us is the economy's recovery and improving the people's lives. The army and navy strength reductions and the military budget reductions are also sound. But we need to do everything rationally without thought fessiv sumpring from side to side.

[Pumpyanskiv] Still, how are they carrying out pressure against the Soviet Union" Is it possible to cite an example for the sake of clarity. To some extent it is this question a hostile military force was pressing against us or could press against us, there would not be an adequate of superior power in our country, and we as a state would be compelled to conduct ourselves differently. What have we yielded to anyone or could we yield in part to ansone by guaranteeing state interests or even ideological purity. This is a fairly typical theme in the letters which we are reverying look at Albania or Cuba. For steades, the ruling regimes there have not wanted to the another even trivial things to anyone. And not an earth could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to the could compel these two not too great to a to the could compel these two not too great to the could contain the could be contained to the could contain the contained to the could contain the could cont

Takinomoves I Indas our entire military doctrine and in that our foreign policy too are unquestionably poarchal and threaten no one and we have been compelled formation of taking into account the military might of the first of States and the NATO Bloc and the U.S. military basis that surround us. We constantly feel the breath of this might on our back. Yes the military threat has finitionally on are structuring our Armed Forces primarily taking into account the military might of both the United States and the NATO Bloc.

And I have cited specific examples of pressure. Who should I repeat them

The many topour concentration leave out naval topos. The matrix Nations wants to demonstratively talk with an about their reduction. Dozens of sears. In your upon on the is this not a form of militar, pressure.

[Pumpyanskix] Say that they have 10 20 or 30 aircraft carriers. What have these aircraft carriers compelled us to sell hind to the peasants? Or to implement the privatization of industry? Or forced as to become involved in the stupidest war with the green snake? What is the link here?

[Akhromeyex] With regard to U.S. arreraft carrier strike groups. I can say. They are the most dangerous weapon for the Soviet Union that is in the hands of the United States.

As for the link of possible actions of these aircraft carriers with the possible sale of land privatization of enterprises or the strongle against drunkenness in the USSR. I caronot establish a link using my vertainly limited in a mattern. The mattern is simpler. Aircraft carriers are that US minitary force that can arrive off the coast of the Soviet Union and create a nightary threat for us to 8 days after the order has been given.

And what is more. You are always talking about tanks you have some kind of hostility toward tanks. And it is groundless. Lanks not only win the Circat Patriotic Warbut the calsers said to from nuclear war.

With regard to Cuba at as not for my to discuss the assuron ats polics. Cuba has local for 30 trans under a blocked, from the United States. Do coa really sait know this.

(Rusakos) Right now the problem of gualanteeing national security as purioually injuried by the military factor of consists of comonly included all domestic political diplomatic and ocentional imponents Right now our society is core troubled by the problem of a reasonable correlation of these components and their conformity to the country's actual capabilities. Our mercasing economic and technological backwardness is becoming a factor that is undermining domestic political stability the applicity to produce nustern armament ere. And militarization of the economy has made and continuos to make its weighte "contribution" to econome run and the impositishment of the people Under those conditions, the Secret Union is faced with a home either continue down the vid path of Withold forwitting about nervasing the detense capability within reasonable Januts commentiate efforts first of all on the fundamental problems of socials for support and scapelisten politij al northods naznante, se urus. Entrorecall the invincible phalans of the Amount Growks a smith it parts many many sense if the software legs would trave govern your made the weight of the sholds

About Leaders Who Did Not Trust the West

[Ragon] W. an all the strategic nobtane paint, bookers of the summer two formal model in a situation when she has been compressed to marriago near equality with Vinerica Western Funope. Lapon, and filters taken dogsilise. No state is agrable of with conduct such exertion. All the more = according to figures married that acceptant that we have a significant numerical superiority in the majority of land-based and even aircraft based weapons.

Now the USSR has been compelled to conduct a significantly larger reduction of vilapons than the West while destroying military equipment, that was manufactured using the labor of our people and it has lost touch with the latter.

[Akhromevey] About parity. There previously was an aspiration to be strong on all axes. Yes, it was until 1985. But that has already been rejected in the doctrine adopted in 1987. We did not only officially announce this we are also carrying out the new doctrine in practice. Today we are also setting the goal of main taining an approximate balance between us and the United States in the area of strategic nuclear weapons. And this is necessary. We are not setting this goal for ourselves in the area of conventional weapons. You spoke about thousands of tanks and other weaponry which are being destroyed today. This is a large issue Today it is frequently being used for speculation.

You need to historically approach examination of the tank issue. After the war ended in 1948 and we came out of it in a condition that you know well, the Soviet Union did not want confrontation. The United States came out of the war with nuclear weapons. Harrs, Truman, and John Loster Dulles at that time were conducting a policy of nuclear blackmarl and the arms race against the Soviet Union. The nuclear threat was real. The Soviet Union had to decade, how would it by Th. Soviet Union still did not have no lear weapons. How to respond to this threat. How to prevent nuclear aggression against the Soviet Union.

I have read documents of that time on this issue. At that time the political and infiltrate leadership pathered more than once under Stalin's a bajamanship and the scame to the decision that there was no other way other than to read a mighty armed forces by matron (main), tank toops) in Europe which would not pose a threat to Furipe. This was done so that Western Europe would restrain the United States from nuclear agety start against the Soviet Union.

Later the NATO Beer equaled our consentental armed torses through the depictment of their own armed forces and muclear warmens appeared in our country. That is the pre-fistory of the issue and we do not need to present our political and militar, leaders of the past as such deats. At that time, they understood the saturation no worse than we do

opportunited after the points 19 00 so their was an opportunited attempt to terminate or at least reduce the arms take I had the opportunity to work in the General Statt the many sears. In the middle 10 10 so it was importule than that so could and had to be are sorous neglectations on Generalizational arms reductions and to total completely rependitures on a unificital basis. In 10 september in a dear times balance was established as on also so developed stratum multiar missions with

multiple reentry vehicles, it became clear a nuclear balance had been achieved and the United States would not be able to surpass us in this area. And this was completely clear to the General Staff. Chief of the General Kulikov prepared the appropriate recommendations but Grechko was the minister in 1975. There was no possibility at all to realize these proposals under him He died in 1976 and Ustinov came into office. The military expenditures reduction variation was made more precise and reported to him. But then Brezhnev became seriously ill. Ustinov looked at the recommendations that Kulikov reported to him and he said. Welland where do I go with this? Leonid Ilyich is scribusly ill." Everything ended on that note. You need to some sider one more thing. When an enormous machine has been wound up and when the people who stand near the leadership have become accustomed to conducting a certain policy, it is very difficult to stop that machine. Le do this you first of all need to replace the leadership and what is more even replace the system.

[Rogov] You said that right now we have rejected that concept of parity that implied maintenance of a balance with everyone in conventional ground-based weapons. In this connection, how do you explain the movement beyond the Urals of two-thirds of those weapons which we had in Europe and which were subject to reduction. Only one tourth of them will be destroyed, another fourth will be refitted, and half will be placed in storage. Why are we creating such an enormous conventional weapons reserve that is equal to several annual production volumes.

[Akhromeses] Many state and military leaders of the Soviet Union have long considered our country to be primarily European. We have become accustomed to this for some reason. And the primary military threat for us more often arose in Europe, therefore we maintained the best armed forces and the best weapons there. In the east, we had quite a few such divisions where they had automobiles which had been obtained from the national economy during a special period instead of armored personnel carriers or combat infantry vehicles. These divisions had the rest of the weapons. We signed a treaton armed forces reductions in Europe. It did not prohibit the movement of weapons from the West to the Urals Why destroy new weapons and be defenseless in the cast In my opinion, no rational man would act that was And thes do not act that way in the NATO Bloc. These are destroying old tanks in Turkes and they are shipping new ones there. And we have sent the new weapons fromthe groups of forces to the east thut a certain number of the divisions withdrawn from the West have to be totally dishanded). They are tanks, armored vehicles, infantis, tighting vehicles and artillers. Some of the weapons have been stored in the east so that they can replace broken down vehicles during the next three to four years since we have reased production but we are still conducting combat training. We officially reported all of this In the West

(R) and (See go.) Evaluation to find with was this lotter nonpublished in the Soviet County From the West knows this feet our society remains or the dark. This will about outuse the people

Without pay I repeat reliable figures have from reported from West All of these figures were published on Minkin NKIVI NOVENII at the frequency of January You can result them.

Leverthing that I have said is full a series. We explained for our to contain partners how much equipment is making up for a determine testa, how much will be districted tight now dramp (30) and shall quantity will average up that our the tranges during up, most three to huncal course the right exercises have been destroyed.

Scientifical Francot and establish position which some of me authorizing security and up. Thus, the soundle demand their me should state on a hydres which the Sycient Franco is undertaking in sight compliance with the 20.01. If furnished that in section, the moral soft of the table is their But they are not remoded by the minimum form.—Put will the country's define capability in contained with all of the changes that are menting. Thus much complying with talking about

(Rinario J. 90) country has begin to a similar position in the first some site times of the Assertan. Remain the first inview, and other absent and early Middly Agos corpors to great positions and do not be accorded in na absence strong affect Affect Point I. That the according towards in Enrippe the Russian State has also as a horizontal accountry and posses. Must the break with 6 hims as a concentration of any him provides of time as a sum of the first as a strong affect the accountry that the accountry that is a strong affect that a strong affect that a strong affect that a strong a strong affect that a strong a

Absorbance Antonomially Russia did not always that a select proofs among nor allow Result Crimos and the Bove Turkish War (188) is 18 feet and I also not also will out regarding antolialm allow but that is one-fire an atom to the appropriate the following the following passing I may expend the strong struct Book method passing I may expend a contribution for struct Book method passing I may expend to the sind mestical passing in a local structure of the structu

Process to move so the man who becomes about the strack and there the commissed complete these. But no contributes so me is also a some of his time. These beaders who survived the contributes a more innered at the 1920's and 1730's and there is presented the experience of the experience. War and expectably such another as Krimsholmer and Brezhmer who experience to a transfer are advantaged in some positions have a furnish the experience and many points. They saw what many more is about a 1944 and 1944' minor country, show

the Fascistisch sitered millions of people and the country collapsed and humed. But Khinonehox and Bregione were also patients. Having survived this error merinic time, they could not prust the West until the tast day of their sites. They are already in their blood. That is may present appropriate for the Hinone theory.

Which I be can be south in the Compan Staff Lotter had the appealment recreationst analyge capture materials to pallicapate in consentences, and to sociappying net to binsolution or important perducine. I had the appearance to must with Bu /hour frequently. This man dut min requi the West and he thought We will surroce it see the smany. They say the northary pressured Breather. That is more title. You did not have to pressure him. We was: and required to contribut him Breshier positively cosphered modes assupe on his past containe. He was matured to the and he especially diffuse lessons of the That is the marker I style or also surgiced the corear Patrician Was In certain met at the found from his saw and kjula the room and the real deas from a weapone barkony periph s commissari. Physotogy these prouples throwing that have a completely formed to 1945. We said county then I from the try was as a patralism some manufor and thinking was not so so; We must rethink many throws to subsciption) years a life; people yould not You cannot hob the emeat Patrinto Wat Configure You allow people them a completel and assume this

Reasonally was a man who simpled constitute establish collaborate in the process of the following strategy to the South I must and the I correct States. In my opinion, sincerely, And Stalin were tally trusted him. Write knews those thomas would have trutted out of Reasonally had not about mother those yours. But anti-Services came to proceed anythogo in the Louise States. And they trick to a trust as most new or haders dutional trust. Thus, the

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The Army and Domestic Policy Those army frame of the most discovered (SCOVEN) EVERTAL No. 181

Akhromeyev on Military Balance, pt II

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Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Ledorovich Akhromeyev by NOVOYE VREMY A Editor in: Chief Aleksandr Borisovich Pumpyanskiy, Commentator Yevgeniy Rusakov, and Doctor of Historical Sciences Sergey Rogov: "Is The Army Protecting Itself"

[Text] "The Marshal is becoming angry, therefore the Marshal is incorrect...." After this polemical article, Marshal Akhromeyev proposed meeting at the editorial office for a face to face discussion. NOVOYE VREMYA Editor in Chief Aleksandr Pumpyanskiy, Commentator Yevgeniy Rusakov, and Doctor of Historical Sciences Serges Rogov participated in the discussion.

From the problem of security and the external threat, the conversation shifted to the topic: the army and domestic polices

[Pumpyanskiv] Sergey Fedorovich, at the beginning of our conversation, you illustrated your thought about interference in our affairs which we should rebuff with this example. Baker has advocated free enterprise.

[Akhromevey] Aleksandr Borisovich, Baker expressed his opinion not on free enterprise but on the situation that has developed in our country today. I will read it since again. "In the USSR, we have noted a return to the ventialized economy, a less free press, expansion of the powers of the army and the KGB, and the resignation or departure from the government of the main advocates of 1 from and he said that all of this was unacceptable to the I nited States. That is, Baker, while assessing our trains on his own way, enumerated what B.N. Yeltsin ind others do not like today. In his opinion, these autions of the Soviet Union's highest organs of power are invilmpatible with the course toward peaceful transformation in our country. I do not intend to argue with him since this is essentially a useless exercise. In principle, he should not have said this

Pumpyanskiy] I also do not like what Baker enumerated. Although we can discuss how appropriate such opinious are from the lips of the head of the foreign pious department. Only why do the military and the army need to draw conclusions from this? Politicians fixed to draw conclusions from this. You call this ideological interference. Let us assume it is. And you, as I understand it are proceeding from that quote that they say we the army must oppose interference. How' In denotal, why do we need to provide the army's answers to Ideological contradictions."

[Akhromevey] I was speaking not about "ideological interference" but about interference in our country's internal affairs. These are different activities. If the U.S. So relary of State is providing assessments of the situation in my country and recommendations of how it

needs to act, then, excuse me, any Soviet citizen (civilian or military) has the right to express his opinion as a result of this

[Pumpyanskiy] We are not talking about opinions but about military policy

[Akhromeyev] I did not begin the conversation about J Baker's statements. There is another example—on the Baltic Region. Naturally the United States has the right to recognize or not recognize the entry of Lithuania. Latvia and Estonia into the Soviet Union in 1940. But does U.S. policy complicate the situation in the Soviet Union or not? It seriously complicates it. This position is not simply statements. There are cases when American citizens, even those in civil service, are operating on the territory of Lithuania against the interests of the USSR How can a Soviet citizen regard the fact that a U.S. civil servant is directing the construction of the barricade around the parliament in Lithuania. I suggest that this is intolerable and complicates Soviet-American relations

Who Is Drawing the Army into Politics?

[Pumpyanskiy] To discover strangers on our native barricades is a matter for the militia or the KGB and, say, a major has adequate authority to deal with the situation you mentioned. In any case, this has no relation to the army or to the problems of military structural development.

Let us pose the question more broadly. When a military man says: "I am defending the Homeland" this is natural and normal. But what does this sentence on the lips of the military mean: "We are defending our socialist values"? People can believe in communism, in free enterprise, or in God. This is a world of ideas. And we can only defend the world of ideas ideologically and spiritually. Where is the army's place here? You said that the army guards the socialist choice. I would like you to explain your position on this issue.

[Akhromevey] I will try to answer

First. Today our society is multiparty. The army does not have the right to interfere in inter-party disputes. The army understands and has assimilated this. But the Armed Forces defend the values that are consolidated by the Constitution. That is their is sponsibility.

There are various attitudes in society toward the Constitution. Some say that it is obsolete and it suits others. But the serviceman does not care about this. He swears an oath to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and he is obliged to protect the existing Constitution of the USSR. In accordance with Article 31, the USSR Armed Forces are obliged to defend our country's integrity. This is especially obvious today when on March 17, the majority of the Soviet prophesoited for a single renewed Soviet Union. It sometime intringes on our country integrity, the army is obliged to defend the Homeland from these separatist at fixing s. And we need ever some to know this Using what purtlinds. The army itself will not

determine this. The Congress of People's Deputies USSR Supreme Soviet, and the President of the USSR will make the decisions on this issue.

Second. Our social system is socialist. It has also been consolidated by the Constitution of the USSR. A certain segment of our society does not like the socialist system. But then let these people seek changes to the Constitution of the USSR. If they amend the Constitution using the prescribed procedures, if the provision on the socialist society is removed from it, the situation will be changed.... Today the Armed Forces must protect the socialist choice. That is, their constitutional responsibility. And as long as this provision is written in the Constitution, servicemen will detend it.

Ioday the Constitution of the USSR has begun excise me, to stick in separatists, and "new democrate" throats. It is no accident that they are conducting themselves as if the Constitution of the USSR does not exist. They are attempting to ignore it. However, it is alive and in force.

They assert that the army is interfering in the affairs of Lithuania. This is untrue On March 11, 1990, the Lithuanian Council of Ministers announced that the Constitution of the USSR is not in torce on the territory of Lithuania. But Soviet troops are on the territors of the Lithuanian Soviet Republic. They are guided by the Constitution of the USSR. So who you ask is engendering confrontation. The readership of Lithuania is engendering confrontation.

And one more thing Laws has even put into torce in Lithuania that discriminate against officer personnel and their families. Let them toppal these laws and the arms will return to their barracks and it will not be seen. But the leadership of Lithuania is tetusing to repeal them because it is seeking confrontation. The Lithuanian leaders are a raid of the normal constitutional process for a republic to second from the LSSR.

[Rogov] Any measures of discrimination against servicemen are completely intolerably. But the situation under which the internal function of the Armed Forces is being transformed into confrontation between the arms and the people is causing confirm among man, people. This confrontation is trequently, being provoked by extremist forces which want to win points on this Nevertheless it is obvious that it fiarmons is disrapted in society it will be impossible to testore constitutional order through the use of torce. The thesis that armed time must not be used in force policy as a means of achieving policical goals is 1000 times more true for domestic policy.

Akhrometes J.I. do not agree that it is impossible to restore constitutional order using the Armed Forces. That approach is hisporietical and cumning. It is impossible to trample the Constitution and it as impossible to transform the country is laws into a simple shortest paper. This is occurring everywhere in our country. The development of somety without force is only possible under

the condition of compliance with the country's Constitution and other laws and with normal parliamentary activities

While society was united, no internal functions arose for the army. But society has split and such forces have arisen which want to dismember the country and forcibly change the social and state system while acting in violation of the Constitution of the USSR and through the force of the crowd and unscrupulous politics but, as the referendum confirmed, it is supported by the people. B N Yeltsin states. We need to remove the President of the USSR from his post and transfer the power that was granted to him in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR to the Federation Council. But this is an unconstitutional path to eliminate state rule. This is a speech against the Union Constitution. This statement incited and aroused the country. It created a very acute state in the state. The army also expressed a negative attitude toward this statement.

The Armed Forces will not interfere with anything if the process in society proceeds within the framework of the Constitution of the USSR. But when the political struggle goes beyond the framework of the Constitution, the army and navy will stand in defense of the Constitution in accordance with the decisions of the highest state organs.

[Pumpyanskix] I think that your opponents could easily challenge some of your positions. Defense of the Constitution is a good but not absolute argument. And not only because it is absolutely clear that our society deserves the best Constitution and will quite rapidly arrive at a new Constitution. Here you say that if they repeal the line about socialist choice tomorrow, the army will immediately cease to defend the socialist choice. But if today the army pours blood on this dubious altar, then how in your opinion will the conscience of the army and of our citizens dressed in uniform be clean tomorrow?

Honestly speaking. I am afraid of all of this rhetoric. Still recently they said: "The army is the leading detachment of the Party!", and now with the same fervor: "The Army detends the Constitution!". I would not begin to place the equals sign between the concepts of the defense of the homeland and defense of the constitution, it is not at all one and the same thing. And I do not like it very much when they make a fetish out of nothing. And you can defend the Constitution in our far from rule-of-law state in such a way that of the state only the Constitution will be left. They wanted to sort of confirm the logic of the Union using military force in Tbilisi but they broke the last ties and prodded the people beyond the boundary that all of us are clearing up right now both in the center and in the republic

I would like for our disputes to be less about words and more about the essence. The Stalinist Constitution written by Bukharin was completely democratic but shielded the most dictatorial regime. Without a doubt, violations of the Constitution are deplorable. But Stalin transformed the Stalimst Constitution into a setap of paper. Brezhnev and his associates made senseless the Brezhnev Constitution. Did the army defend constitutional values at that time—freedom of speech and the right of nations to self-determination. Just Congrat Crigorenko alone.

Is the Constitution—the Fundamental Law? Yes but only in a normal that is democratic civilized state and in our country always at any level the Fundamental Law was the word of the Party or other leadership and even spoken in a whisper and still not a Constitution. And if we recognize the standard of interference or use of the arms in the domestic pointical process, we will never become a normal state. You can be certain of that

An opponent will also challenge another of your arguments. You say enemies are demanding that the president quit and that the prime minister resign. These words sound threatening in our domestic ideological market. But say this to any other person in the West and he will not understand what the problem is. Political opponents have the right to criticize any official and to demand changes while naturally appearing to the voters. It some group of conspirators or some committee or salvation is secretic planning some sort of action and moreover with the use of the Armed Forces, this indisputably is a crime and the punishing right hand of the state must be directed against this imme.

[Akhromevey] You treat your Constitution very light). For you the socialist social system is a "line" and for me it is 7 "years of the life and struggle of our people. You can disagree with me but I am expressing my own position. Today three directions of the struggle which is being conducted using anti-communist methods have appeared.

Litst—against the highest organs or state rule. The expression of this is the demand ruld issolve the Congress of Popple's Deputies to dissolve the USSR Supremi Soviet to Jelieve the President of the USSR supremi Soviet to Jelieve the President of the USSR in his position, and to delete the union government. The struggle is being conducted against the legally observed highest organs of power Pathamentars methods are being replaced by the elements of the crowd time step remains until the use of torce.

The second direction is the bitter struggle against the CPSU Tam carefulls analyzing it Besides the neuroning of the war in 1941 and Chemobyl for my the mass difficult year in my, lite was 1988 when the alta sed true CPSU from all sides. Secret work went on both its crossion and then its elemination. This activity was carried our both from without and also from within. We still most to find out how this happened and who it cannot be

And the third direction of the political struggly is the actions of certain torces to the desintegration the agoing and navy. I will say more about them

[Pumpyanskis] Exercining that sources, saying sounds set, menacing but for some reason I do not want to in

frightened. Well, say, you frighten us with the replacement of the regime. But just what is the replacement of the regime. In 1988, a replacement of the regime occurred did it not. In any case, I would not like to think that we have the same regime as under Chernenko and Brezhnes.

In fact the question is on a completely different plane. This is a pointical struggle and it must be conducted using exercisely political means and in so doing it is desirable to use crivilized methods. Labsolutely do not like how the political struggle is developing in our country. Here there is so much foolishness and so much lack of culture from the various sides, both from the right, from the left, and from every where. I am afraid that the public can lodge scrious complaints against nearly every leading figure on our stage. Of course, we need to become civilized although this will hardly happen in one year or in one month. But there is one standard that, whether we want it or not, we must recognize as unwavering. This is not a fabrication of bourgeois democracy or of the scheming. West

The army is outside politics. The army must not become a political instrument. Armed people must not participate in the political struggle. A weapon is something completely different and not a political argument at all X man with a gan is always right. But a man with an assault title is even more right.

But right now many people are getting the impression that the army is being drawn into the political process in our country. Not people who serve not citizens in uniform but the army as an institution. I do not like a demonstration organized at army higher echelons. This is incorrect.

Who moved I do not intend to trighten you I do not need to add too much to this I did not talk to you about its soft of replacement of the regime. I talked about attempts to totally change the state system in our countr. B. N. Yellsin called for these attempts. And not into called for but also acted in this direction. And in the thing We have left the line of the dispute. I was talking about the one institutional methods of the struggle and confidence talking about parliamentary methods. That is a substitution of the topic of discussion.

Is There a Threat of a Military Coup?

Pumpyanski. That is not a substitution at all a substitution is when they substitute the armed striggle not the notifical straggle and when they replace it with punitive operations. And so that everything is clear. Larving against a project demonstration—this is a matter of mapping but a demonstration from the troops is all after joint a political demonstration but a minute parach. The arms an has, its looky is its cliquent defendes a matter of the arms are has its looky is its cliquent defendes and its of migues it counties. But when a common of tanks movies out time the street and when the arms is considered to the same to the interest and street the arms of politics and the intimeoment of social standards individually. To a societ, that wants to be compact me

argument "the army will protect itself" is improper. The army cannot protect itself, this is a dangerous self-service

[Akhromeyev] They have been asserting for three years now that the Armed Forces are preparing to and can commit a coup. Who is saying this? You are courteously silent and I am openly saying: B.N. Yeltsin, A.A. Sobchak, and G.A. Arbatov. These assertions are an obvious falsehood. So who is involving the army in the political process? It is these people. With what goal? In the political struggle—to split the army and navy, isolate the generals and senior officers from the rest of the army, and attempt to at least pull some part of it over to its own side. Is this really proper?

But you are not speaking the truth about punitive operations. The army has not conducted and is not conducting any punitive operations.

You express dissatisfaction with the fact that the army is protecting itself. Then appeal to the other side to crase political provocations and speculation against the Armed Forces. Servicemen as citizens of the USSR have the right to defend their honor and dignity. I did not come to see you with a pistol or with an assault rifle that you have talked about but with your weapon—words. In my opinion, I am also conducting myself normally. Let other people also resolve their differences just like we are resolving ours.

I am serving my fifty-first year in the army and I have been educated to respect the state's leadership, the Constitution, and our society (The entire Armed Forces command staff has been so educated). Where did this charge of a military coup come from "Does the threat of a coup really exist." Why are such statements being made." Are these the methods of political struggle against the Armed Forces." But they are absolutely intolerable.

That provocation has disappeared and another has begun—dictatorship is eminent. Whose dictatorship someone is inflaming the situation.

[Rusakov] Actually representatives of a certain portion of society are expressing their concern because of the threat of a military coup and the establishment of a distatorship. As far as I understand their logic the question is not one of a home-grown Bomaparti. Principle of Kornilov coming to power. They have in mind the possibility of an attempt of certain political forces of of some sort of influential unconstitutional future to turn back the process of democratization and twitten of societs while telving on the military exprisit has societies while telving on the military exprisit has societies at the participate on thy country expensively begun to participate on thy country of points at life. What do you think do these types of interirsations have nothing an common with reality.

Primps anskis [1] could also submit the "op/eptine" dupvariation exertion of pressure to the military for the President of the U.SSR for the purpose of terminating retorn and the utilization of the arms scapabilities is a powerful independent political force to exert this pressure jointly with other forces who have positions close to it.

[Akhromeyev] I do not understand why you are saying "certain political forces" or some sort of "unconstitutional figure" will attempt to rely on the military. Right now such figures (and this is reality) are relying on other forces.

The military, while actively participating in the struggle against the anti-army campaign, is defending the army and navy from the destruction which G.A. Arbatov, OGONEK magazine, and certain others are carrying out It is they who are attempting to carry out a "creeping coup" using military demonstrations and political strikes and they are striving to change the state system in our country through force.

Far from eversone can rely on the Armed Forces but only those to whom they are subordinate in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR. No social forces are able to rely on the army and navy. For some reason, you are displaying a special tact by not naming these forces by name.

[Pumpyanskix] You were speaking about such an armstradition as boundless localty to the Politburo

[Akhromesev] I was talking about respect. The Politburo previousle was the highest power. But right now this respect has been transferred to the highest organs of state rink.

[Pumpyariskix] We see the processes that are occurring in the highest echelons of the CPSU. For example, many people think that the CPSU is moving to the right. I am atrano that it is already time to say so. The CPSU is on the RSLSR Communist Parts platform.

M first we were struck by the divergencies between Coobaches's pragmatisms and his political and state actions and Processes's views. Let us assume, although it would score that right now this hypothesis is not too roles and that the Polithuro ultimately decides that Coopaches, wont processes in his retorms, rapprochement with the West and in rocking the system, that Corbaches's principles are promoting the breakup of the Union and it is not winder that Yakovley and Crorbaches, inspired Lithnamia's suparatism.

[Aktroom α_{NS}] Y and do not need to place these leaders note to safe. The omergence of the Lithuanian problem is the result of ΔN . Yakaxiiv: softons if you take only the summy [60] reasons.

(Punity auskie) Well that is what you think hot others think shift with. In any case, this is a question of an absolute it and political dispute, and not about person allow hut about the nature of processes. But here the Punishers makes a discission brough You need to stop! And it is maturally approfing to the arms. Help companies. In the kind traditions which have existed for The

years. You need to save the Homeland' You need to save the socialist choice! Will we save!

[Akhromeyev] I cannot agree with you with regard to the situation in the CPSU and in the sentral Committee Politburo. Here you and I have opposite opinions. The CPSU is on the RSFSR Communist Party platform: as you say—this is an attempt to make two leading Party organs clash. Why? The CPSU and its component the RSFSR CP is a political force which is carrying out perestroyka under M.S. Gorbachev's guidance. It makes up the foundation of the center, that is, of that political force on which the President of the USSR refres.

Let the suggestions expressed by you about possible CPSU activities with the indication of the names of several leaders also remain yours. I will refiain from discussing them. Today the CPSU Central Committee Politburo does not command the Armed Forces and cannot issue any type of orders to them.

You, dear comrades, while discussing democracy, are stubbornly proceeding from durable established democracy. Then provide the country a normal situation and respect for the Armed Forces. Now you have it in for the army that is defending the people in ethnic conflicts with weapons in hand, eliminate the ethnic conflicts insure that Armenians do not kill Azeris and that Azeris do not kill Armenians and that airborne troops are not sent to a conflict area on alert. They will send excuse me not you but troops.

In your complaints, you proceed based an theoretical democracy which we do not have in this country and I proceed based on society's real state and the army's role in our society and not in some sort of model democracy. I would like you to express your attitude to said this problem. It turns out strangely. You sail a ritting you do not like anything, but you do not propose anything specific.

The army does not operate anywhere without permission. They talk about Tbilisi. Take the USSR Procurator's conclusion on the events in Tbilisi. It states who was at fault. The army was not to blame for the events in Tbilisi. We had this procedure: The Politburo was the highest organ of state rule. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau decided that the troops would act

[Pumpyanskiy] Sergey Fedorovich. Lagree with you that the army has real grounds for dissatisfaction and not only on the level of every day life but also on the political level.

Take these same Thilisi events. Right now we will not discuss how the army acted there. But it is clear that the army did not arrive there on its own. Of course, Rodronov had the appropriate order. Of course, these decisions were made at the highest political levels and in the Polithuro. And those people who made the division must bear the primary responsibility for this turn of events and not the soldier or even the general. Here it is

the system, the regime, and the method of rule that we need to blame. Although complaints to that side are mutfled. OGONEK is guilty of conducting an "anti-army line." But then those people who placed the army in Tbilisi or Baku are not even named.

Sergey Fedorovich, I also caught a certain displacement of emphasis in your words. You said, and the Cerv idea made an impression on me, you said you civilians—the three of us specifically—ensure that we abide by the Constitution, mature democracy, and so forth "ind then we, the army, will return to our barracks. But I must say that the three of us can only ensure more or less proper journalism in NOVOYF VREMYA magazine. You can submit such a massive complaint to society as a whole of to the powers that be

[Akhromeyev] But today you are also submitting complaints to the army

Can the Army Be a Constitutional Court?

[Pumpyanskiy] I will not argue with you here I am precisely for ensuring order, democracy and human rights in society. Only this complaint is not multary to civilians. It is, it you like, general complaints to the regime and to our respected leadership. But in any case all complaints, problems, and contradictions must be solved using political means.

You spoke about a triad of principles on which Soviet foreign policy is based demilitarization, democratization, and deideologization. Do these three "de's" apply to army policy within the country. Can the army be oftended by the people or by the state or by democracy, even if it is underdeveloped democracy? Can the army assume a political role.

Yes the Constitution is not perfect and society has become entangled in contradictions. But can the allow assume the role of a constitutional court and the interpreter of the Constitution' Can the army be an ideological judge. Decide just what the socialist choice is 'And having pronounced sentence—execute it themselves Without delay."

[Akhr anevey] You are once again raising the issue about the Armed Forces' independent political role in society. But to respond to the activities of the forces that are conducting the anti-army campaign and to rebuff them still does not mean that it is assuming a political role. The army is not playing such a role. It cannot solve anything independently. It does not pretend to a political role in society.

You mentioned the committee of national saivation in Lithuania. But why did you not cite the example of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet which "second from the Soviet Union" during the course of a single right. What was that, in accordance with the Constitution. Then so a should place these unconstitutional activities side by side—the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and that same committee. Why did that committee come into the

world? Because of the separatist policy of Landsbergis and the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet which are operating unconstitutionally.

[Rogov] The army has an internal function. And actually when some citizens kill others, the army must stand between them while receiving blows from both sides. But when the army itself formulates its position on some political issue of other the country will not move toward democratization but toward the vication of a regime close to those that exist in a number of countries of Latin America and the Near and Middle East.

[Akhromeyex] I repeat our arms never occupied and does not occupy the position of a political force in society. It states its duty is to protect the Constitution and our values and it is subordinate to the highest organs of state rule.

[Ropox] But you say the army agrees or the army does not agree. What does that mean? Or the army states Who is that—the minister of detense? The chief of the General Staff? Who speaks for the army.

[Akhromeyev] Of yourse the minister and the chief of the General Staff speak for the army. Other military personnel also speak deputies and other servicemen who speak in the press but already in their own names. If political charges ta plot couplete rare pressed against the army and navy, they must also respond to their in the appropriate manner. And here's who they are Yazov Moiseyev and Akhromesev But since the anti-army campaign is continuing. Petrushenky and Afterne have appeared. Yes they have appeared. Action causes reaction.

And it political speculation and activities to diviso, their auntimine to be conducted around the arms and nave then Ivanovs, Petrovs and Submics will prappear. They will not let the Armed Francis be pushed around It is time to end the anti-arms ampained.

[Ropuse] There are differences in the positions of Petrusbenki and Akhrone 32. Alksins and Yaore Ding the worsening of the political stropale arithmith. Around Forces really correspond to democratic standards. Ambum is opinion at is disgrammate when just being from affecting and issue among those furnities of authorities are simultaneously professional politicious autocram certain positions in the arms.

Akhromesev Differences in opinions and positions and the worsening of the political struggle are moduly or inting around and not within the Affired Freies. And this worsening has been engendered by the forces about whom I have already spoken. The primate transitions about militars deputies is because a political struggle for power using an onstitutional methods has flared in societs. What are the army downer the matter is reduced to the fate of the Homeland and its own fate? Of course the arms will not remained bestander to the solution of these issues. If the issue is

jaised about the integrity of the Homeland and the processes are unjuried if they try to dismember the yourte through force then just who will remain a bystooder."

[Pumpyanskiv] Well thank you Sergev Fedorovich. In my opinion, we have expressed ourselves in sufficient detail. One sad observation.

The second half of our discussion on the army's internal functions in the USSR turned out to be a bit longer than the first in which we touched on problems of external security. I am alraid that even in life that turn has occurred where the internal function outweighs the external function. And this is dangerous. If we proceed from the fact that only the army can keep the state and our society from falling, this is evidence of an incurable disease.

The second observation is more cheerful. While proposing the idea of a discussion at seems to me that you willingly or unwillingly proceeded from the fact that you were dealing with an enemy who justing his own editional advantages, was attempting to score a few more points or even simply trying to talk a bit more. It is no wonder you stubbornly stressed that parity was necessary in the dialogue just like during negotiations with the Americans Now I hope you have become consinued that we sooner profess the principle of reasonable sufficient We are not at all embarrassed that cour bio will recupmore space and ultimately we also invited into thisten to your arguments. It is true that someone rought say precisely this. The Marshal ertainly advocates parts. but that parity where he has one and a half betweetinger as mans tanks to hims." I am alread that I will not be ablicate object

Somehow or other we provided our traders what we had to give thom immorrant or and the appearance to company resistors in the stadly important repo

Fortunder of Militars, times done may keep for secrety from falling. There is no encumous penceptial of other time occur if. They will bring the country out of the class and they will had society. The name, and the masy are takes in this important matter. I am mention said nor happy with related to our polenies. We conducted the aboliginal dispute properly and as equals. Thank you to prevailing the opportunity to completely set topth my a new Homotor, in the end it formed out. My cows ore known I am for a united by detailed I none and for the socialist change. You did not set forth cour yours. That is not but.

[Pumpsanskis] Reality I do not think that the readers roally need fould declarations from us. Our views on these and on other problems are in every assure of the magazine and far from exerything that is printed in the magazine reflects precisely our views. Yes and there are from intermedial among us. If you wish our choice is treedom of a house. And we are still ring not to routhis, glassiost with sophasmost [harmons.]

Once again thank you for visiting us with the "weapon of words" although we must admit that I like one of the words in this word combination more than the other

The editorial staff invites readers to continue the discussion on the topic "The Army and Society."

Dep Minister For Nuclear Energy on Weapons Industry

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[Interview with Professor Viktor Nikitovich Mikhaylov, deputy minister of nuclear energy and industry, by L. Chernenko under rubric "Without the Stamp 'Secret'"; place and date not given. The Keys From the Nuclear Arsenal' [

[Text] "If we had begun work on developing the atomic bomb today, with the present state of our economy and society, more likely than not we would never have built it." This statement by one of the developers of Soviet nuclear weapons shocked me. How come? We could do it in the hungry post-war years, in conditions of devastation and hunger, but not now? I rue, then the society was in a state of moral cuphoria, we were ready to endure hardships for the sake of "never ever having war." And now we attack our military-industrial complex much more vehemently than we once did the American. Our once closed "model" cities have now become coupon cities. And the builders of the nuclear-missile shield, people who had once been our national pride, feel themselves far from comfortable in the wake of surprise attacks by politicians of the new wave. Yet even in this difficult situation they continue to work. On what? This was the subject of our conversation with Professor Viktor Nikitovich Mikhaylov, deputy minister of nuclear energy and industry.

[Chernonko] So what are the scientists and specialists in the field of nuclear wrapons working on now! After all it would so in that we have built a huge assenal presessing termindous destructive now. What , lse do we need!

[Mikhayloy] Although our task is to develop weapons we are nevertheless engaged in pure science. For nuclear weapons are based on highly complex physical phenomena which are extremely difficult to alculate. This requires fundamental knowledge. Hight of the imagination, and high intelligence. That is why in this work we need leading scientists, who even today are continuing research in this field. Now thanks to the efforts of science and industric we have built a large arsenal thousands of nuclear warheads. But to maintain it we must work constantly to increase the safety of nuclear weapons. This is one of the most important problems on which we are working. We must ensure the satisfy of nuclear weapons in storage and transportation more over with due consideration of all possible emirgenes. situations of on the possibility of unauthorized access For thirt we say disveloping special designs to increase the

safet, of muck-ai munitions using insensitive explosives, special locks, refractors vasings, and materials with longer shelf life.

It should not be forgotten that the US and its NATO allies are continuing to improve their nuclear arsenal and develop new types of weapons. This is, primarily, development of third generation nuclear weapons. Obviously we too are working in this area.

[Chernenko] What are third-generation nuclear weapons?

[Mikhaylov] First of all. I would like to say that any sensible professional, whether a military man or a nuclear scientist, realizes that fighting with weapons that now constitute our nuclear arsenal is tantamount to suicide. They are not so much combat weapons as deterrents, weapons of global politics. A nuclear war head's target may be very small, but the blast will nevertheless cover a large area and the territory contaminated by radioactive fallout will be even larger.

Unlike today's warheads, third-generation weapons will have a small fraction of the yields global contamination effects, but with the same destructive capability. They will be weapons of directional, selective emission of energy on a target. Such a weapon works like a scalpel. A laser beam electromagnetic. X-ray or microwave radiation, a shock wave, the force of any of these factors is concentrated in the direction of the target.

In other words, third-generation nuclear weapons constitute a special danger, because, in view of their local directional capability, high accuracy and small radioactive contamination, the temptation may rise to use them globally without the risk of global consequences. They no longer are a deterrent, but a combat weapon, and that is the printars changer. In other words, this is a weapon possessing new qualifies in respect of safety effectiveness, reliability, and global consequences. Its development is now underway, and it may well appear within tenseats or so. The only barrier to this would be the total prohibition of nuclear tests.

[Chernenko] Isn't it possible to improve nuclear weapons without carrying out tests' After all there are methods of mathematically simulating the most complex processes on computers

[Mikhashy] Of course we use computers to mathematically simulate processes taking place during explosions but they are based on data from previous explosions. Incidentally the computer capabilities of our centers are one-tenth of those of similar centers in the US-Los Alamos and the Livermore National Laboratory. Nevertheless, our experts have been obtaining a high level of research results with this hardware. But this cannot go on for long. Some of later quantity turns into quality

Firstly at should be understood that modern nuclear weapons constitute a highly complex scientific and technical system and not all the processes on which its

functions are based can be studied in laboratory conditions. How for example can you reproduce the conditions of an explosion in a laboratory. It requires enormous temperatures of handreds of millions of degrees and tremendous pressures of tens of millions of atmospheres. It is simply impossible to reproduce all this in laboratory conditions. That is why we go from experiment to experiment from test to test. Because physics is an experimental science. For us a theory is a bridge between two experiments. Their results are used to verify a theoretical model.

Without tests it is also impossible to make nuclear weapons safer improve the design of nuclear munitions, test the effects of a nuclear explosion on weapons and military material and gain a deeper understanding of the mechanism of the process. Also, time to time it is necessary to check nuclear munitions stored in arsenals And this too requires tests.

[Chernenko] In other words, tests are essential to main tain nuclear arsenals in combat readiness, to improve and developing nuclear weapons. Now it is clear why against the background of other major disarmament agreements, there has been virtually no progress on the problem of banning tests.

[Mikhayloy] If the US would accept the Soviet proposal and agree to a complete ban on nuclear tests then it would be simply impossible to improve atomic weapons or develop new types of them. It would be an important step along the road to a nuclear-free world. But so far our proposals about a complete test ban remain unanswered.

Lately the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared unitateral moratoriums on nuclear blasts. Since 1988 our test sites have remained silent for a total of two and a half years. However, the Soviet initiative has net with no response from the US or other nuclear powers. During the Soviet moratorium nuclear tests continued in Nevada Lobnor and Murorua Atoll. Can we accept a unitateral test ban or nuclear disarmament in such conditions." This would disturb the existing parity between the nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the USA.

[Chernenko] Viktor Nikitovich, as you yourself said nuclear weapons constitute a complex scientific and technical system. Its development requires the participation of leading scientists and specialists of the highest class. They also supervise industrial production. And then what? You hand the finished product over to the military and that's it! Do you maintain author supervision at the stage when nuclear munitions have been handed over to the customer, or is he the unchallenged owner of the "goods". What, in general, are the relations between the scientists, the manufacturers and the military."

[Mikhaylox] Together with them we are tackling the same task working to strengthen the country's defenses. And in this we have good, business-like relations. It should noted that the military know how to listen to the

views of science. True not always. Sometimes they don't like the scientific technical approach we try to implement in tackling all issues. Of course, when there were few nuclear munitions we were able to keep them constantly in our field of vision and implement a kind of author supervision. But as the number of weapons in the nuclear arsenal increased it became harder and harder for us to do this. The nuclear weapons stored in arsenals are becoming less and less under our control while the military are striving to assume full control. Yet questions of maintenance and storage of nuclear munitions require a scientific and technical approach, the participation of scientists and specialists. After all, military decisions are based on orders, while for us every decision is based on knowledge of the physics of highly complex processes extensive discussions in commissions of experts, calculations and experiments

At present, working with customers we see their desire for greater independence from science. We on the other hand, strive for our word to be decisive in questions of nuclear armaments. It is quite clear that this cannot be left to the military alone. The army science and industry must work together on this. The "keys" of the nuclear arsenal should not be only in one hands.

[Chernenko] Nowadays theft of weapons has become fairly common. Isn't there the danger that nuclear weapons may end up in the hands of extremists?

[Mikhaylay] This is absolutely impossible. Nuclear weapons are kept in special depots and are guarded extremely reliably. It should also be noted that there are no such depots in areas of ethnic conflicts. Although of course in principle nowadays the question of where and how to store madeat weapons is becoming no less complex than questions of their development and manufacture. To resolve it we need not only technical but also organizational and political measures. And additional investments are of course also necessary.

[Chernankii] Lately there have been calls to "divide" nuclear weapons among the republics

[Mikhaclox] The nation's nuclear arsenal was created by the entire people, all republics contributed to it. The idea of dividing it is quite absurd from the political, economic scientific and technical points of view. No single republic has either the economic or the scientific and technical capabilities for this.

And then amagine that instead of one nuclear power—the Soviet Union—there would suddenly appear fifteen states possessing nuclear weapons. What about international law the non- proliteration treaty? It is hard to even imagine the possible consequences of this in conditions of mounting ethnic strife. Incidentally, political instability in a country possessing nuclear weapons is fraught with serious consequences and cannot tail to alarm the world community. And the following question may also arise: does a country in which political instability is mounting have the right to possess nuclear weapons? Shouldn't international control be established over them."

We must foresee any possible scenario and not allow such a development of events, because that would mean the collapse of our state. The nuclear-missile shield was built by the efforts of the entire nation, the entire country. This mighty potential makes us an influential world power, serves as a guarantee of our safety, a guarantee of the integrity of the state. It is one of the forces cementing the federation

Origins, Specifications of ZSU-23-4 "SHILKA" 91U MOJ364 Mexical II KHNIK 14 MOH ODI ZIH in Russian No. 12 Dec. 90 pp. 18-19

[Article by Sergey Gryankin under the rubin 11 kH NIKA I MOLODEZHI Historical Series 281 2842]

[Text] While analyzing the results of the 49.3 Middle Fast War foreign military commentators have noted that Syrian missileers destroyed nearly 109 Israeli air craft during the first three days of fighting. In their opinion, this was explained by the fact that the dense fire of the Soviet-made automatic ZSU 33.4's forced Israeli pilots to depart low altitudes and precisely into the surface-to-air missiles' engagement envelope.

The appearance in the 1980's of surface to air mussal complexes that were capable of destroying air largets at medium and high altitudes resulted in the fact that ground attack and bomber aircraft pilots mastered a new factical technique—flying to surface targets at low, down to 300 meters and extremely low altitudes. Antiaircraft missile and gun crews simply could not manage to destroy a fast-moving aircraft that attacks during a period of 15-30 seconds. New equipment was needed mobile, quick-response, highly automated equipment that is capable of conducting fire from a halt and while moving. Soviet designers who immediately encountered a series of serious problems since they had never before worked on anything like this, also began to work on these anti-aircraft weapon systems.

First of all this concerned the layout. At first the, proposed installing the comparatively light but camber some electronic apparatus inside the self-propelled weapon's hull but this variant was rejected for a number of reasons first of all due to the radar unit's long wave guides. Then they decided to mount the weapon equipment, and crew seats in a large closed turret. It is true that the tactical technical task permitted it to be restricted to a semi-closed vehicle however, a root was needed to protect the electronics from humidity and dust.

The 3% and 5% mm cannons that were in the creenties, at that time did not suit the designers because of their cassette loading mechanism thence, the low rate of fire and the great weight that required powerful heavy duts actuators. It is another matter that the beli-fed 23 mon automatic cannon, incidentally permitted them togeths without a loader. And the comparatively low hispower of its fragmentary round was entirely compensated for by the significant weight of the projectiles fired in one second—this method has long been used in fighter aircraft.

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Selection of the location for the radar antenna caused quite a few problems. If the barrels are placed to lead the target before firing a discrepancy arises between the lines of file and the radar's electronic axis because of the fact that the the barrels can become interference for the radar beam. At first they thought of installing the canon in pairs along the sides of the turret and the antenna and optical sight ahead of them. However, the spaced attiffers systems would have increased the rotating fairer's incitia factor and asymmetrical loads on the actuators would have arisen it one had tailed Turthermore the antenna dish would have blocked the gunner's vision of the forward hemisphere. Therefore space for the barrels was allocated in the center of the schiele and the antenna was mounted ahead and to the side of them. However, the muzzle wave destroyed the radar dish during firing at a test range

In the final variant, the antenna is mounted on the aft portion of the vehicle on a high stand (the radar dish is tolded down over the roof of the power plant in the travel configuration and the barrels—ahead in two fier between which is located a box with the combat load.

The manufactured turrets were broken in on movable mock ups that were made based on the SU-88 which they proposed using as a chassis for the future vehicle after having removed the organic cannon and reduced the armor plating. They managed to says four tons and the weight of the completely equipped turret exceeded eight tons. The PT 76 was more appropriate but a basic transformation of the hull was required to install the heavy and complex 2.700 mm diameter race under the turret. It was best of all to design a special hull. And that is what they did—the turret was supported on a 1-84 race that was dropped lower than the upper edge of the sides and that was supported on a light box-like frame.

that insured the durability of the lightly armored hull. Its lower extindrical section was successfully incounted on a tracked chassis.

The overall layout was classic—the command and control section in front, the combat section behind it, and the motor and transmission section in the aft portion. An ejection cooling system was used to increase the specific power of the V-6R augmented engine. It required a total of 2.2-2.5 percent of its output (versus 10.1.2 percent but a fan). The engine's air intake was equipped with a labyrinthine system of partitions where large particles in dust were trapped and then the air passed through the tunnel along the side and ended up in the primary filter with ejected suction of the remaining dust with the exhaust gases. Lorque was transmitted from the enemito the drive wheels through a change gear train. the main clutch the five-speed synchronized transmission, plane tary turning gears, and side transmissions. This, poir rowed the drive train with six single line support grokes from the PT '6 and the high action torsion suspension and powerful shock absorbers on the first in the fatt, aim! sixth right assemblies insured a smooth ride. The season life of the tracks has been increased by installing how joint tubber bushings so that abiasise partiales thema end up in the friction parts. The fuel supply is her and in internal tanks. One in the engine compartment and me other to the driver shight

The electrical supply operated off of the primary primited during a mary born a good road and a DT 4 such orse power gas furbine renerator turned and automation cally on hard duri mads or mastallonary positive action although it yousumed a lot of gas or the office bond provided a load one minute time of was furned in Mobility and off road vapability equal to stock pormuted the combat soluble to more thanks.

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Investigation of Mi-8 Crash

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[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Astashkin. M. Ssien Accomplished. Not. All. Back". first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introductions!

[Text] As reported in the mass media, on 4 April an Armed Forces Mi-8 helicopter belonging to the North Caucasus Military District crashed in the Prielbrus Mountains while performing a rescue operation. The crew and four passengers were killed. The accident is under investigation by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Our correspondent visited the site of the accident. Presented below are details of the tragedy that occurred in the mountains

Thes were trivials. This often flew together on rescue missions in soarch of people also were killed or in distress. That was true for the Lat Last, where they served in a separaty syar to and tysy my duta. Error of and here in the Proglorius Mountains.

However on that day Military Pilot 151 Class Maior Aleksandr Karyagin was on a somewhat different mission, badene a south the pursons who less thorit likes including his friend Military Proposis Class Aleksandr Skiba

On that day 4. April the hijinopret belonging to the Nathris Air Dota himset of the North Cancasus Directorate of C. C.I. Acatem was in the process of landing tourists onto a mountain. The crety had to go for a forced landing at a height of 3 000 motors. The rate of the people aboard is unknown. Especially alatining was the fact that there were too many people present in the mountains. That is who kits Metry commander of the National Combined Air Distribution in the National Combined Air Distribution in the Priedbruk riva. The mission of seat hand exacuation was assigned to the squadring commanded by Licate than Colonel A. Nakolayon a

When the question trose of whom to send on the mission, said Analogs Konstantimes harrour consersation. Typicked the reason Majors 8k tha and Karsagin without hesitating. They had a tyd in a calm and sollies ted manny in extremely difficult situations, working in harmons without the need to prediminars explanations. Inductor composit in Massachust care mud flows carried away two collages and control eight kilometers of a road. We were hared with the task of exact atting the populates who were in directless. Theorews of Skiba and Karsagin flew out more than suppressins.

In March of this year, a group of tourists was lost in the mountains. A search team called together for this purpose was unsuccessful. Then the crows of Skiha and

Karvagin entered the picture. They soon detected the tracks of the mountain climbers, who had been over taken by an avalanche in the gorge. The site where the people died was located.

Thus, once more they had searched together for people who suffered a disaster

The weather had been good since early morning. A Karvagin explained to me. "We took off from the airfield and assumed flight level. He was flying at 4.200 meters. Lat 4.800. We arrived at the search area. Major Skibatook the rescuers aboard and took off. I spotted the helicopter in the gorge as it was executing a forced landing and communicated its coordinates to Aleksandi. He rose to a safe altitude and performed a 360-degree banked turn to follow the tourists' tracks, which led into the gorge of Kuban River. He radioed me the message. On the way to check out the gorge. The people were soon spotted as they fired signal flares. Major Skibalanded his craft and took the people aboard to exacutate them to a safe place. Some time later I departed from the search area and headed toward the airfield.

That was the last time the two crews flew on the same mission. The helicopter piloted by Major A. Skiba crashed in the last half of that day. Three crew members and four passengers died. What happened?

"We still do not know the exact cause of the accident said Colonel General of Aviation Ye. Rusanov, chief of Flight Safety. USSR Ministry of Defense, "One thing is sure. The weather was such that the crew had every right to refuse to go. Two tourists watched as the helicopts; flew overhead and started a turn to reduce speed prior to landing. The weather was deteriorating by the minute. It seems that the rotary wing craft hit a cliff. This of course is only a guess."

PVO Establishes Commission to Investigate Missile Explosion

Off Miles B Move of KRASVAYA ZVI ZDA on Russian 27 Mar Of First Edition p. 5

[Article by KRASNAYAZVEZDA correspondent Col X Yurkin in the "Incidents" column "Echo of an Explosion" first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Lext] An explosion occurred in an Air Defense Forces unit stationed near the settlement of Chernogoloxka Noginskix Rayon, Moscow Oblast Our correspondent requested Colonel General V. Litvinov, first deputioned of the PVO [Air Defense Troops] to render at explanation of what occurred on that small installations.

"We have organized a commission to investigate the incident" said Vladimir Vasilvevich. "I was placed in charge I immediately went to the site of the blast, then I and the other commission members set out to asceptable the cause. I can tell you that on 22 March, at 1600 hours there was an explosion of several surface to-air missies.

fitted with conventional warheads. They were located on a vehicle parked in a special area and were awaiting storage."

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Why were they located on the vehicle?

[Litvinov] They were about to be unloaded

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] Were there any victims, and what damage was caused?

[Litvinov] A sentry was killed. There were no other damages or victims. The blast wave blew out windows of some Chernogolovka buildings. The explosion was

directed upward by a high embankment; the force of the blast was also reduced by thick forest bordering the unit

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA] The mass media—the "free and independent"—accused the Army of covering up the incident

[Litvinov] I immediately submitted all the results of preliminary investigation to the USSR Ministry of Defense Press Center. Press representatives could obtain complete details there. We will make all the facts available upon completion of the investigation. We have no intention of keeping anything secret

Navy Experiment in Professionalization Viewed

211 MOS 78 4 Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SH. in Russian No. 1 Viji 24 pp. 21-28

[Interview with Rear Adm V. Zatula, chief of the ship combat training department of the navy, and his deputy Candidate of Military Sciences Captain 1st Rank V. Dobrovolskiy, by KOMMUNIST VOORUZHEN NYKH SIL correspondent under the rubric "Military Reform—Problems and Opinions": "Will the Experiment Produce Anything?"]

[Vext] In experiment that has begun in the navy of noticed with the idea of conversion to a protessional group watera, upg the attention of many today. One correspondent asserted the essence of this experiment and the collections that are coming to light in the course of a wife or act of the ship combat training department of the nave. Rear Adm V. Zatula, and his deputy. Candiday of Meat with Sciences Capt. Ist Rank V. Dobrowski,

[Correspondent] What is the essence of the experiment?

[Zatula] The essence is that the principle of manpower acquisition of ship crews on a volunteer basis te by contract, will be implemented in some organizations in all four fleets. The contract can moreover be concluded only by those sailors who have served no less than six months. These specialists, having signed a contract with the many and receiving up to 250-300 rubles a month will continue to fulfill their obligations (for up to three years) with the rights of conscript servicemen. The goal of the experiment is to check how viable the principle of a quisition of ship crews with volunteer servicemen is what it will provide for combat readiness.

[Correspondent] And how did the idea for the experiment come up? Was any research done, was any experience taken into account."

[Dobrovolskiy] Unfortunately, no research has been done on this problem, as far as I know. And based on what anyway? We have acquired experience only in the acquisition of warrant officer personnel. Many of them serve conscientiously and handle their duties, *i.e.* they are professionals

[Correspondent] What is planned to raise the qualifications of those who will complete their service under contract?

[Zatula] Nothing yet. Those who come to serve under contract should already be excellent specialists. And later wor will see

[Correspondent] That means you feel that its is enough to offer a sailor 250-300 rubles a month, and he will come in to volunteer.

[Zatuia] No. I do not think so. The question of conversion to a professional army. I am convinced, has to be resolved as part of a whole. Provide a person with

housing and not in a barracks but in an apartment give him a hospital his children a school or kindergatten provide something for culture and leisure. The \$80 rubles mean nothing today People receive scretar times more in the coops. And without such hellish tension. Will we be able, with our disordered commis, to provide much at not all of the aforementioned? Frankis speaking Lam not so sure. We have thousands of officers and warrant officers who have not had their own mock for years. I feel in short, that a person who comes to serve under contract should have everything for efficient labor and normal human relaxation. Nothing will come of it otherwise.

[Dobrovolskis] Yes, the wattant officers are professionals. But we are over 80 percent understaffed with warrant officers on surface ships alone today. Whis The people don Leonic in: Due to poor social professions and lack of everyday amenities. And I am deeple consinced that until these problems are solved, we can sear elshope for the full manning of crews with professionals. Look after all at how they approach pay in the British Navy. There as we know the sailors are the highest paid category.

As for the professional training of specialists under contract our task in ma opinion is to select the best specialists

[Correspondent] But won't the transition from three year to two year terms of enlistment affect the proficiency of the sailors that you want to invite to become professionals."

[Zatula] I feel that this transition is not quite correct. After all it's not because of the good life in the has a that they serve three years. The equipment is exceptionally complicated. Various types of economic and construction operations to which the personnel are constantly being diverted—both from the training subunits and the ships—also need to be taken into account here. And sometimes it happens that there is not enough time to teach professionalism, or that which is needed for war.

[Dobrovolski,] I also feel that the decision to consett to two-tear service is in no way justified. Let's proceed from this - does the combat readiness of the ships units and formations gain from it. The discharges of the two and three-year terms will coincide after all and at some time the percentage of personnel discharged will be yer large. And take the decisions of the supreme societs of the Baltie republies. Georgia and Armenia banning their youth from serving outside the borders of their own regions. Some of our ships are manned at 60.74 percent at best. The crow is often hastily filled our without the proper checking of the newcomers, before a cruise to perform combat training missions at sea. What combat teamwork can we talk about here.

[Correspondent] You think that the situation will improve with the coming of professionals."

[Zatula] I should tell you this Everything that exists in society—slovenliness irresponsibility—we also have in the navy. Remember the explosion of the gun turret on the cruiser Admiral Senyavin that occurred it was established through the fault of the personnel. And then what "After the gun turret was repaired on the very next firing, another attempt to violate the instructions for executing the firing. And note that the personnel there were well trained, we ourselves had tested them repeatedly. I don't even know how to explain it.

In the U.S. Navy by the was, which we hold up as a model there are no fewer accidents. Here are the facts An explosion in a main gun turret occurred during titing on the battleship Iowa off Puerto Rico in 1989, as the result of which 4" people died and 12 were injured. The destroyer Kineaid hit a merchant vessel in the Malacca Strait and people were killed. On the training aircraft carrier Lexington, a crash of a trainer aircraft when landing on the deck as the result of which two were killed and twelve injured. They also have all depts of submarines. There were more than 20 major accordents in all that year on the sartage vessels and submatings of the United States as the result of which more than his people were killed and wilmiured. The year 1989 saw innorm the highest accident rates in the last twenty sears for the Soviet Navy. We had 45 people killed (counting the submarine Komsomolets) over the year, and there were three major accidents.

Another fact. Five support vessels were disabled as the result of accidents during the major Team Work 88 naval maneusers of NATO in the Norwegian Sea. The evercises had to be curtailed. We have not had a single setting accident in breakdown in the least of sections conducted by the Ministry of Defense and the naval immunification chief, with the participation of about I fall ships overall.

Briefly speaking when we have true professionals, that will not mean that we will be able for eye od interes in sociations, but I am sin, that there will be true, or deal dents.

If orrespondent! We probable should also talk about the stups that await the professionals

[Zatula] We have very good ship systems [sistems | a ablex]. As for their quality, there are many shortenings someofed with production flows and the loss longer of maintaining the ships in their proper condition.

Debros cisks. It must also be acknowledged that a portion of the sligs are now turn trend it insented and some are being operated with ten times in the operation structured that have been lengthered many tenerous of the period ship typical anabolities of the three congress atom, the picture still further. The cown has been supported in the of the time to higher the ships affinite Take and ancetal carrying too see Minsk yers much my did by the the first inneported between sect topic has expend the ship requires some topical topics to the the time to the time of the ships affinite the null and the ship requires some topics to the first time to the topics.

crew, however, due to the overloading of the shipyards, is repairing defects in worn-out equipment virtually 24 hours a day, instead of combat training

[Correspondent] You don't envy the hired sailors that will end up serving on that ship

[Dobrovolskiy] No. of course not. Who wants to be sharpening and tuning all the time?

[Correspondent] And you feel that things will get better with the transition to the principle of manpower acquisition under contract on the ships."

[Dobrovolskiv] Before answering that question. I want to recall one episode. I had some reason to become acquainted with two curious documents from an American aircraft carrier. One of them was discussing the conviction by a court-martial of a contract serviceman who had failed to pass examinations for reaching the level of independent work in the stipulated period of time due to a lack of personal discipline. What punishment do court think he received?

[Correspondent] A fine probably?

[Dobrovolskiy] Demotion to enlisted rank—and he was at a rank equal to our warrant officer—a fine of 600 dollars and a prison term of three months. In the other case, a sailor, also a professional, who was 45 minutes late to the ship was demoted to enlisted rank, fined 400 dollars and sentenced to six months in prison.

Why am I bringing this up? Our army of course is strong in moral spirit and discipline should be maintained first and foremost by awareness. But it a persondoes not have the necessary awareness, what happens? The corresponding material actions must take effect And it we borrow the volunteer principle for manpower acquisition of crews from the Americans, then perhaps it makes sense to take their techniques for reinforcing discipline as well. I feel that a professional arms must be taken on as a whole with its whole mechanism. Individual links of it will not take. And as for the functional my hanism of a professional army -I personally am not sure that it has been sufficiently studied here or will find application. Which gives rise to the apprehension that our volunteer contract sailor will be working in construction mowing hav delivering something instead of combat training as before. But now he'll be getting "Sin Web rubles instead of S.N.

[Zatula] Of course the people engaged in combat training should be protected against fatigue duties with the consersion to a professional navy. Let the corresponding rear services take that on

[Correspondent] And have those services been created."

[Zatula] No they have not

(Correspondent' And)

[Dobrovolskiy] Understand, it is not that important if there are fatigue subunits [khozvaistvennye podrazdelenive] or not during the course of the experiment. They could, after all, be replaced with other ones, not activeduty crews. And I personally am worried in that regard that "hothouse" conditions could be created for the experiment such that the outcome is the best of all results. And life then shows something quite different. We must create the corresponding fatigue subunits, build additional housing, schools and hospitals, adopt some standard documents that socially protect the rights of the contract sailors. I am thus deeply convinced that the experiment is needed, but only on the scale of the whole naxy. So as to ensure the purity of it.

[Correspondent] Will the introduction of any corrective measures in the training of ship personnel be needed, in your opinion, with conversion to a professional basis?

[Dobrovolskiy] We have developed and incorporated a new system of crew training in the navy. The training exercises used to be rehearsed by elements, in isolation, at different times and often not under the same conditions that could be encountered in battle. It was felt that the fulfillment of these elements was able to ensure the needed readiness of the ship. I would note that this oncept has existed for as long as our navy. From a scientific point of view, however, it is not valid. And with the conversion to a volunteer principle of manpower acquisition, when professionals will be coming to the systems and mechanisms right away, it could even be harmful, in my opinion. The exercises will thus now be run in their entirety, as part of a whole set.

[Cours spondent] You feel that will occur painlessly?

[Zatula] No I don't. I am sure that it will require that people have not only excellent special training, but good moral and psychological tempering as well. High tension will be needed. A professional, I feel, will have to be dealt with as a professional, and not as a young sailor would be. Otherwise there's no point in tackling this at all. And if seems to me that this aspect deserves attention. It is not easy for many commanders to force themselves to see in their subordinate not only a sailor fulfilling his duty to the state, but also a person who has come voluntarily to serve on the ship. Yesterday's methods of many officers will prove simply unacceptable under the new conditions.

[Correspondent] lust so. So I understand that the proficiency requirements for the officer corps will increase with the coming of the volunteers?

[Zatula] The demands will doubtless be raised on officers in training. But the question arises once more of when an officer can be improving his proficiency if most of them, and first and foremost the ship's commander are buse shaking loose the materials and spare parts needed to keep the ship afloat. The support workers do not supply all of this to the ship at the assigned times, as is done in critical armies, and the officer himself, often the commander (many shore officials won't even talk to those

lower in rank), has to go through purgatory instead. Will we achieve much, even with professional sailors, if the commander is burdened to the utmost with extraneous matters? I am not sure. In the fleet, the commander is a central figure. I am not diminishing the dignity of the other branches and arms of the service, but while a regimental commander can be replaced in battle, it is very hard to do so with a ship commander at sea. That is the nature of our service. It is no coincidence that pay supplements for command work existed up until recently. This has been reduced to the level of the average officer.

[Correspondent] A sailor who has signed a contract, by the way, will receive almost as much as a lieutenant, a graduate of a higher school. Is a pay raise planned for officers and warrant officers?

[Dobrovolskiy] The question, as far as we know, has not been put that way yet

[Correspondent] Won't that attitude toward the labor of officers lead to an outflow from the navy, people being drawn to the civilian sector? The conditions are better there, and the pay is higher

[Dobrovolskiy] Personally I am not afraid. I can say frankly, without posturing, that our officers have a very highly developed sense of duty. Here is an example. I recently had occasion to work on a ship where a serious accident had occurred. The vessel had now been removed from the fleet, written off as scrap, and the crew disbanded. We had expected to be showered with reports requesting discharge into civilian life, but no Only one officer did not want to continue his service.

The restriction of service on ships by age is another matter. I feel that this seriously undermines combat readiness. I think that these time frames must be reconsidered with the conversion of manpower acquisition to a professional basis. Tell me—what is the expediency of discharging officers. 2nd-rank captains, at 45? It is right during those years, after all, that maturity and wisdom come. And we turn these people over to the civilian economy. And who will be in the navy? Perhaps we have a lot of accidents because we entrust the bridge to those who have not grown into it? I am sure that this must be approached in selective fashion. Look at what a person can do, what his health is like. That is what they do, by the way, in the American Navy. They have commanders of nuclear-powered vessels at 55 years of age. And they handle it fine

So an experiment has begun that should answer the question of what our navy will be like tomorrow. What is the should be asked to the skeppes of the primitive will be predictions of the skeppes of the primitive will be positived is difficult to say. One thing in certain—the results, whatever they may be will help to decention to a large tion on which military reform should proceed. The editors will therefore come back to discussing this topic more than once. We invite you, dear to have the first part to the

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Arzamas Nuclear Weapons Development Center

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[Article by G. Lomanov, "A City That Is Not in the Map—Report from Arzamas-16"]

[Test] The train stopped, and we got off the car right at the crushed stone embankment. There was forest all around, and at some distance in the gray twilight of dawn one could see the control checkpoint. We—the first jour nalistic "assault" on an installation of special state importance—were met by representatives of the VNII [All-Linion Scientific Research Institute] for Experimental Physics. Within a quarter of an hour, the bus was already moving along the streets of Arzamas-16, the "Soviet Los Alamos," a secret city in which our first atomic and first thermonuclear bombs were created. A city in which nuclear weapons are also being improved right now

One readers certainly know a lot more about 1 = \$\lambda_{0}\$ more than about Arzamas-16. Therefore, here is a bith hoster to start with. The installation is situated upolic, and so the famous Sarovskis monasters, which was altered to take many others as well in 1927. Atterwards the row was hidden's work colony here for homeless country and a small me handal plant that made presses for both in production and which before the war producted upon alleber shells. In 1946, h. a programmental draw the galled KB 11 (Design Buccau, 11) was assigned the task to eliminate the limited Start to do not obtained scientists were sent here. The source woll known in 1949, the tirst Sweet around buminary splitted on the Senuparatinsk test tange.

Now the teamer KB 11 is turned into a large strong into a south to tesearch center, and drawns in the second resource and drawns in the second in category the new hard application of temperatures to the technology of new harding oral trads. There is a strong collective in the institute. A south to any two academicians, two correspondence we obtain the LSSR AN [Academy of Sciences and 18] laurence of the LSSR and dates of science and 18] laurence of the Loren and State prizes at the LSSR.

We became a commend with the laboration of collective decrease at people and listened to core interesting to alterestions of the 8% sear-old patriate his our nation phases and the scientific manager of the institute Yukharistan we saw the little house in which the fost commend assembled and the outwardle plant, an exactly 0ke the oper from which the command was given in retronge the charge sharing the last tests on Novalia Zenova. Him are turning as impressions, and it is impossible to talk about all of them. I will its its inglifight in more important ones.

to not us not case. All most products many minute to not confidence matches are purchased with low rooms. Lab person has 40 of sarrous topys. It is not be

get mixed up, one of the employees said. Because he is a mathematician by profession and performs complex calculations it would be possible to think that his words win' a now only the truth is that this is not a psend matter. Four hundred grams of meat per mouth and a liter of milk per work per person is received by scientists and organizers who are cryating grand historitists and organizers who are cryating grand historitists speaking the atomic should of the country. And those wine and take note they do not complain. They make a good it as best they can. They plant polaross in early phase and they pickle cabbage on winter

The atomostic disorder is distrissing that speaking from 18th, the specialists are promited by which tay more tendamental difficulties. There is a local rotatine work the personnel are uping, and there simply is bothing to entire young people by come here to be a crossed area. Proceeding there were all east some advantages to salaries and in processing. Now the ones advantages to salaries and in processing. Now the ones advantage of a lossed area is that there is a very loss rate of critics of the original transport of the action of the processing the processing powerful measure in the transport of the processing and interest and some interest and report is a that a notice of National Physics of the processing and pulling a that is not transport of National Physics of the processing and in the processing and in the processing and the pro

Also as a consequence by part is measured in the allowings. So a C. Reducto the director of the institute. The CSTRL has as proported problematic proportion. For example, S. Lychins, the tamous explicit medical problematic post to the director of the area and the area from the problematic problematic problematic proportion and the problematic problematics.

coming annot state developments it is worth more running the common kH. That the anaprositive in the contration to infrared lasers. Its capabilities are such literit is non-aspect the temperature of a public in flight is to ting routs must crompant X has appointing. Kelbra, It or smaller literature district for the village of a perform. Transferred and administration from the state of the stat have no been deathy reason to expend the form to the draws. or committee tarner again the unitaries mistalen, missins at extended cumulative share LO.E. commerciate furthers and Ethank this is emission shand that the product of the ANHLL is on asset most of all to state enterprises and oreant/atoms it is our not to stop only and a surpress of the Martist Indicate minery trainer to the manner of the culture I processed pup s and you are no potation. But this mount that illuminated as the first of the mass and the masses and improved the quatric or line in the case Pornage latere whom the CMIT commission with proximits on the workmarket But in the meantime the amostoric comes up smich kritings, so mot might are askeds on the ordetime—but is pro-basic work of the VNIII Enverseur to The recutific

The sharp debates in patilianient and the discussions in the press regarding the last nuclear explosion on Novaka. Zemlya are still on exercising a nund.

We understood that excell it we usful verbritaints or north results the radiation products of the explosion will come to light, and there will be a dynamid to close the test range." says V. Zharker the test shieron. Therefore safety measures were on the most strippent kind. It is sufficient to say that the adm was considerably deeper than usual and the concrete and clusted some plays were one and a half times stronger. The resultyments that were laid down in the project less were set, still and the test furnishment who the project less were to the interest and above that were laid above to the project less were to the interest furnishment.

Well, exerciting went and into 190, and possions abated but which is the guarantee tractile, will not they up again."

I make stoomable or a fine to be the second described as the make a superior Real constraint on a fine at the make a fine Real constraint on a fine as the man constraint of the first one of the first of the man constraint of the first of t

Pumple who are the front on kind of the second many ask on How round on a remain beautiful of the second many stars with a round being a common chart array clearly says Double at Latine at Second of Fernando (Anni Latine at Second of Fernando) (A

And it is significant to an interest the income of an Irahma at interest matter, must be a light I SSE As any task of pulls a value of an expectation of a light I S deposit months of Improve the matter modernates that the domain to perform our materials that the domain to perform our materials when the materials are that the domain to perform our materials when the materials are stabled as a least of partner of the contract of

But Denne of Physical And Malternation Sector B. Ilkans, deputs never once design a Syres of new six extremely exert interest frankly.

I am troubled by our emerging lag in this field. Incidentally at did not exist before we declared a undateral minaturium on testing.

"Do you consider this decision to be attoneous?

Tyfnik that a brief unilateral moratorjum: which demomstrates our goodwill is a good and usefurthing. But to stretch it out for a long time demoralizing the work of huge collectives is intolerable. Unfortunately specialists are practically out consulted when such important politnai decisions are made. We are happy that sine came here and that we are able finally to talk about this openis. By far not all scientists who come out in the press on this problem analyse it at a professional level. Finexample the statement that it will be possible to turn ower nuclear agapons to the Arms without on site testing and on the basis or calculations alone only frames and a single among specialists. Although homestic speaking it is no laughing matter -one wants to cry-Because we know your with that without regorous expermigrital tests, including range tests, ag will ag hopelessly b nord

Localld like the feather in counsider these statements as and in the least a purely departmental position on it is said what vise can you expert from people who work in the military industrial complex. These know what these is saying. They are cert alimited by the political finition of the military and by the certificated fendences what will happen if the Local really breaks down into appointage principalities in whose hands lethal nuclear inschass will indust the Local really fine the treatments that well industrial to the Local States and the Losal finite the ireal-bases of the Local States and the Losal from militaring in utilities and death in the political of the local states and the Losal from militaring the sonate military fractions or understanded example the sonate military fractions or understanded testing the sonate military fractions or understanded example the military balance.

But what are the secondanies. Here are just a few of them. Reported of the arrival funderal laborations and research in the argue of theoretical and research nuclear to humber which will specify the continuous use of our source and support of the continuous use of our source fundance and support of the continuous use of our source fundance is not, by the trees precious in which the technologies of the property of acceptance in property depends.

The property above to a base for the request of a field a control of the field to the feeth of the field in memory we apone to the corn Bost the Tablest States will menuate to manufactor of the order to the states.

As come so, the Americans intend to maintain their orders that percential neither to at the we result back as order to squareful out partial.

Same Consumer Goods Problems Plague Military Personnel

off Sul Sold Massaw TORGOLD LLC 121 (1) in Russaw to Apr. 20 p. 2

[Interview with Li Col M V Boschonko , hiet of the trade administration of the Lar Laston Mintary District by L Badarin "It is No Laston than for Civilians".]

[Lext] A large detachment of frade writers serves the militars personnel of the Soviet Arms. Their stores and knocks are not only in the crites, but in the most distant garrisons. How do military trade personnel work and what are their problems today. To s [109R005 Ay A GAZELA Correspondent discussed this with chief of the trade administration for the Ear Fastern Military. Distinct Level MAY Boschenkis.

[10] Mikhan Vasiiyosish trade which serves the application is currently experiencing chilicult times. What is the situation in ninitary trade.

Bost honkel It is exactly the same Commodus coverage is melboticilly as them it is for any civilian state. We tight with mis suppliers arounded to conclude contracts but we get the goods with great dufficults. Our funds like those set election trade organizations are alloted by the local soxoits. And just like its utans our workers are turning around the country searching by goods for describing to conclude the description of kind of advantages in comparison with crystean trade. Military personnectivities products for justimicards in these steels to which they are assigned.

[16] At in tithere special residentions for second man."

Bus menkal for a serviceman as But in addition to the affiver larges of their may be two in three people to his tamile. A vita children And there are no rations for them It's particularly difficult continue who serve in distant earnisms. In the large garrisms there are no market with cooperative stones. But in the taigat garrisms there are no markets in ecooperative stones. The situation is also services togation maintain and greats in that domaind and this metades almost all proximate mains, trains, trains, them socks to retrigorators and televit soms. The distribution is a string works just the some tor us as further expectation of section works just the some tor us as further expectation of the market works are thousands of

people on the lists. We try to provide privileges for Alghan veterans, families with many children, and invalids

[10] In addition to trade your administration also produces goods. You have your own workshops for making clothing and shoes. Why can't trees here add to the supply of goods.

[Boychenko] These workshops are set up as a rule in taraway piaces, where people cannot make use of civilian service enterprises. These are small workshops, and thes have difficulty coping with even individual orders. They also have problems with raw materials. They simply do not have the ability to produce goods but the stores.

[16] The opinion exists that the aims is a wealths organization

Blavehenkol This is not the case. Money goes first of all for constructing housing. This is a sectious problem for servicemen, especially now with the withdrawal of troops from foreign countries. However, we are doing the building. Last year alone we opened up. 23 new stores with an area of 2.22's square meters. In the Martime Krax and Amur Oblast, in Chirkotwa and on Kamebatka we opened up now modern trade bases.

[16] Your shoppers are military personnel, and there tore disciplined. It is probably easier for salespeople to work with those kind of shoppers.

Box benkof his not officers, but more often their wives who go to the stores. The fatal shortage of goods upsets and embitters any person, whether military of civilian

There are also no fewer auditors in our stores. From the trade inspectorate from [organs] of the Bikhis [Combatting Emberglement of Soviet Property and Speculation] commission of social control and so torth. Military controllers use like workers controllers are not always competent regarding trade issues. We also have to controll lack of objectivity and untariness.

[16] It seems that both military personnel and civilians deserve better trade services

Barychenkol It is difficult for everyone toda. It is not eas, for military personnel However, we do not ask for any kind of special benefits or privileges. Let the economic situation in the country improve and the shelves of our stores will become richer.

Revised DOSAAF Regulations

 $\begin{array}{ll} 2H(MoH)(1M-r) \approx NO(1/4NK) + 1/RIOI \\ R(r) = r + N(1/4) km + 8rg \\ \end{array}$

[USSR DOSAAL Charger 2016 (ii) Partial Changes Adopted to the 6th Planam of the USSR DOSAAL Canad Committee [

[Text] The Mb1 mon Vedentar Society for Assistance to the Armis Art Franciscus! "said at SSR DOSAM ris and independent mass putrious describes repair actions of the USSR.

USSR 1008AAI contribution accordance with the Constitution of the USSR and Soviet harden over the brown of its own shorter and prayring documents stretty observant the rights and hard into dyad the vitizers of the USSR and Ante and vitide openioration.

The organizations of DMSXXI implement all of their practical activity in all or information with the appropriate state, public and other expansions and store collectives.

The principal instant SNR 1808AXE in the training of workers, and points the family and the probabilities of the contains forms from the

USSR TRINKAL independents discrimings the long-term and turned parthonics and forms of work and rollaborator with the streams and spiritual opening of particular data.

L. The Mombers of DOSAAL and Their Duties and Rights

(Membership to the few up so a tyr, as he both collective and conto about

* And collection the Source Language Shirt recognition the LASH 1978 AM Charles and parameters drip share may be considered by All Union Vanishing Security for Visional Collection (C. 10). And Charles and Collection (C. 10).

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- 1. The quietrany of the mission of all of the transmission 3 u.s. (2.1) is the rate to the corresponding 13 u.s. (2.1) committee to another mission of the faunce of the f

The mendion and SSP Lors (All mire a mathematic pro-

3 DOSAM members are obligated to

a) fulfill the requirements of the current chart, r and take part in the work of the primar, organizations.

b) be concerned with the appreature. If the determinant is somets and propagate its release

coprepare themselves constantly for the person of the homeland study multiply so where professions with a card multiply technical knowledge and skills and plus a cally home themselves.

didisplay industries in the activity of the regardian output DOSAAL in the further improvement of most defendance work develop transpare and softening way in the work of engangations of the works and tight determined to the remaining and tight determined.

or set an example in tabor and study amilatoplas (study) awareness in the fulfillment of their organization.

6. The DOSAAL member has the sight-

alite mominate plant and by combile to the impetition to bodies of DOSAAT

brides uss all issues of the practical in hydrold theorems, and submit proposals and defined theorems (if homework zation makes a decision at a nombride, conteaunce and compresses of the society and symbols and pionome at DOSAAL committees.

cords and sports and motor sports allows of 18 % VM under established procedure and

diffs a my inher of sprifts and nicere received up. pool sy tions and DOSAAL reams gives the use to protect to drive experiment and outly ment under supulated procedure and take part in sprinting assumption may a exhibitions and other formations are my at to DOSAAL

* DOSAAL may emphase the following increasive measures for DOSAAL members for their section processor toon in work to reinforce DESAAL regardent and the greedesful attends specified and alternation of grantedly votes auto Brand of Henri auto Roll of Homer awarding of testing unader votes of medals of the security prives membered with it.

11. The Organizational Structure of USSR DOSAM

8 The Alf-Linear Conjugate Control of A sistence of the Affect Art Force and Nave structures and capables of activity on the basis of the following programs of national life.

at respect for the personal digniticand approach of realismembers of the regardance.

- b) collectizeness in the work of all organizations, collegiality in the making of decisions and personal responsibility of DOSXAL members for the matters entrusted to them.
- of the electability of all supervisors bodies of DOSAM from below to above
- disperiods reporting of DOSAAL bodies to their own organizations and those organizations informing higher bridges of their activity.
- gratifications of debate and full glasmost in the work of all 1008 CAT bushes and organizations
- to respect to the rights of the majority and numerals inwinders of DOSAAL tight up to the holding of all amount regulation know and object referendums, where twees to run the most important issues of the astitute of the defense sociute, and
- gith mandator, nature of the decrement of higher backers to be known and at those decisions were made by them within the limits of the authorit, visted in them to the lawyr organizations.
- 19. Thy All Union Ardundary Society on Assistance by the Arm. Air Lyru and Navy for the performance of re-
- at works to propose the provisions of the Constitution of the LSSR on the protection of the socialist homeland the role and place of DOSAM in actively assisting the norther empirical the detense capability of the country, and framing cough for service in the armed forces of the USSR.
- to takes part in communition with state and public appropriations to multiare patriotic and internationalist radio arom of the workers and youth implements measures the attention of militars and patriotic propositions.
- tissue newspapits informals and supplements to them brooks and perform products as well as organizes the output and sale of tracking and technical propaganda and identising films sides and recorded materials on move determs indicate military technical spirits and other topics.
- detrouse spotalists for the armed for, is of the USSR at the territory organizations of DOSAM in accordance with the USSR Law on Universal Military Obligation
- of takes part in communition with state history and delense and interested public organizations in communities the consequences of emorphisms, and the rendering of rate of the file of the file of the file.
- 1) smoothed the training of the personnel by may, to house pure our for the partitional numbers.
- Character in the property of the second and absolute the bigs of the leader appoints of the control of the second and the second appoints of the second appoints

- procedure production publishing transport construction and repair trade and supply organizations (associations trusts plants printers workshops groups sections detachments combines stores and varids) securitie research design engineering and technological organizations (bureaus laboratories). DUNAM halls communal organizations (dormitories) boths offices administrations) aniateur associations special inferest clubs and sports facilities (shooting taipes target tainess lowers proving grounds stations stadiums swimmung poids traffs explores complexes bases tracks motor faceways motorized (accesses before tracks faceways (b)), among others determines the procedure for the appetation and subordination.
- The opportunity is offered for the creation of small DOSAAL enterprises and enoperatives at enterprises and overpreasures and is rendered in their practical activity.
- The activity of the indicated organizations enterprises and sports facilities should meet the goals and missions of the societs. This are created topened, dissolved of te organized in accordance with this charter by decision falcety, and it of higher committees and organizations of DOSAAL under stipulated procedure.
- hiselects trains and cultivates in the staff workers of the society a spirit of high responsibility for matters entrusted to them, develops initiative and spontaneous action of the piembers of DOSAAL and involves the society's active membership in the work.
- it supervises the development of motor sports and applied military (special sports in the country organizes the arisk of sports (edecations) sections, collectives and trains an implied and applied military (special sports) bodds (Okynipiads and sporting competitions) exhibition and meets as well as other mass sporting functions received and confirms sports records and achievements stablished by those (special sports).
- of DOSAAL members aimed at improving mass defense work and perfecting the production activity teaching multipuls and sports bases of the society, and
- k) establishes and reintorees ties with public organizations ministries state committees associations and agencies in the interest of taising the feed of mass obstance work.
- 10. The All Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army Are Forey and Navy as structured according to territorial and production traits.
- The (Comark Leavhous instructional matter sports 41970 20d (What observed allows comprise the foundation on Cosse 1948 VAI
- oft or ymbross, bateries are controvery recording to the their produced which the artificial is such and the substitution of the third of the third

ingunization unities. He or interest of the society on a priced territory is superior to all of the DOSAAF cognitizations that make it up.

The procedure for the work of teaching instructional motor sports sports and other organizations comprising the foundation of the defense society is determined by the corresponding standard documents reharters stature incomed your set are descaped by the Central Committee of 1884 DOSAM

The formation of the diffuse society also includes the justimental section. The section of the sections and much sections and much sections.

I Commission representatives of the primary organizations or mental one ast rubs associations for the realization of volume USSR DOSAAF programs and other toams ob association of the members of the defense society may be created and operate at the initiative of DOSAAF members.

The procedure for their work is determined by the corresponding standard documents of the given organizations and associations. They, based on the provisions of the USSR DOSAAF Charter discuss various issues devise stances on them and submit proposals and drafts for the consideration of DOSAAF committees of any level.

1.) The higher supervisors bodies of the society are general assemblies of members or conferences for the primary organizations, the corresponding conferences for the rayon city okrug, oblast, kray or autonomous-tepublic organizations the all union republic DOSAAF congresses for the DOSAAF organizations of the union republics, and, the All-Union Congress of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy. A meeting, conference or congress may conduct business with the participation of more than half of the members of the DOSAAF organization or its elected delegates.

The general assembly conference or congress elects a committee, which is the executive body and super isestall routine operations of the DOSAAF organization

Audit commissions (auditors) may be elected for the corresponding organizations in order to monitor the financial business and production activity of the committees (chairmen) and organizations of DOSAAF, the time traines and salidits of the authorization of proposils applications and complaints and the organization

t the community of harrown and their committees and primary and treatment of the committee of the committee

as the elections of delegates to higher conferences. DONAAF congresses of the union republics and the Ali I mion DOSAAF Congress, may be held using eather open or closed (secret) ballot at the corresponding assemblies, conferences and congresses of DOSAAF by resolution of the majority of participants at the assemblies conference or congress.

The election (or dismissal) of chairmen and their deposities on the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics. The kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon committees of DOSAAF, as well as the chairmen of the USSR DOSAAF Central Audit Commission and the audit commissions of the corresponding DOSAAF organizations, along with their deputies, may be carried out using either open or closed (secret) voting

The election of the committees and audit commissions of DOSAAF and their leaders at all levels is carried out as a rule, on an alternative basis with the free discussion of the candidacies, assurance of the right of unlimited nomination of candidates and their challenge and criticism. The voting may be conducted on each candidate, separately or by list as decided by the assemblies continued to the congresses. Those candidates who there assembly conference or congress are considered feeled.

The question of dismissing the chairmen of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee, the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics or the kias soblast okrug, city or rayon DOSAAF committees and their deputies, as well as the chairmen of the Central Audit Commission of USSR DOSAAF and the audit commissions of the corresponding DOSAAF organizations and their deputies, is resolved at plenums of the committees and sessions of the audit commissions. A decision is considered to be accepted it more than half of the series of the members of the committee or audit commission of DOSAAF are cast for it

- 14. The principles of the regular turnover of the composition of all supervisory bodies of DOSAAL and the succession of leadership are observed in their electrons.
- 15. The committees and audit commissions of DOSAAI may draft or dismiss the staft workers and active members of the defense society at plenums and sessions where necessary
- in The committees (presidums) of DOSAAL providing for broad glasnost in their activity report regularly to their work at assemblies and plenums, the talfollowing of their resolutions and the resolutions of higher bodies—of DOSAAL and the realization of the critical observation and proposals submitted by society members. He made by society the committees report regularly to the minutes of the society at the committees report regularly.

1. The members of the elected bodies of DOSAAF should justify the high trust placed in them in all of their activity.

It a member of a committee or audit commission of DOSAAF has diminished his honor or dignity, performs his duties poorly or has lost touch with the elected bodies he may be removed from the corresponding committee or audit commission.

The question of removing members of the USSR DOSAAI central committee, the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics or kray, oblast, okrug, all or ration committees is decided by open ballot at a plenum of the corresponding committee. The question of the tenioval of a committee member in a primary organization is decided at a general assembly or at a session of the committee. The decision is considered to be adopted if more than half the votes of the members of the committee or organization are cast for it

Hot question of removing members of the USSR DOSAM Central Audit Commission, as well as members of the audit commissions of the republic, krav. Think the properties of primary organizations of the second primary organizations of the second primary organization of the second primary dipulated for the members of DOSAM commissions.

To applicate as created under the USSR DOSAAF to find a minutive and the DOSAAF central committee the union republics and know oblast taking citional local and bosaAF committees for routine appearitions to the organization and verification of the execution of the organization and verification of the execution of the organization and supporting the activity of the object of the object.

In the dies of DOSAAL supervise the actions of the terms of the mording apparatus and its workers, and rate.

111. The Supreme Bodies of USSR DOSAAF

18 The ments is the supreme body of the All Union Countries Society for Assistance to the Arms. An Engeront Notes. Regular congresses are convened by the USSR IN 18 AAL Control Committee no less often than once its 110 to see or years.

The decision of the Central Committee to convene a commiss along with its agendal are announced no later than three months before the congress. The norms for the congress that no makes are established by the USSR DOSAAF Committee.

19. The All-Union Congress of DOSAAL

a) hears reports from the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Audit Commission, adopts decrees and gives an evaluation of their work

b) adopts the Charter of USSR DOSAAF, and reviews and alters it.

c) defines the basic guidelines for the work of DOSAAI organizations, considers and resolves the most amountant issues in the life and activity of the defense society and plans its next tasks, and

d) elects the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Audit Commission

20. The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee may convene an All-Union DOSAAF Conference during the period between congresses in order to discuss argent national problems and yital issues in the peach afactivity of the defense society.

The conference is empowered to sail to reports from the USSR DOSAAF Central Commuters and the USSR DOSAAF Central Audit Commuters and the USSR DOSAAF Central Audit Commutering on their sort partially tup to rose third agree the jurisde USSR DOSAAF Central Rose requirements of the most important and sorting continuous and supportant and subject to see the Cosaaf Co

21 The USSR DOSA A Contral Community supporting all of the activity of society organizations charge the period bytecencial muon conferences. A primiting of the USSR DOSA A Contral Community is convenient tooless often than once a sear

The USSR DOSAM contract community class a presiding community in the abunching at the community contral community his deputies and membras of the presiding or an amount determined by the USSR DOSAM contract Communities by supervise the work of the contest between plenums.

The presidence is conserved at times supmented by the president riself.

The prosidium of the USSR DOSAM Central Committee elects a buro from among its members in an amount determined by the presidrum of the USSR Dress AI Central Committee to supervise routine operations of an organizational and executive nature and to monto and sents the execution of resolutions that have been adopted

28 Dating the provide between contract and profes on as the USSR DOSAAL Central Committee

at treatment the implementation of the decisions of the conferences and conferences of USSR DONAL

b) coordinates and directs all of the activity of DOSAAF organizations on the turniors of the USSR wills for

DOSAAF, selects and reports by the committees of DOSAAF, selects and places the supervisory personnel of the society and represents USSR DOSAAF at state and public institutions and organizations.

of approves in coordination with other founders, the activity program chaste principles) and editorial barrers of the newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT, the journals of the defense society and the charter of the Patriot Publishing House of the USSR DOSAAL Central Committee and designates (approves) and dismisses the editors-in-chief of the publications of the USSR DOSAAL Central Committee and the director of the Patriot Publishing House in accordance with the USSR Law on the Press and the Other Mass Media.

discipates a Buroau et Ali Union Federations and Fistcrations for Motor Sports and Applied Militar. Topes of Sports and darects its practical all ruts, develops and approises plans for international all numero and all Russian competitions. Observads inversional rividations for those types of sports, indoorganizes and nivintions throughout approach and confirms all numero and till Russian sports of firsts and a horogeneral.

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IV. The Republic, Kray, Oblast, Okrug, City and Rayon. Organizations of DOSAAT

The condense for a blance for a constant of a constant of

bodies of DOSAAF made in accordancy with the Charles of the USSR DOSAAF within the limits of the union of autonomous republic kias oblast autonomous oblast autonomous oblast autonomous oblast autonomous oking city fason of city fason.

- The supreme bods of the DOSAAI organization is the congress in the union republic and the king ordast okrug, city or rayon DOSAAI conference in the automornous republic king oblast autonomous oblast automornous oblast automornous okrug city rayon or city rayon at 8 the conference DOSAAI committee in the pointed between them
- 2. Regular congresses of the DOSAM organizations of the union republics and keas oblast okrus offs and taxon conferences are consequed to less offsynation once exerts the cears. The decision reconsequence accompany serior conference, the agenda and the requirements for representation at them are made by the corresponding communities of DOSAM.
- A The empression a DOSAAL organization of a minor a public of kink empast okring effect the only one inc.

at calls for reports from the corresponding composite and aucht commission adopts divise and area possible from the formation as well as prime is in most tasks to the 1000XXII argainstation.

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the premium of the Drawy and the second management of the second manage

an organizational and executive nature and to monitor and verify the execution of decisions that have been made

- 31 The DOSAAF central committee of a union republic of a kias or oblast DOSAAF committee:
- i) coordinates and directs all the activity of oblast okture city and rayon DOSAAF organizations, analyzes their work renders practical assistance and implements the selection and placement of key personnel of the society.
- b) represents the republic kray or oblast DOSAAF our anization on state and social organizations and institutions of the republic kray or oblast
- DOSAM in the training of specialists for the armed forces of the USSR
- dionyamizes and conducts training of key personnel for this mass to british professions in the national economy:
- Obstrantials work for develop motor and applied-military types of sports in the republic kray or oblast and creates a burbaic of following and a federation for motor and outlied military. Is pus of sports
- to approves the structure of the DOSAAF committee and the financial plans staffing and estimated expenses for the maintenance of its apparatus as well as the yearly accounting togents monitors the execution of approved plans and estimates and establishes the standards for deductions from subordinate committees and organizations.
- references corplusatives) committees, sports and motor-sports (lubs) in a hoolst children's and south motor-sports (lubs) amatom associations, special-interest (lubs) sports toylities, clubs for service dog breeding production empreprises count ventures including with but our fitting workshops, small scale wholesale stores in the other appearational organizations of DOSAM in the other appearational organizations of DOSAM in the other with the provisions approved by the USSR DOSAM Control Committee as well as holding sports occurry on harmy those requiring parment.
- to may in the more atrial DOSAAL organizations on the tell for all survivals divide total raxions as well as on the scale of a site or toyon, immorph the detense collectives breath for their toroidars.
- ty or had some to cover and reinforce the material and to though base at the primary teaching and sports organized on a TDOSAM and
- containes the recipit accounting operation storage and 4 in that material and technical resources being consist for the distribution as well as administers to equipment and activities of the corresponding to SAAF arganization as well as administers to equipment typication in accordance with the procuring operator of by (in USSR DOSAAF Central Committee).

- 32. The okrug city and rason committee of DOSAAT
- a) creates the primar. DOSAAF inganization coordinates and directs its activity, renders practical assistance in operation and conducts are accounting of society members.
- b) conducts instruction and teaching of the chairmen and active members of the primary organizations of DOSAAF and organizes the exchange of experience in mass detense work.
- c) organizes work in the development of motor and applied military types of sports in the oking city and rayon supervises the work of cits (tayon) motor-sports clubs and answers for their practical activity, and creates amateria associations, special interest clubs courses, cit cles, sections, and teams in motor and applied-infilitars types of sports.
- d) approves the staffing and financial plans of its own committee and the organizations that are on its balance sheet
- e) organizes the fraining of key personnel for the mass technical professions of the national economy public instructors trainers and sports referees as well as the leaders of circles on the basis of the teaching organizations and motor sports clubs of DOSAM
- t) develops the material and technical base of the primary organizations and the motor sports clubs allowing for the maximum additation of local opportunities in the interests of the broad involvement of DOSAAI members in mass defense work and
- g) represents the okrug city and rayon DOSAA1 organization in state and public organizations and institutions of the city tokruga or taxon.

V. The Primary Organizations of DOSAAF

- 33. The primary organizations of DOSAAF are created by place of work feaching or residence of the members of DOSAAF at plants mills soykhozes and other enterprises kolkhozes institutions and teaching establishments as well as among the workers and office personnel of military units at military training establishments arsenals bases plants communications centers hospitals and other restitutions and organizations of the LSSR Ministry of Integral Arbars] and the like
- 34 The decision to create a printery organization is made by the founding assembly and recorded by the corresponding rayon committee or vity committee of DOSAAF
- Primary DOSAM organizations may be created in individual cases and with the primission of the okrug city of rasion DOSAM committee within the framework of several emergency that are part of a production association and are builted as a calcion the territory of a single rayion or severable criticals of a single rayion or severable criticals of a single rayion or severable criticals of a single city.

38 The primary organizations of DOSAAF in order to conduct routine business elect committees rehaining and their deputies) for a term of two or three sears and where necessary audit commissions (auditors) in an amount determined by the general assemble (conterence) at their assemblies (conterences)

Work is conducted in the committees of the primary organizations of DOSAAF as a rule by non-exempt workers. Major primary organizations may establish the positions of exempt workers for the DOSAAF committee using the monetary funds of the given organizations.

- 36. The primary organization of DOSAAF may independently create DOSAAF organizations based on shops shifts, sections tarms teams departments faculties courses of study teaching groups classes and the like that are part in it, and grant them the rights stipulated by the DOSAAF committee.
- 3. The supreme supervisors bods of the primary DOSAAF supermeation is the general assemble of DOSAAF members which is convened to the extent necessars at times supulated by the DOSAAF committee.
- 38. The primary DOSAAF organizations conduct work on the basis of the development of democrates criticism and softeetitisism creatises overly initiative and spontaneous action by the members of the society in close contact with public organizations.
- the primary organizations of general schools and other educational establishments with the permission of the ration and oil. DOSAAF commutees may unite with the primary organizations of major enterprises kolkhores and sockhores in the interests of improving mass doregs, work
- 40. The treations and size of dies for entry and memberstop to the scene. We established at general assembles of the primary and other detense collectives. The collective membership dies are set in a size that is determined by the munical boards of the enterprise in the assembly of the labor collective. Dies receipts tooler at the desposal of the corresponding DOSAAI inganizations. Part of the dies by their decision can be transferred to a higher DOSAAI committee to reinforce the material and technical base and further develop mass defense work.
- 41 1100 promite expansion of DOSAAL

as undependently tysulaus all issues in its life and alterity and trian those whose teacheron in his vicinal to the authority of a higher body

be preceded for the party specien or workers and could remain dobblise work and propagates the smis and mission of Le (8AA).

A constitute files publists patients and detense sports touchers

dissortis on the training of south for service in the armed forces of the USSR involving veterans of war and labor the army and navs and soung soldiers in the reserves in if

c) works on the organizational terinforcement of detense collectives, and independently determines the frequency for holding assemblies (conferences) and committee sessions.

f) has the right to devise drafts of documents for the consideration of all issues by higher bodies of DOSAAL

g) may create (Open) teaching classes offices technical laboratories amateur associations and special-initiest clubs courses of study and technical circles sports sections and teams as well as acquire the necessary teaching and sports assets in accordan c with the massions of DOSAAL and

hi organizes and hold mass competitions in motor and applied-militars types of spirits and milities the members of DOSAAF in individual pursuits of technical creativits.

- 42 The decision to dishand a primary organization is made by the general assoribly of the given organization. The decision to dishand a DONAT organization is made by a higher roads in the event of an actual consulting of its activity contradicts the DONAT Charles.
- VL. Ad Hoc Commissions and Sports Educations of DOSAAF Commisses
- 48 The DOSAM contral committees at the union topublics of kta's oblas' okrug city or tayon DOSAM committees of the security may create commissions of accordance with the basis guadelines for the practical activity of the defense society as well as rederations for modificand applied-profiter, types of sports whose activity is trunchinated and guided by the corresponding DOSAM committees for the purpose of raising the role of social principles and the document of democratic foundations at all facelessy DOSAM.
- Commissions at the LSSR DOSAAI Control committee and the DOSAAI control committees in the unum republies as knas inhibits along the or factor DOSAAI compristees may be control in the interests of making the actual Committee the DOSAAI control committees of the actual Committees of the DOSAAI control committees of the anison republics of knas delay along the actual Committees of the anison republics of the anison between the DOSAAI committees in the additional of the resolutions of the anison of the actual conditions of the actual conditions of the actual assistance to the acquired tools of the solution patterns of the solution patterns of the solution patterns in the solutions of the solution patterns in the solutions.
- 44 Evidentians for profer and applied military types of sports in committees with the DOSAAF committees take part and it does hippinent of mass sports causing the skill lead of sportsman the training of social key sports personnel and all startsports trains the organization and

holding of competitions, the preparation of organizational and instructional materials (curriculums, texts and instructions for sports work).

- 45 Sports clubs, amateur associations and special-interest clubs are created at the teaching organizations of DOSAAF for the holding of mass sports functions. The councils of the sports clubs of teaching organizations and motor-sports clubs are elected by open voting at the general assemblies of club members.
- 46. The procedure for the work of the commissions, sports federations and councils is determined by the corresponding DOSAAF committees

VII. The Audit Commissions

47. The Central Audit Commission of USSR DOSAAF audits the financial, business and production activity of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee apparatus and the enterprises and organizations directly subordinate to it, verifies the execution of the financial and production plans of the society, the time frames and correctness of the resolution of proposals, applications and complaints and the organization of receptions for visitors.

The Central Audit Commission reports to the All-Union DOSAAF Congress.

The Central Audit Commission of USSR DOSAAF submits the results of its audits and proposals to eliminate any shortcomings ascertained for the consideration of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee in the period between dongresses

- 48. The financial and business activity of the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics, kray, oblast, okrug city and rayon committees and the primary organizations of DOSAAF is monitored by the corresponding audit commissions (auditors) operating under a statute approved by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee.
- 49. The audit commission (auditor) reports on its activity to the corresponding congress or conference tassembly) and operates under the guidance of the higher committee of DOSAAF.
- 10) The audit commission elects a chairman, his deputies and a secretary
- 51. The members of the audit commission may not be members of the corresponding committee of the society. Members of the society who occupy supervisors or husiness positions on a given committee of DOSAAF may not be elected to the audit commission.

The members of the audit commission take part in the sessions of the corresponding DOSAAF committee with the right of voice but no vote

52. The audit commission (auditor) audits the financial and business activity of the corresponding DOSAAF committee and the enterprises and organizations directly

subordinate to it no less often than once a year under the procedure and in the amounts specified by the instructions for the performance of audits in the DOSAAF system, and verifies the time frames and correctness of proposals, applications and complaints and the organization of receptions for visitors in the DOSAAF committee apparatus.

The audit commission (auditor) reports the results of audits and practical proposals to eliminate shortcomings to a higher DOSAAF body. The committee being audited is obligated to make the appropriate decisions with regard to the conclusions of the audit no more than a month later

VIII. The Monetary Funds and Property of the Society

- 53. The activity of USSR DOSAAF and its organizations is supported by financial and material-and-technical resources through the income of committees, enterprises and organizations of the society.
- 54. USSR DOSAAF may own its own buildings, structures, housing stock, equipment, implements, monetary funds, shares of stock, other securities and other property necessary for the implementation of charter missions in the interests of the members of the society. Enterprises, business organizations, publishing houses, periodicals and printing plants, teaching, sports and communal organizations, sports facilities, DOSAAF halls and scientific-research, industrial-design engineering and other organizations may also be owned by the defense society.
- SS. The funds of USSR DOSAAF and its organizations are obtained from the entry and membership dues of the members of the society and the members of DOSAAF clubs; income from the publishing and business activity of production enterprises and workshops, construction and repair, trade and supply, teaching, sports and other organizations, courses, transport and other services; paid sports events, income from the holding of DOSAAF lotteries, foreign economic activity, the sale of securities, participation in joint-stock companies and other receipts not prohibited by law, as well as through receipts from state and public organizations as envisaged by the legislation of the USSR and the union republies and the voluntary contributions of citizens with an interest in the development of mass detense work.

Income from the production and financial activity of enterprises and organizations of DOSAAF may not be redistributed among individual members of DOSAAF, and is used only for the performance of the charter missions of the society.

56. The funds of the society are expended according to financial plans (estimates), approved under stipulated procedure, for the pursuit of mass defense and sports work, the construction of buildings and structures, their equipment, the acquisition repair and operation of equipment and property, the maintenance of DOSAAF committees and organizations, improvements in the

social and domestic conditions and bonuses for the workers of the defense society, as well as for incentives for active DOSAAF members and for other measures in accordance with this charter and prevailing legislation.

Special centralized allocations and reserves may be created by decision of the corresponding DOSAAF committees for the purpose of creating opportunities for financing all-union, republic-wide, regional and dedicated programs for the development of the defense society.

The procedure for utilization of the monetary funds of the defense society is defined by the USSR DOSAAI Central Committee, the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics and the kray, oblast, oking sits and rayon DOSAAF committees.

IX. The Rights of the Society

- 57. The All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army. Air Force and Navy enjoys all of the rights envisaged by the legislation of the USSR
- 58 The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics, the Frax oblast okrug, city and rayon DOSAAF committees and the committees of the primary DOSAAF organizations as well as associations, enterprises, organizations, scientific design bureaus and other institutions created by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the central committees of the union republics and the krain and oblast committees of the society in accordance with the provisions and charters for them, baxing their sixin separate property and on an independent balance short are legal entities. They have the right in accordance with prevailing legislation, to dispose of that portion of the property assets and funds of USSR DOSAAF that has been acquired at their level to open and closo business and current accounts at credit institutions, to complict monetary transactions using them, to conclude controls and agreements to institute foreign conomic activity to issue powers of attorney, be plaintiffs and defendants in civil court or arbitration, sell and lease assets, hold pasing events connected with the activity of the sorrier and implement the construction repair expansion. modernization and technical refitting of enterprises teaching organizations and sports and other structures in the name of their elected bodies.

Enterprises and organizations (production workships detachments for underwater technical operations clibs DOSAAF halls firing ranges etc.) that do not have a separate balance sheet accomplish their monetars transactions through the corresponding legal entities in whose balance sheet they are listed.

All of the organizations of DOSAAF being legal entities are independent in the disposal of their own budget and the resolution of structural staffing production and business assues

- 59. USSR DOSAAL represents and protects the legal interests of its members in state and public bodies
- 60. The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee the DOSAAF central committees of the union republies the kray oblast okrug city and rayon committees and the committees of the primary DOSAAF organizations as well as organizations and enterprises that are legal entities may print a depiction of the emblem of the society and its name.
- 61. The Ali-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army Air Force and Navy has its own flar and emplore

Supplement to the USSR DOSAIL Control

Description of the Emblem of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy

The emblem of the All-Union Voluntary Societs (in Assistance to the Army Air Force and Navy is a softily sivil trained by a gilded wreath of laurel featers

The cruter of the oyal contains crossed carbinus and an automatic ville. There is a tive pointed star at the point of missing with a hammer and sickle in the middle. The nower pointion of the oyal contains an anchor, and above over the star is a flying aircraft. The upper part of the own fine a red tibbum with the inscription. I SSR DOSAAL.

The ambient is intended

- t in printing by all organizations of DOSAAF
- for the decorations for DOSAAF invallers.
- his depiction on banners, and
- the departures on posters in books and periods as and on the assets and signs of DOSAA!

Description of the Flag of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Naxy

The flag of the Al-Union Voluntary Society for Assotant for the Aim Air Force and Nav. 1 insists of a section of red tabile in the shape of a regrangle with the rapp of 3.2 in length to width

The front of the flag has in the upper left to flot a departure of the emblem of the All-I mon Voluntars. So only for Assistance to the Arms. An Force and Navy massistance to so of the width of the flag.

The first pertion at a distance of a of the width of the flat from the lower edge is a white stripe across the entry? (eigeth of the flag 1.20th the width of the panol white stripes 1.40th the width of the flag run above and below it at a distance of 1.21 of the width of the flag.

Alternative Service For Conscientious Objectors

Soviet, World Practice Compared

 $\frac{(1)! M \cdot (1)! M \cdot (n \cdot n \cdot NO(O)) \cdot (RIM)}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n)) \cdot (n \cdot NO(O))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (1) M \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))}{(N \cdot (n \cdot n))} = \frac{(N \cdot$

Vive cos Alvesadi Proportion - Pho Hord Back of Allo-

[1] vt] Aleksandr Pronozin is 20 years old. Three years ago, he wrote a letter to the USSR Minister of Defense in which he refused to serve in the army on account of his pacifist and political convictions. In December 1989, criminal proceedings were instituted against Aleksandr, He waited for them to come for him and even prepared a statement to deliver in court. But law-enforcement agencies seemed to lose all interest in him. Pronozin's current status does not allow him to either continue his studies or get a job. For this reason, he took up political activities in the Transnational Radical Party and set about the theoretical substantiation of alternative service.

In vicing at countries those who do long at the respective use conferences in world vices cannot be an accordant to the test properties with departure uses what this unit only a train conference in

If a course many discoveription and business and products set that furbuls arm, service and is a Johnson product parties as a transport for computational and product for course which has purple from the discovering much less purple from the discovering much less purple from the discovering angle from the discovering form of the discovering

In port counts, a man's presental on a front of constitute atomats to teleasms non-teleasms from the street of an obligation assumed borners to the street of an obligation of conscription of the street of the RSFR is used for the and under sometime at sometime repution is used for and under sometime at the repution is used for a fact that a depression of the administration of the street of t

The theorement of the Copering of mosting of in 1990 Content of the Human Dimension do not a content of the sacs that informer states and of the content of the question of introducing whose this had not content that the carrolls forms of allowing to one content of compatible with the multivation. For one content of the content of the

When Conscience Forbids.

in a recent see tological survey, the Research Center for Social and Psychological Problems under the Main Port of Directorate of the Soviet Army and Naxy concluded that society is attitude toward the army is predominant in negative. The reasons' Afghanistan. The tading image of the external enemy. The growth of national soft determination movements in union republies. Mass conditions of bluman rights in the arms. The use of soldiers to deal with domestic pontical problems. These total one is lave also had an impact on the growthy number of young people unwilling to take up arms.

According to official data 1.044 men yetused to perform military service in 1988, and 6.64 for 1988. In the Spring of 1989, the total allow offic number of objectors increased by 4.81 to 0.000 me, omparison with the entire preyeding sour As off language. For this year, the conscription plan for the tall of 1900 was fulfilled at a feet of 18.8 program.

In the Leningrad Military District, the number of non-unwilling to go to the barracks in 1989 was 20 times greater than the figure for 1988. According to Leningrad Military Commissat. Anatohis Obukhov, 214 vases in onlying crasion of inflative service were forwarded to the 1965 taxon procuracies following the Spring contestingtion of last learn.

Mission Military Commissar Vladimir Bespalos said that which more actors is exaders in the capital in 1988 in 1989, the tasen mintary commissarials forwarded line account 1830 conscripts to the procupacy. And in the principle 1990 more than 1 5th much of precious uplication table discrepation in accordance with summonses from uniform commissarials to the city's conscription of these transfersions with them.

If You Don't Want to, We'll Make You!

The growing minimor of their who retices to paragrate to accept me and reach has been parallective an inercussion the common of cases frowarded to procuracy offices. The the number of constituents is not growing at the converted Law on the country tare for working the converted accepts off the work number of south the country and do not seek to proceed all objectives without exception.

It comes is the decay that these considerations account to a contract material or of purposiments that is to be wall according to a trust setting the list of the particles is until a material setting at the particles at the particles are materially an interest to a setting principle. A second to the particles are materially an interest to a set and the particles are materially as a set a material to the particles are a set at the set and the spring of the particles are a consideration of the spring of the particles are a consideration.

Both has a nature, much agene us and the multiple in letter and a collection of the way in all these with and to report the consect planets of the general scoots advantoring a lander in a consect planets at the analysis of the collection and an area to their sections. That exists many there

One could assign to the **first group** young people from several republics in which the Soviet Army is often viewed as the army of a foreign power—an army that, moreover, maintains a regime that infringes on the republics' state independence. The absence of normal relations between the republics and the center and the war of laws are prompting conscripts to join national militarized formations under the slogan of creating national armies and to evade conscription into the all-union army. Until relations between the central and local governments are clarified, objectors under this category will inevitably exist and, moreover, will enjoy the support of their people and local governments.

In April of last year, the Estonian Supreme Soviet repealed the articles of the Estonian SSR Criminal Code that punished citizens for evasion of army service, and subsequently adopt the law "On Labor Service in the Estonian SSR." In May, the Armenian parliament adopted a resolution that suspended conscription for military service and released from criminal liability those soldiers from the republic who had left their units without authorization. In September, the Moldovan parliament suspended on Moldovan territory the corresponding articles of the USSR Constitution and of the laws "On Universal Military Service" and "On Criminal Liability for Military Crimes"

On January 1991, the USSR Minister of Defense issued the well-known order under which airborne theops were to foreibly round up recruits in Armenia. Georgia Labuania Latvia Estonia Moldova and entain oblasts of the Ukraine

Hugo Paas a consultant to the Estonian state chancelhus department of defense and state border security, gave the following description of the picture that has emerged in the republic following the adoption of laws on alternative softsice.

"Although some people object to military service for transported a religious and philosophical nature the main transmits of orading service for the majority of our republic's aroung people is their unwillingness to wear the insignal of the Soviet Arms."

I inder the law a petition from a conscript who wants to perform alternative service as now considered by a special commission created under the local Soviet of People's Deputies. If the young man disagrees with its combissions he can appeal its decision to a republic commission in alternative service or to the courts. But I don't know it air, such cases.

"Avoid Linuary 1, 1991, there were 9,10" people on the list of those wanting to perform alternative service. Of this number, 6,61" are already performing such service. I 144 youths turnied determents on grounds of illness study on himide situation, and 340 withdress their one analyquests.

The decision as to where labor service will be perturned as made by local Soviets. Such locations can be social services and health care enterprises of construction projects. Some Soviets enlist young people in maintaining public order, assisting the police, and patrolling streets. The alternative service term has been set at 30 months; for people with a higher education, it has been shortened to one year

"Preliminary calculations show that nearly 70 percent to 75 percent of all Estonian youths could be supporters of alternative service. The situation might be different had the principle of Soviet Army manpower acquisition been changed several years ago—i.e., had the principle of extraterritoriality been replaced by the principle of extraterritorial service. I am convinced that had this been done, the number of people seeking alternative service would be smaller."

The **second group** of people evading army service is not very large. It is made up of members of various religious sects and pacifists who on account of their convictions cannot take up arms.

The third group is made up of those who evade army service in the direct sense of the word and who reject the possibility of any socially useful labor or fulfillment of their duty to society. Under present law and existing procedures for army, restrictment, there is no one to sort out the circustiment who doesn't want to become a soldier and why.

You Can't Jail Them All.

It a state considers itself civilized and governed by the tule of law it cannot forbid conscientious objection to military service. Compromises must be found. Such compromises could be a transition to a professional army or the introduction of alternative civilian service. The first option will hardly become a reality in the near tuture. Therefore the only realistic solution to the situation is the second—the introduction of a civilian alternative to military service.

Until resents. Defense Ministry spokysmen contended that in the first piace there is no special need for such a type of service and second. that such service essentially already exists in the country—the construction battalion. For example, adherents of religious seets were given the opportunity on an individual basis, to serve exithout arms in military construction units.

In November of last year, the USSR Supreme Soxiet Youth Affairs Committee submitted the draft "Basic Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Alternative Service." In the bill, the decision as fair whether to allow a conscript to perform alternative service is assigned to a special commission. But "convictions of conscience" is a subjective notion, and no commission can ascertain whether they are genuine.

The draft of a new LSSR has on universal military service drawn up by the Ministry of Defense also provides for the possibility of performing montroop service. The military department proposes to increase the

term of nontroop service by 50 percent and to make it contingent on passing an examination and receiving authorization. The screening function would be assigned to local Soviet executive committees. No provision is made for the possibility of appealing decisions

USSR Alternative Service Bill

91UM0572B Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA DI Riossau. No 10 Mar 91 pp 35-36

[Interview with Viktor Minin, USSR people's deputy, and Mikhail Timofeyev, a student at the Frunze Military Political Academy, by Irina Lagunina: "But Not Local Construction Battalions"]

[Text] A draft law on basic principles of alternative service has been drawn up in the USSR. Viktor Minin, a USSR people's deputy, and Mikhail Timofeyev, a student at the Frunze Military Political Academy, discussed the bill, which they helped draft.

[Lagunina] What is your concept of alternative service?

[I imofeyev] We adhered to the concept of universal civilian service. A child is raised and nurtured by society from birth. At some point, a time has to come when a person has to repay his debt to society. Military service, maintaining public order, ecological detachments, social assistance service—all these things are equally important to society.

[Minin] A law is needed so that a young man can have the right to choose. I think that this law is for a small number of young people. Most will always prefer to serve in the army

[Lagunina] Will our state be able to provide work for all who opt for alternative service?

[Timofeyev] Local Soviets will set up commissions made up of people who are very familiar with area problems. And the principle itself of filling jobs with alternative service workers will be territorial.

[Minin] There is a Soviet Army statute under which a soldier is not supposed to serve in the area where he lives. For alternative service workers, this approach is inadmissible. It would create unnecessary housing difficulties. In addition, oversight of service would be reduced.

There are regions where, by virtue of already existing unemployment, the creation of additional jobs for alternative service workers is impossible. But this problem must be solved as well. For example, there is already an agreement under which the Nuclear Power Machinery Construction Association [Atomstroxmash] will provide jobs to alternative service workers from the Urals and the Central Asian republics. Russia has areas that have become depopulated altogether. Alternative service could be one way to revive these areas.

[I agunina] Those who object to army service will have to be paid for their work somehow, otherwise, this would be akin to slave labor. Where will the money come from '

[Imoteyev] First, there are production facilities and municipal services that do have the money. Second there exist a great number of various foundations and charitable organizations whose funds are currently being spent without any specific purpose in mind. If these funds were to be redistributed, it would be possible to pay partial wages to people performing alternative service.

[Lagunina] What threatens your draft"

[Minin] Officials of local Soviet agencies have an interest in the establishment of alternative service, but solely in the form of local construction battalions. This is the greatest danger. Apart from all else, alternative service must also serve to promote a person's development train him for a future vocation, and develop has interests It we talk about a normal state policy with respect to young people, this is the way it should be

[Imofeyey] We discussed our draft law in the USSR Supreme Soviet Legislation Committee Doubts were voiced there as to whether the Defense Ministry would be able to met the conscription quota if everybody were to opt for alternative service, whether there would be enough money, and whether we wouldn't be wrecking the army Meanwhile, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, for example, hoped to use this to provide manpower to hazardous production facilities. Unfortunately, we were forced to explain that this would be at odds with all norms and all notions of the observance of human rights. All the same, our draft was adopted as a basis and in all likelihood will soon be discussed at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Even our own country has experience in providing jobs for alternative service workers and paying them wages. In the mid-1920s, the Council of People's Commissars adopted Directive No. 422 on assigning jobs to people who objected to army service on religious grounds. The directive spells everything out very well.

[Lagunina] Many republies have already adopted laws on alternative service. You were able to use their experience, too, in your draft

[Minin] I infortunately, many republics simply sought to keep their own young people on their own territors of pursued other, political, objectives. Experience has shown that in the absence of oversight alternative service workers simply stop meeting their obligations and shirk their work. So far, all this is more like pseudoalternative service.

[Lagunina] How will service locations be determined?

[Timofevey] There are two approaches—examination and registration. We favor the second. The examination principle is a relic of the past. A person has to prove to a commission that he truly cannot serve in the army. But

how can this be done in practice. By bringing an affidavit from a chergyman. Under the registration principle a person would go and register and the commission would decide where best to put him to work. Its decision could be appealed to a higher authority. But wo we proposed only the basic principles of the legislation, it is up to the republics to choose.

Numbers of Draftees With Police Records Declining

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Reader's question and response by Maior V. Zinitukhin chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Subjects profiles on Matters of Arms Youth and Reserve Soviet comen. "Numbers of Individuals With Prior Consolors Declining."

(Signed) S. Metarssaua, Lauton e circles

Major V. Zolotukhin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Subcommittee on Matters of Army Youth and Reserve Servicemen, replies:

Yes people with previous convictions are indeed also serving in our Armed Forces. But their numbers no declaring For example whereas in 1988, 48-852 such individuals were called up only 31-722 were resputed up page.

As tay as stay stors for carrous regions of the country are comprised were an sax that 2 626 of these individuals affixed an troup units of the Kiex Military District during last years conscription. The least number of sack individuals regioned for service was observed in the Transcauy axis. Military District 138. The greatest number was: 250 to troop units in the Volga-Urals Military District.

DOSAAF To Aid in Reserve Officer Training

We say it the of the Children of t

Article 'mapared' his Lieutenant Colonel A. Plotnikov make the rubine "News Sorywe". "Resolved Signed."]

(Lest II) is unred in an order of the commanders in shirt in the Strategy Missile Proops that in execution of a difference of the USSR Cabinet of Ministers and order of the USSR Ministry of Defense missile men have inheaded indiffere declinical assets worth about 30 million rathes for sale on preferential terms to the population kinkingus confective tarms), sorkhozes [state farms] interprises and construction organizations.

The USSR manister of detense and chairman of the control communice of the country's DOSAAF [Voluntary Special Lorenth of the Promotion of the Army, Aviation and Susy [stanted the nint order.] On the Training of Naval Rosio co-controls in DOSAAF Officer Courses." The officer courses referred to here will be established based organizate schools the detense society has in the cities of performanced and Marrupol. Undergoing training here will be Naval Rosional afficers obgible for call-up who that the most interal shortage specialities.

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Party (Bolshevik] of Leningrad for an indefinit, ferm a so called "special a signment. As I later learned mainy personal files were looked over at my enterprise and at others. In our enterprise, they dwelt sinfa among the They did not even ask for my consent if finedentally, one of the Leningraders who dared to refuse to person they "assignment," was discharged from his enterprise, and went two months without work, he was not accepted anywhere, and anyway he ended up your to the "facility.")

Within several days after talking with the socond acceptary of the GK VKP(b) in the presence of a colonic who studied me silently through a hole in a musipage of a willing studied me silently through a hole in a musipage of a will instead detailing orders and a linker to my player of assignment I was met at the station in Sukhumi. I can driven somewhere a road barrier was rimsel and I wins in the "zone". This was the settlement of Aguidza I kilometers from Sukhumi. An institute was abunded here in the building of a former health center where Saynas specialists from all corners of the I none and Cornous physicists were working. Another page of the medium (themistry) was situated in a coord area in Sukhumi itself.

Berrya was the sponsor of the reation of the grown institute in Abkhazia. It was be who rais a from the Politburo and he visited by frequential sum, the oatherment of Gulripsh, his native village, was you frequent.

How did the Germans end up there. In the portwardestroved Germany in the Societ occupation form the Societ occupation form the Societ Germans remained contents with immorbit German specialists for a specific term and the activity with their families equipment apparature and over a library. At the facility was handly byset in a knowledge with all conveniences. They present a regardly cantly higher salary than the Societ speciality. At including were set up for them for fixing accepting and distons were set up for them for fixing accepting the little grant techniques (including terms).

In addition, there was a large group, depresoned of wur there that worked in the shops. Those really well explicitly worth their weight in gold. They fixed in two oil barracks.

For the managerial German specialists of Sukhum alor Germans built murvelous homes that to this idea actors the Smop roasthne (Numbers 2) and 21)

The Germans had exertathing except from one Thorward not able to symmumicale with its except for work make they did not have the right to loave the same without permission and excepts others mitted with representations were representatively.

The scientific director of the institute was do well known sciential physical Profession Health of a way barried by Hitler from work in the drawns hoople become of his lewish corpor. Many 1900 to country a pose the Russian language well forces in it was not integer if the difficulty for us. Street to want monarch and the

Germans, especially since there were two from the SS [Schutzstattel] troops among the chemists

The chief of my laboratory was Doctor Carbinan, an escellent specialist, and his coworker was Doctor Zen-skiy, who previously had worked in Potsdam on a selection.

The administration of the facility was made up of former workers of the GUTAG [Main Administration for Corrective Labor Camps]. They were easily recognized from the way they communicated with people and from a kind of emptiness and cruelty in their eyes.

Before the assignment to the laboratory. I worked for a month in a diffusion unit without appropriate safe guards and apparently this affected my health. I began to lose my hearing badly and on the decision of physicians. I was reassigned to I change ad within a second and half. After a critain time. I learned that a large group of wiskers of the Abkhaz institute received the Stalin (Shift). Prize Trist Degree (secret) and was decorated with orders for saccessful work on the atom bomb.

Subsequently, the German specialists left for the GDR on a special transition work in a corresponding institute taking with the in excepthing that they had presently mought

List. Who is to crimina much moved that contribution that the Germans much to the work on the atom bomb? If they not matter what reasons brought them to contribution. It is important that there was this contribution. The excited homorably and conscientionals, and the exactly of recovering and respect.

Association of Military Historians Formed

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Article by V. Runov. There Shall Be an Association!

[Text] The intentions of certain military historians to create their own association (kRASNAYAZVIZDA 2 Lebimary 1991) was received with great interest by both professionals and informal students of the military past. The numerous letter delivered from all areasy of the country to the organizational commission affest to this fact.

Such an enthusiastic reaction is encouraging and makes discussion of the grability of the future association realistic. At the current time a set of draft regulations has been worked out which after discussion and reworking will be present door ratification at the constituent conference.

The Assertation of Military Historians (AVI) is seen as a sodium too independent professional organization having corridical and financial status. Publishing scholarly and business maintacturing activities are proposed for the organization. The profits from these as well as in the edgeword deviations from authors honoraria. Colaptary conditions and domain materials and materialities will be used to conduct the programs of the assertation.

Those wishing to familiarize themselves with the diality gulation) should write to 110088 Moscow Device property of Posts Prospect No. 1. The M.V. Franze Military of inferrice 10 Department of the History of Military Art. The Organizational Commission for the Association of Military. Hospitalism Williams Response that those interested also send to they indices their suggestions and comments for the diality and to unfactors.

Army Journal I ditor Comments on Gulf War

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[Berin tocordine; [Korshimov] India our guest in the studio is Vikior Ivanovich Etiatov which editor of VOY INNO INTORICHINKTY ZHURNAT Viktor Ivanovich was in fraq at the police of the war so to speak Recently in the thortoware the jurious assument which is made there was a common with your before in which you show your first impressions of what son saw I must admit that what caught my attention was your onclusion that the United Share had essentially lost the war against frag. They sounded commonly and to me include the regard of the apparent yar to do interpretion on the war force of the apparent yar to do interpretion on the war force of the against against the against the again the war force of the influence of the against the against the again the same the same that any the group that all the influence of the again that any the again that all the influence of the against that all the influence of the against the against that all the influence of the against t

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"Kersbanes | Lor Iraq"

Halates | For Iraq of course Belov, the x e it is a man had sexypatams. The first arm was the surming of the adventure of President Husaxon the second arm was the furnishment of the destruction of the Ballic Parts, and the fourth the destruction of the Lasp X may horses. Today, President Husaxon's alive and well among leading the country quite satisfactorily. The Ballic Party is in every province city, and village. I toured the acceptance of the proximinal committies, and mut the sequences of the Balth Party. The work is correctly in a leading.

[Korshunov interrupting] Did you travel alone a planned route or were you free to see what you wanted

[Lilatov] I was free to go anywhere I wanted. So the regime has not been toppled, the army has remounted at combat readiness, and the air force has been preserved as were the tank troops and the infantry.

There was an incident with nine tanks, and it turned out to be a victorious skirmish after all. The Iraqis as I was told by a general, adopted the following tactic. The relied out their tanks with the turiets facing the real and began to advance. The Americans decided they was soming to surrender and allowed them to come right ago class. Once the tanks were very close to the U.S. paise tashs. Once the tanks were very close to the U.S. paise tashs they turned their turiets and opened trip. The Americans suffered great losses. To counter the Unit's the Americans rolled out 90 tanks, the general said 50 course the Iraqis took advantage of the surprise and subsequently of jourse they withdrew. This was the nime tank incident.

[Filatov continues] However, the skirmish with the 1 25 s was a night battle. The general said that when the 1 125 appeared the Americans were completely startled because they did not even think the Iragis had tanks inthis area. U.S intelligence analysts had overlooked them. So tell the Americans that everyone knows their intelligence analysts messed up. Anyway, the Americans declined getting into a nighttime tank battle, and the Tracp tank commanders understood that the Americans were waiting for daylight to destroy them with lighters and helicopters. We withdrew the tanks before dawn, the perform said, and after this no other tank battles footplace. The Western press said that 500 tanks that word deployed in line crushed everything. This is a fit a complete he. The Americans never deployed SIR tanks This fact that they spread this false report while trying to kill two birds with one stone is another matter. First of all the Americans spread the lie that this battle was much more grandios, may trightening than under Prokhonovkarfsut red a maner World War II tank burth J.

Thro diones Well comparable at least

Herm [West sees something of the sort. That is under womisolo. He, soth anniversals of the beginning of West West Herd the 80th anniversals of the battle of knowledge approaching. Of course they would like to found the victors. The Analisans simply want to be the first in occulting but it will not work because those those sorte that there Secondly they needed to justif, it in a create their people on why they brought in all this account of they were not going to use it. So they our in dichose sort tanks which supposedly took part to a greater battle. The Itaqu's are laughing over this

4. Islam of Let us agree that despite all the tactical possible that some spoke about which could be examined as authorite bringway breed to leave Kuwait. The fact that Saddon Husayu's republican guards and army are piesently taking part in combat against the Shi'nterobols and the Kaath inching its confirms that the main army was presented.

That or Now wait a minute. Was as a complicated phonomentar. There are victories and defeats adjuncts on the winds and the sum of th

of mir Whi dat the man arm of Maddan.

the a statement that the American include the control of the American included the American included in the American includes and a detect of the American includes a detect of

[Economics] As the as of cour word deliason is contings. Your trip was also among in that will are a produced and before courtrip and of course above it so were tarribled with material that has appeared jointriply the was and you have had an opportunity to see the reality of events from the inside. What was the about role of the press and the mass media in this war.

[Fibrius] You have touched upon a very hash problem a function ntal phenomenon which has surfaced in this war. The purealists acted like a company of U.S. Miny though to this war. Planned precise military one times were decided into precise submitted. The hone is not passing of information were set up.

The outcome convecupling Discontinues that the note in the processors was emballed in a strong operational plans in section

History Without that I im absolutely construed that combat actions with imitally spuried by the journalists

[Korshunov] When will the Iraq war articles who havour spoke about in the third. March issue appear in your journal."

[Halatos] I think possible in the fifth rysuc. They will be affected under the general title. The Unknown War in Iraq.

[Korshumov] Will it by a some of our Lie or will it appear only in this right reson

(Unlitted) I trivial in width a sorter to cause I have allowed a lot of material. The hard train me a huge amount of material and I mention the second but too.

(A dye diwaya rawky (raw thit) Prowton may with must raw) (A 1 pot no ordan)

Gerasimov Views Lessons of Gulf War

 $\begin{array}{lll} M & = 5800 \ f \ f \ k \ t \ f \ k \ f \ f \ D \ t = 600 & = 10 \ A = 200 \\ \Rightarrow M \ D = 0, \ \varphi = U \end{array}$

[Article by transmitt to some α . At it [1 start by $W_{\rm D}(k) = W_{\rm DE}(k)$ Parone]

[Test] Remail in the clare to some or testing with interest and according above to the country of and was transfer to a matter considerance of the country of the first the state of the state of the country of the first two their additional forms to gramma was another another as fill present was common in the Passing (soft)

I timpe the mashe to the forcest bound note in mitigation that the antice was in influential company one. The specialized DELENSE VSD DIFFERMACY publication with the subtitle it houring for World Leaders, had write it in the fit all issue by last cear for example. While the are war may be won sufficientive ease the ground battle will cause problems unless the Linited States has consuled about armored power.

This power was amassed but it was parely misded. The from Colored sum who obto portraodly about

With scame as a preasant surprise. We occurat neighboring tremental Norman Schwarzkopt committees of the rocke tradition tradition from that imposely constantly warmed against implicate and expectation in a case tracing.

Which having took obtaining

In the about that has descended to seeme to pender the lessons of the war

Last to pender the role of an eletronic particularly aparted muscles of a law endo transfer on their river in their muscles of cream drap continuities in their muscles of their array of the continuities of the array of the continuities of the state of the continuities of the state of the continuities of the state of the continuities of the cont

not their target. They cost o cor a million each but the missile passed its baptism of the as did another the Patriot, highly praised by the press. This antimissile missile shot down the Soud missiles like an accurate skeet shooter shoots down clay pigeons.

One further praiseworthy weapon is the high speed antiradar HARM missile "taught" to locate and destroyworking radar installations

So the failure of Iraq's air detenses led to deteat. Are sufficiently effective air detenses possible toda.

Second the end of the war invites reflection also on the role of tanks in the future. For the reason indicated above large scale tank battles did not exentiate. Nor did it exen come to hand to hand tighting. Dr. air attacks had the enemy on the ropes and had him grogy, as the sair in busing.

third the so-called 'peace dividend, from an improve montain the world situation and disatmannen' nepotrations even could prove casualties of the war. The NEW YORKER magazine wrote. "Saddam Husavie's argression has it would seem made the world sate for a continuation of the Pentagore's astronomical budgets. Yet rost two days prior to Iraq's invasion of Kiewart attends in the U.S. Dolense Department had not bed contradicts of a plan for a Hi pyrount reduction in the infliture budget over the next trye years. So, retain Bretaird Chores, and Colin Powell chart of the Joint Charts of Staff had presented to President George Bush proposals for a \$190,000 man it duction in the arrived toxics by the mid-1990's. The outcome of the syst will most tikeles make adjustments here.

The propagons commented with electrons are the theorems withings. During the war the Pertagon was altered pushing Raytheon to specifig the supple in of Patrio missiles. The General Dynamics and M. Don II. Disiplas commentations manufacturing the Tomahasak missiles are quite happy. And sectorth

On the other hand it is by no means obligator, to see the coverpoint of militar, organizational development in all or after quantity in respect of the assistance of more unaid. It is sample that changes are coming in this objection in the light of the cosmits of the description.

The thiration a new jumes tweet of the arms for spiral Times port. Therefore them write with authoromous WORTDINK An authorist new time actin communistic or two fillength that we can all make a resultant the prescriptions of the arms after the prescription of the arms after the arms of the arms after the arms of the arms after the arms and the arms arms after the arms are also at the multiple arms are also at the multiple arms are arms and arms are arms after the arms are also at the multiple arms are arms after the arms are also at the multiple arms are also at the arms are arms are arms are also at the arms are arms are arms are also at the arms are arms are also at the arms are arms are arms are also arms are arms are also at the arms are arms are arms are arms are arms are also at the arms are arms

But is military competition necessars in that "new world order" for the sake of whose creation Desert Storm officially burst?

Implications of Gulf War For French Forces

Messes IZATSII) Loi Russim P. Mar VI Univer-Liktion p.6

[Yu Kovalenko report "Reform With an "Overload"]

[Text] Paris - The cannonade in the Persian Gulf had barely subsided before President F. Mitterrand proposed that parliament study a broad range of issues connected with France's detenses and its aims.

The president himself specified quite presides the framework of the reforms in the defense sphere most emization of the arms with regard for the latest as his coments of science and technology and presery ifton of the doctrine of nuclear deterrence and the principle of general military service. But within this framework the opportunities for maneuver remain very extensive.

The war with fraq revealed in specialists' opinion weak spots in France's armed forces. Among these are a criain types of combat hardware specifically, the Jaguar bombers which were taken on board almost 26 years ago. The insufficient power of the armored resources. And what is particularly important, the lack of reconnaissance data obtained via satellite. I. Mitteriand, the press wrote, could only familiarize himself with the photos sent him by the White House.

Mans, of these gaps will be closed in the next few sears—the armed forces will acquire the new Leclere tank the Ratale arreadt the French German Lyrcheli copter the Charles de Gaulle nuclear powered carrier and the Triumphant submarine two sps. satellites. Scracuse and Helios

But it is not only a question of provision of the arm, with the latest arms. Throughout the postwar decades Paris has consistently prepared itself to ward off a threat on the part of the East (and to be more specific the Soviet Unjoin with a strategy of deterrence—of the weak inrespect of the "strong". Now the threat from the Fast has diminished in scriousness, although some politic rus are continuing to emphasize that the USSR remains the leading military force in Europe. As far howelf it as the determine doctrine is concerned. Paris do s not as I Mitterfand has just confirmed intend abandoning it But it cannot be juled out that there will be a reorientatum of military strategy. As the newspaper LE HOARO. tor Nample proposes the doctrin could be not award be goared to deterrence of a weak or medium. potential enemy at the planet's tlash points

But does frame today have the resources as essart for the modernization of determine primarily as modern compensations who heart up approximately me third of all molitary and de Many politicians have alled for advantage to be taken immediately of the peacy desirent.

obtained as a result of the end of the "cold" war era. But the frend toward a reduction in defense spending which had emerged will hardly continue under the new conditions. The opposite will occur rather. According to the calculations of the well-known political scientist Pierre Lebourho, in order to acquire all the latest equipment within 16 years it will be necessary to spend from 40 billions to 50 billion French francs annually.

However the country's budget, which is currently oricuted toward the development of science and technology and education, could hardly sustain such additional "non-model finall probability the army will be modernred thanks to a entback in conventional armed forces. In as ordanic with the "Army-2000" plan, the ground torces will be reduced by approximately 35,000 men thanks to the withdrawal of forces stationed on German for thores.

He souther in the Persian Cruft once again brought to the forefront the question of what kind of army is needed professional or based on a draft. In the president's approximately half the armed forces only for the depinsor of Ferrica and Furope (they did not participate of the war with Iraq incidentally), and the professionals in remote theaters. The length of army service for a runs right would be reduced from 12 to 10 months.

On, the banks of the Scine the results of the conflict are bung analyzed from all-Huropean positions also. It is believed how that the Luropean Community looked very resigned maintable and politically compared with the Lurted States, which demonstrated an enviable firmness and motistions. For this reason France and Germany since again, but in almost the lighting presented an initiative automorphism action of European detenses.

Wanti mit the formation of detensive European structures lead to a domination of the role of NATO! This army beautiful out in the distant luture. As yet however, Mantied Woetner, general secretary of the North Atlantic blooms insisting on the need for a "synthesis" of NATO, and Europeanse. In his opinion, NATO is now undoughous a considerable transformation with regard to the appropriate of European minitary structures, but will a many the proof of security of the old continent.

France Britain Itals, and Spain recently signed an ignorment in the cryation of an air defense missile of the Amountain Princet type. Former minister F. Balladur a land of the free hareht, has just proposed the creation of the free hareht, has just proposed the creation of the free hareht, has just proposed the creation of the free hard protect the continent is burn a passile attack. There is another project, the humatural of a furippean rapid deployment force based or a fairly free humas which proved their fighting apallation of the war against Iraq. To all appearances Proposed the Iraquella and Spain and Iraquella and Iraq

Japanese Contribution to Gulf Electronic Weaponry

911 Muony (M. 1998, PR (UD)) ir Riemaio 24 April 4. See nat Likker y S

[Article by Valeriy Kistanos candidate of economic sciences researcher in the Center for Japanese Research. Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences under the rabite "Viewpoint" "Borabs with 'Japanese Brains"]

Hext! One of the characteristics of the war in the Persian-Gulf that struck the imagination was the larger scale use by the multinational forces first and foremost by the American for escot the negest pipes of weapons based on the latest achievements in the sphere of advanced technologies. As a matter of tast millions of felevision viewers in all corners of the global sittens over a cup of tea at home could witness the malization of combat episodes from the so-alled star wars, with which they had until them been familiar with from seigned fiction. novels and movies or of the very best from computer games. But from the standpoint of influence on the further development of promising acapons systems and consequently on military strategic and political processes, a far more important aspect of this war was the fact that it was in essence a prototype of the American strategic defense initiative that put powerful trump cards in the hands of the supporters of developing it further and adding to the wyapons and alter all certain SDI clements were fested suggessfully in practical work during the military operations.

In a wave of patrious mand pride in the United States over the super efficiency of American weapons the question could not help bureous up about the degree of dependence of these weapons on Japanese technology. This question also cann up in arouse its between Japanese and American electrons companies, which are in a competitive struggle with our hother on the international markets. Here the Japanese side emphasized its contribution to the victor, of the alloss, and the American companies, pointing to the danger of Japanese penetration of the U.S. defense industry, called for its restriction and the need to increase the competitiveness of the country's electronics industry.

Thus the presence of such a dependence is resonanced by both sides however, there is jurie a high variation in the estimates of its degree. So THE CHICAGO TRIBLAS newspaper wrote that there are no Japanese troops in the Persian Golf, but if of work not the trademark "made in Japane". American highere 2 weapons would not exist either. On the basis of materials path is don Takin, the newspaper reported that among the components of certain types of precision panel donnubs up to 80 percent of the parts used were manyly. The Japanese companies such as Toshidai Mitsubishi Denki, and others RELIFR also shamed that 2 person of the symbol ductors in the Pathell author to air missues and divises for electronic familiage in air Japanese provincion.

Kyosera Hitachi and Sony are among the other Lapanese companies which supplied key parts and components for American precision weapons employed in the Gulf war

In light of this it seems natural that immediately after the start of the war in the Persian Gulf there was a jump in the price of shares of American firms that produce weapons which were employed in this war and that stock speculation also spread to Japan despite the fact that the export of weapons is officially prohibited by the Japanese Government. Here there was a sharp rise in the price of shares of companies that produced components under American license for Patriot missiles, which liner dentally, are also in the armaments of the Japanese "Self-Detense Forces".

Commenting on the annual report of the Department of Defense presented on I March to the U.S. President and Congress, the Japanese newspaper SANKH SHIMBUN Wrote that the report acknowledges the great contribution of Japanese technology to the work of ensuring the special of the United States. One annot help but recall the words of S. Ishihara, a Japanese writer and member of parliament, and one of the authors of a book that was

a sensation both in Japan and the United States—"A Japan That Can Say No that it Japan starts to sell its semiconductors not to the United States but to the Soyiet Union then this he said will affect the accuracy of America's noclear weapons and it will change the stratygic balance between the two militars superpowers in the USSR stasor. And while earlier these words even though they critical discontent mixed with nationalism then the war in the Persian Gulf showed that Ishihara's threat is not meaningless words.

And finally. In connection with the fact that the Japanese press persistently brings up the idea that Japane as a result of a voluntar, ban on export of its weapons did not supply them to Iraq and having "clean hands" with respect to Iraq's aggression against Kirwait thereby distinguishes itself taxorably from other leading powers of the world. I would like to note that when an American "smart bomb" accurately flies through the entrance to a bomb shelter and takes away the lives of several bundled civilians, from a moral stat doornt, it is of no principal significance whether its "brain" consists of 80 percent Japanese components of one percent

Lack of General Conversion Program Poses Problems

 $PM^{2004}(8)^{29}(M) = a \text{ Central Leaves}, n \text{ Lett.}$ $Pn_{2000}(N)^{28}(a)^{29}(M) = a \text{ Central Leaves}, n \text{ Lett.}$

[From the "Vienna" newscast Report by M. Nikulin identified by caption]

Hest

[Annuamer] Conversion Problems and Solutions is the fifth of a report by our Moscow correspondent

[No alm] Medical information and measuring instruments and computer equipment of world class of even higher standards, the most progressive technologies, the brightest minds and the most skillful hands, at present all this still exists at enterprises serving the detense industry. This also applies to the Moscow, Mary, Experimental Design Buryan of the Ministry of Aciation Industry, where we filmed this reportage.

A trivioprocessor differential pressure invasuring institument, a druggic blood transfusion pump, a their mecision apportito, mease diput desires with a standarized intertors, all this is builts needed by our medical services industry, and scious and our sick evangents.

The problem is that all this exists and at the same time it is that available. The Mars' Experimental Design Burnau yould yet down to work, but

IS Polezhavyy chief of the bureau identified by capfined for the functioning there is no coordinated conversion programs. There are specific problems with funding. What is needed are punitations, this does not depend an out enterprise alone.

(Note that) Should some ministrating interventy perhaps "What is bour ministrationing."

IV Superior department departs that identified by caption By also there is not conducted your from program touth. I mem as a schole our ministry cannot deament as tax a Tunderstand.

[Nikulin] So this are the baby as it were whom everyone negoties

[Sergrocod] Well your could put at that was

Nakaling The example of the Moscow, Maps, Experimental Dissipi Britain is a sad illustration of the uniqued to send the observation program. But there is a way sat, It is no observation as a matter of argum y to a ompile an oll increase database of this type of development work as oblibile at militars and ostiral enterprises. Then we will be able to pleasually demonstrate the goods at tark and a shiftman's and it will no longer be new scars for authors to it is tool companies prepared to implement their ideas, tool spots the reverse. And sophisticated and union to hisologies will at last find their application. Only visco, all but the last category at skilled carented and offfice in people means country, now, begin to disput

Aviation Sector Holds Conversion Exhibition

PM MOTE SEAL CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

[From the Innovation Marketing Results" program presented by Arcksaudi Yennelianov identified by caption Report on USSR Assation Manistra's Assakonversiya 24 Exhibition Materials Technology Equipment [

[Lext] [A.G. Bratukhin USSR deputs numster of the assistion industrict identified by caption.] We are at the Situal exhibition where the nightary industrial complex has held secret to hindren all exhibitions for more than "Harars Only individual solor ted specialists - not even all specialists on the multiple industrial complex only these with the requisite seconds clearen a swere able to sisit this exhibition. Todas with our perestroska, the openness of our sicility, and with our transition to a market economy we are allowed all for economy's specialists to kinuliarize then solves with our achievements in the sphere of a cation to hundows and technolove all materials. The tasks favore the seyfor are now resulting in the discrete ation of production. Virtually users enterprise aint a sociation on the sector has been diseited that is they produce simultaneously availion quips gaint attitud but shows continue of manquips ment

[Yumeleaners] Higher coined schipts are on display at the "Academicial and continuous mode processing centers to himderns a matter time materials. Many of these are infected interest to specialists. We should not display those t

Laser pattern auture how has care pertorn splendells at a court plant, at a private enlergues, and at a sewing workshop. The laser concept with any prajectal from paperties fabrics, metals, and pheates. And the laser cutter operates rapidles accurately, and cleans.

Plasma you raters are foldly indispensable in automass bile workshops and it may how and tracted stations. Acres where where companies has to be restored to acid working order. Series productioned plasma generalism states as a general source of justicely be avider as a under was 1Rzhov. Elektromekhanska. Production, Association town appears in right-hand control, and business are awarting them.

Michorny ministrate will restant compare at the XII to now Institute of Tight Xheory [XII S] stand, where wheel disks in particular are displaced. They are not only clean to be an order to and to be autiful. That is not the disk sould point of humanel to a string its dimensions are more more more point of the disk short point of the disk short not require informal fusion on There is account to quality control in they have the factor.

Visitors to the exhibition are shown technologies the. can introduce Nearby stands also have exhibits of interest for automobile owners. Light reliable springs ["VIAM" Science-and-Production Association logoappears in right-hand corner) made from composit materials will oust steel springs in time. Special coatings render silencers long-lived and prevent corrosion. The widely renowned shatterproof glass for museum displaccases is by no means the only use of this kind of glass. Extrastrong glass for automobiles attracts attention to this stand. This kind of glass will not withstand a bullet from a Kalashnikov. But pebbles—of which there are somans on our highways-will not harm it in the feast. The glass protects you both from injury and from shock Bankers cashiers janitors—all those people who view visitors through glass—will undoubtedly appreciate glass. capable of changing in opaqueness. First you're there then press the button and you disappear

Needless to say everyone wants to have these kind of skillets. You can varry out fat free frying in tell in contest skillets. Skillets covered with a layer of stainless steel are very hymeric. They are manufactured at VIES from himsetallic—aluminum plus stainless steel, brilets. But an itritatingly small quantity are manufactured. As well that two partner reads to turn the billets into the sourch after commodities on a commercial basis.

Who kond Soruz Science-and-Production Assimption identified by caption. We wandered around the exhibition today and looked at the exhibits. Some whited—there are some valuable things here that may attract our attention and that we might gaired in at our interprise. The units to purity oils and other liquids, the instance. We also liked the consumer groods at the exhibition today, the woodworking equipment day notance. I informately, there are three simples beginned they have already been sold. For some reason, they are not on sale clsewhere.

[Yemelyanov] We have shown you some of the exhibit at this exhibition in order to ensure that sourceally while there is for you, what ideas technologies and platete its to ensure that you find out whom to confact and you aware that the military industrial complex is ready to souperate with any enterprise today teads to complex at the most diverse levels. Ranging from the sain of technologies and ideas to count the production of carryons counts.

Military at Odds With Gorsovet's Conversion Plan for Semipalatinsk

All Meets (M. a. IRID + Range & Mat Why

10 Kykatkovskis ind Yir Shapore i pert. Standa ari The Norton Test Site 1 [Text] Kazakh SSR—A briefing that took place recently at the headquarters of the "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" movement evoked great interest in Kazakhstan among journal ists. Yevgeniy Chaykovskiy, chairman of the city executive committee in Kurchatov, "capital" of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site, spoke at that briefing.

He talked about a concept for conversion of the test sale adopted by a session of the Kurchatov City Society. Proposing this scenario the deputies made the center piece of the project the construction of a large and sale numbers power station [AFS] on the sity along sale a testar hazarday for fundamental and applied phase. In the opinion of A.c. Chaykovskiy the scenario had overwill dyseloped and was "linked" to the problems of the common in the region where there is palpable shortage of elective power. The mason made referency to the opinion of the arbitrants of Semipalatinsk 60 percent of these policy discovered the construction of an ALS mistorial of a new heat and electric power station. but only at this site itself.

The Limitate of this year I spoke at a meeting of maximiof values in the United States that have dealines with the definise impostr.—Ye Chaykovskiy said. "The adea of building an XIS at the Semipalatinsk site evoked great interest."

Cappo region will also make it possible to open the repossible setting physics and technical institute in Kurchator.

The programs for the conversion of the nuclear test site was progented to the USSR defense manister

His expense 'Ye Charkovskiy said 'was to acquired me with the draft documents whereby it is proposed to indipose in Sampalatinsk Oblast beginning: largue 1995 and transfer them to Novava Zemba

"Mynawhile a session of the Kazakh SSR Suppers. So not have arready reached a final decision to half afficients at Semipalatinsk. But we see that the top-people in the Union have their own opinion."

And pide of at the "lower level" in Kurcharov (ii) 900 triph from the start the deputies project was greefed with opposition from the main bosses at the tost site. Most intract. Even during the course of the sossion the rost site eight Licutenant General A. Henko official, altigraphics proposals. They were not accopted afficient mains and support them. Notwithstanding on his region toom. Most is the matter of Kurchatov was cally Linux afrequently meaner to explain himself to a meeting of oil core with respect to his faint Arms sentangents.

Charkinskii spoke both to the officers and the water officers. He reported that the conversion plan it is provision for social safeguards for all 'people at the Latinianal proposes that use be made of the attorners experience and knowledge of the test people for pear training proposes.

"Unfortunately." Ye Chaykovskiy says—the reaction of the military, particularly the top army people was negative. General flenko believes that our program is non-sense. So I am raising the question of having flenko replaced,"

Positions have been clearly marked out. Time will soon tell it any rapprochement is possible. On it the scandal about the nuclear land mine will start to expand

Chief of Estonia's Arsenal Plant Interviewed

vIUM0513B Fallinn MOLODEZH ENLONII In Rijvsten 194 et 91 p. !

[Interview with Boris Kondrashov chief of the Estomar Arsenal Plant by A Yakovieva place and date not given "What Is in Arsenal""]

[Text] Conversion. There is something in this beautiful word, which reflects the spirit of the times, that is nevertheless somehow arch, somehow excessive in its sense of the bucolic. Well, they say, we shall soon be beating the swords into plowshares in abundance. And the plants with the most complex equipment will start in this business by making iron bedsteads and carving bookcases. While industry in the developed countries will continue to be highly specialized.

The Arsenal plant, which we name not out of any desire to discuss just its name, is no exception to this complex and contradictory process. One of Estonia's oldest plants (at which at one time Estonian money was minted), with its solid reputation and well established base, is today trying to join this sharp change. Not out of stupidity, but out of poverty, our first steps toward conversion have been saucepans and bedsteads. If the stores are quite empty and every single nail is a problem, then any contribution that can be made is a blessing. Plant chief Boris Kondrashov talks about the contribution that Arsenal is able to make in the production of consumer goods.

[Kondrashov] This subject is quite new for us although last sear we did produce consumer youns worse R 240,000. The figure is itself perhaps not very large but for our small plant it is not so small with a Xi mass we are now complying with the decision machiner parour own workers at their homes—with consuming goods.

[Yakovleva] How is the range decided?

[Kondrashov] According to opporture to Wo analyze surbase and our forces. For example, we work with minal We make the best metal furnitiate in the repulsion of recreational areas in enterprises. This first prompted the thought to make benches for garages from own above. At least, we did not find any in the adjacous, from abroad. We are now producing them, and marketing them through the Volga store. It is going were well. Here we decided that we could add equipment to be more and we are now starting to produce an output limit consenient and compact metal garage, furnities that an hang on the walls of a parage to save span.

[Yakovleva] How close are these plans to realization." What numbers are possible."

[Kondrashov] We start production in a week of two. The question of numbers is more complicated. We are working with imported raw materials. In particular metal from Leningrad. And they are very reflectant to let us have it because of the unstable situation in the republic. Estoma itself has no desire to sign contracts make deliveries, or in general export finished afficies. So people have the same attitude toward us. The normal ties are being broken. We would be able to make 60 being his each month, but we shall probably not be able to start the raw materials.

We also have other opportunities that are offered by the optics section—we are making binoculars (also 10 m) imported subassemblies). And as you know we have no need to advertise this item.

We have made two experimental stethoscopes [stetoskopl for names for the Estonian Academy of Sciences Based on the principle of the periscope [periskop] thus are serowed into the upper layer of a shaft and make it possible to observe ground movement. A very time instrument. We are making ready to go into situs production, although this is not quite the subject of solling conversation as much as of production. Consumy: 2004s include training gear for sports facilities, wherstones remote cutout switches for automobiles and various other kinds of attachments and instruments. We are stillmaking excellent targets for brathlons. They are better than many foreign models but are not enforme the demand they deserve. And here we come back office again to the question of specialization. Because of what it is our plant does not engage in marketing or adsertising that is not our business. But it is mere amateurism to become involved in market-and-commodity relations Such relations assume serious study of the market and its prospects. For example, we can assemble and adjust followision sets, video tape recorders, and kind of conframes. We might decide to do this and purchase nallions of rubles worth of equipment. And meanwhile the Japanese are throwing their electronics at its and what electronics' Any specialized plant that products saucepans is for us an unbeatable competitor in the market because it is specialized. The more so tolday when just like a subsistence economic vach unterprise wants to do everything itself from start to finish bollow of three not trust its suppliers and the plants that provide parts to it

[Yukovleva] So what will happen a sou will not be distioned from the main cours

[Komdrastine] Yes we will But we have assumed that no one will expect two kimls of intent to us a wood and meta. We shall handly the metal ourselves

Dank ordered And are been making anything for with own propries of the plant to pass their days or those dational tange.

[Kondrashov] For our own people we have, first of all very good working and leisure conditions, some of the best in the republic. An excellent dining room where many workers now eat without payment, and from April everyone will be eating free. We compensate them from our own assets for the increased prices for food and essential goods. Our experts are very good and it is worth showing concern for them. It seems to me that today it would be a most terrible, a most unforgivable mistake to separate the production facilities that have been set up into-clusters of shops and workshops and lose our present workers.

Civilian Products From Voronezh Missile Fuel Plant

Mission GUDOK in Russian 6 Leb 91 p.4

[Article b. O. Stolvarov, "A Turtleneck from Missile Builders."]

[Lext] Voronezh—This enterprise stirs up unpleasant associations in people from Voronezh: No wonder—it is a chemical plant. The people say various things about it. But the main thing is that there, under the ground, they make substances that are harmful to humans. The curtain of silence over the closed facility has fed these rumors. And there was no one to refute them: For during the almost 35-year history of the plant's operation, which involved missile construction, the foot of a journalist, as they say, never stepped inside.

It turns out that the chemical plant was not a chemical plant at all. Located there is test equipment from liquid propellant engines. Well, let's go in.

Silver tus, lime trees that have shed their attire rose bushes prepared for the winter cold. All this caught my use. And I automatically asked the deputy head designer of KBKh x [Chemical (Equipment?) Design Bureau]. X Skr. pn/k

"Mokses Ivanovich of Lam not mistaken, these plants are and ators of air purity."

You are not mistaken. Silver firs and lime frees react sensitively to the appearance of harmful impurities in this air and begin to be ill. If they are developing namally human beings have nothing to worry about."

It was the beginning of the sixties. Many people who live in Vormeyh remember how a red "tox tail" from one of the ron ker fuel components rose out of the pipes over the chomical plant. This has not happened for many sears. During the tests the exaporated components go through the dramage system to the burning facility, and the discharges from its smokestacks are considerably pure than the ones aircads in the atmosphere. But before such a facility existed the trees lost their leaves long before automic. And in the engine tests the fuel is burned implicitly. Therefore even the water fowl like the neighboring water reservoir. The chemical plant does not

discharge any industrial wastes here: After their effective local purification the water is pumped to the city purification facilities

As I conclude the "ecological themes." let me note that A. Skrypnik, head engineer M. Budarin, and worker V. Shipitsyn were awarded the USSR State Prize for the creation of the complex of protective measures and the corresponding technical equipment for protecting the environment.

But still chemicals are produced at the enterprise. This includes the manufacture of polyurethane foam for upholstered furniture. Incidentally, polyurethane foam pillows are in great demand on the world market. For example, the Turkish industrialists who came to Voronezh were not very interested in space but they immediately declared their readiness to buy materials for upholstered furniture from the plant. The production is being expanded and improved, and the former testers of complicated technical equipment. A Fokin and A Koltsov, have already completely mastered their new role and are "baking" hundreds of snow-white polyure-thane foam pillows per shift.

It in this section one can still smell the chemical components of the future polyurethane foam, true, within the limits of permissible concentrations in another section where they test ozonizers the air is as fresh as after a storm, invigorated from the ozone.

One must say that now the KBKhA is filling a large order from the Nizhnekamsk petroleum combine—it is manufacturing an ozonizer with a module that produces five kilograms of ozone per hour. A unit which consists of eight of these devices will make it possible to purify the water for the NSO 1000 residents of Neftekamsk. At one time the Voronezh authorities would have refused such an order. And yet in the KBKhA swimming pool they do not have to use chlorine—it is successfully replaced by the use of ozone. This is why the swimmers' eyes do not burn.

Ozonizers of various capacities are being developed here. Thes can be used as sterilizers for medical instruments of for poultry farms. It is no wonder that foreign businessmet, are so interested in them. It turns out that our ozonizers are more effective than the French.

Mant truly highly qualified electronics workers are working at the plant. Several years ago the former Moscow Soviet ordered the development of fire alarms for the high buridings in the capital. The systems they had could not stand up under any criticism—they were cumbersome and unreliable. I had chance to hold a SPDL 32 on my finger—it was a miniature development by the lead designer B. Kushko and his colleagues.

And here is another innovation created in conjunction with the Krogenmash NPO [scientific production association]

A Kam AZ refrigerator car just returned from Astraktian with experimental engineer A. Ivanov. He drove into the cits on the Volga very capturously, while transporting a product—seast. He delivered all of it in good condition. And nothing would seem to be unusual here were (i not for one circumstance. The refrigerator car works not on freen but on liquid nitrogen. And Astorians is extremely interested in automotive sestems with the new cooling agent. Obviously, it is time for the radioact refrectable cars to be changed over to it. It goes without saving that conversion was painful for the KBKhA and its subdivisions. But here it would seem that they have found a real way out of the clifficult situation and have not begun folias of people who have truly golden hands and finding minds. They have fined to find worthy work to: them

But what does knitwear have to do with space (yell noting). But for some time now the chemical plant has been preparing for the output of men's and women's woulen furtheneeks. To do this they have anstalled Spanish knitting machines with electronic control. And it was not without pride that the section shiel former experimental engineer Ye. Tkachenko and technologist N Yoremenko demonstrated their product with its mosmerizing pattern which programming organico. M. Sabel mkiss programmed into the electronic equipment.

But where are those products. All are going to the trade base. The turblenecks are just after that. True, the share alreads, been seen on the black market with Yagoslav labels. But that is a subject for another discussion. We have fried to dispet the rumors about the "tup secret enterprise".

Aero-Engine Test Center Finds Few Customers

FM MODERN AMOUNT CONTRACTION FROM

[From the "Innevation Marketing Results presented by Aleksandr Vemelvanes identified by caption]

Hextl

[Yemelyanov] A branen of the Central Insulation for Auctiff Engine Production [ISIAM] is fiveted instead mist. It minutes drive from the Moscow Beltwa. It is a amount institute sortially unparalleled anywhere in the world. The institute has unique test bods which, an be used to test aircraft engines cars, and trucks. Their can be used in wind tunnels. High and low temperatures, an be-

treatest. Any chimatic conditions can be modered. Tosts can be carried out to breaking point and under high pressure. [Video shows institute interior] In short, it is a high testing complex statted by skilled testing worker and an elite group of people who try up unions experiments.

treoryte Konstantinovich as has often eight dishops at yarious enterprises and I have to say that those places are tail mossier. We usually have to till note murriple of others. We can hear the noise of some sind of rapping work that nothing much is happening over though it is not funcil hour. What's going on at some ortopics.

IG K. Vedeshkin, deputy director of the ISIAM many 8. identified by aption) You know this is a very communiphenomenon these days unfortunately. It you had come to see us a year ago, we could not have heard ones likes think for the noise from the units and the compressor station. Unfortunately because of the reduction in the amount of testine being done, we are doing three or tour times less now - we've got very fittle work at the moment. And our unique complex is intitally standing idle. We have taken many steps to attract work from other sectors of the national economic. So far without any success. Erist in mic opinion, because noted his any money anxists. And everyone we approach sales "we anald it we could but "Second people are simply not used to working under the new conditions. This are not used to thinking of this complex as a necessir, and indispensable part of the engine development privess Everybody is looking to produce their output more cheaply nowadays and they think they can fix any findly when the engines are in operation. People are wasting millions mans millions tens of millions. But it millions spent substantially less on using our testingle high where we can reproduce virtually an approxim. Until a tions, these detects could be brought to fight at it far carlier stage

[Yemeisanea] In the West no machine gaes into some production and no engine is fitted to an air raft without testing of this sind. If this state of alkars violations much longer the institute could probably disappear. The office working at the institute would be able to fine colors working at the institute would be able to fine colors working at the institute would be able to fine replacements for this come. How much time would it take us to feelpate what we also act trace today. The people this programus and other will be doubt make a note of the address and which investigates and which make a more of the address and which invariances may help the institute get its so met which Vales and after 10 minutes 40 seconds (house) time.

Interview With Chief of Fire, Resene Service

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[Perostros] Since we are talking about personnel now let any static fits own observations. Scalacis in garrison to tribiting brusides I had an opportunity to year do not otherwise brusides I had an opportunity to year do not otherwise being at the prople who must be ready to work in overheaded air stacks, and collapsing structures. Firefighting is among the Unional damperous professions in the world. How are specialists of a net?

(Na) For I One offer by a residual principle. Morrover protection are sometimes detailed by anything operation. In the 100 that a fire depot had been extracted for use as a popular Non-Chan a quarter of militar. The instruction of mortisary and port of transmit taking. These starchers proof a non-neglectic proof a non-neglectic proof and management of the protection. Then, as one neglection than a management of the protection continues.

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JPRS Report

Soviet Union

Military Affairs

Soviet Union

Military Affairs

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'Corrections' to Yazov Interview 'Omitted'

911 MOS '64 Moscow SOBESEDNIK in Russian No.8 1 et 91 p.4

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union D.I. Yazov, USSR minister of defense, by Sergey Romanovskiy on the occasion of Soviet Army Day; place and date not given: "USSR Minister of Defense Dmitriy Yazov: 'For Some Reason, I End Up Being the Fall viuy"]

[Text] It appears that "February meetings" between SOBI SEPNIK and the leadership of the Ministry of Detense are becoming a tradition. How does the life of the Soviet Army go on? What changes have occurred in a some we last met? It would be best to discuss this with a sompetent and honest interlocutor on Soviet Army and Navi Day such as, for example Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriv Fimoleyevich Yazov, USSR minister of defense. However, in today's interview you will not find a good about the eternal problem of having [dedovshehina] prospects for a stehing to a professional army and its pught. Other events, which have little connection with the tooledis army holiday but nonetheless directly affect the Aimed Forces, have pushed the focus of our attention away from everything else.

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofeyevich, at present the military is blamed for many offenses: Tbilisi, Baku, Vilnius... Not a single "commotion" goes by without the army

[Yazox] Perhaps, this is precisely why I was the first one to learn about the incident in Riga. At about 0100 hours, I was awakened by a phone call from the office of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Latvia Godma nix "They are shooting here, in Riga! Did you give the order?" I asked: "Who is shooting?" "We do not know who, but they are shooting..." Several minutes later. First Secretary of the Communist Party of Latvia Central Committee Rubiks called: "They are firing around here What is happening, Dmitriy Timofeyevich?" After him, the military commissar called: "Somebody is laving aimed fire on the Commissariat!.." The voices of all of them trembled, the people were agitated. I said: "Can't you figure out yourselves over there what has happened? Which one of us is in Riga-vou or I?" As you know, that night the Riga OMON [Special Missions Militia Detachment got into a fire fight with the local militia. However, for some reason Lended up being the fall guv. They called Yazov first

[Romanovskix] Keep in mind that the fire fight in Latvia occur ed just one week after the military seized the Vilnius FV center. Incidentally, what was your response to the events in Lithuania?

[Yazov] Unfavorable. I understood that they would once again drag the Army through the mud. This is why the first thing I did was to call the commander of the Baltic Military District. Colonel General Kuzmin. He is a quiet and steady man. Lasked "Who do you have in Vilnius"

"General Overharov in a depute. Where is he now." I do not know for sure, but most likely with General Uskhopehik, commander of the Vilnius Division. I got in touch with Overharov. "What and why." He answered. This is what is happening. I ocal comrades have approached the division commander, asking hir to provide aid and take control of television. Who approached him?" "Representatives of the Committee for National Salvation." "Who specifically." "Pe fell silent, he did not know. You may not believe this but I am still not familiar with the personal composition of the Lithuanian. Salvation. Committee though, perhaps Uskhopehik has all the maines.

[Romanovskiv] Have you talked to him?

[Yazov] I must have called him 50 times by now. He gives me different names all the time

[Romanovskiy] This is indeed hard to believe. However did General Uskhopehik at any rate explain to the minister of defense why he ordered that tanks be brought into the city."

[Yazov] He said that he wanted to delimit the confrontation

[Romanovskiv] By using tanks"

[Yazov] Yes. As a garrison commander, he is responsible for order in the city. However, there was no need to use tanks in Vilnius, as I see it. After all, even in Baku we did not send a simple vehacle into the city. I asked Uskhopchik several times: "Why did you have to deploy tanks? You could have 'delimited' by armored personnel carriers. After all, they cannot be penetrated with a shotgun." I reprimanded him seriously on this account.

[Romanovskiv] What difference is there between tanks and aimored personnel carriers. The main point is different: Very soon, they will begin to order paratroopers and military materiel as they order a taxi

[Yazov] I understand your irony. At present many democrats believe that the Committee for National Salvation is an unconstitutional organ. Is a strike committee a constitutional organ? However, the latter for some reason has a right to exist arms workers, and does what it sees fit.

[Romanovskiv] However, striking workers do not solve their problems by using the regular army

[Yazov] Sergev we should take into account the situation which has emerged in our country. If you want to support II—Army write this. Given general lawlessness, arbitrary rule may be expected of any organization. Landsbergis, who has trampled on the USSR Constitution and the civil rights of thousands of his fellow citizens, his committed an act of lawlessness. His opponents proceed from the Union laws, which they advocate verbally, quite as seldom. It is not surprising that the Army having found itself between a rock and a hard place, laving chaos, al times violates the law itself.

Of James the coupless those for the or present is to hold Lakempe bik is groundle back at he could talk to the street which the authors about this for a manual Could telesched no control many indeed wanted by the late and or in the case and well still present the about the about the late and well still present the about the late and well still present the about the about the late and well still present the about the about the late and well still present the about the late and the l

[Rinnancoskis] Danitii Timore reliefe at quescue they talk and write a line about Diack enfonces. I SSR People (Deputies Periosh national About Thomas ring out had a syrous talk with them.

[Yazory] The pre-expression of a matrix section than democrat depoins on the the attention Result this Quality recently the electric temperatures of the people dul nothing but served by Paria and applicated. The day new been given THE RESHET The day before vistorable a deputy rame to my a termer soldier and said. It would obe negret controlled the Pertops he thought that every impression point part of from training and the time to a soldier and said. The matrix are soldier as the organization of the matrix of the matrix of the time transmitted of the time temperature of the time time depoints can the antimens at the

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[Romano, 3433] Histories toologying these meeting Alksnis told contradict. A ago, smilled and die inthe stood that it his heart of function, was in a 40 such

[Yazio] You an id. Old on want about another pursons heart but will ran move by sure of all their positions. I supposite our notion the struggle for preservour the armon I reprot that providences by Alestus have for only more appropriate goals we had a talk.

(Romanovski) Reventle twice course by appres Vadim Bikatin and Eduard Shevardroute left infrosternd offices. The latter was frequentle rebuked for summer depute Science pesculos to Lastern Europe almost without a fight and withdrawing Societ troops from their our rapidly.

[Vitors] Perhaps. I worked more harmoniously with Shes ardinalze than with anyone else. However, we disappoed on quite a few things. You know that at present we are reducing armaments. However, the Americans will be able to come to our country for inspections more often than we will go to their country. Is this fair? Also why can inspection flights proceed over the Soviet I mon, but not over the I mited States?

Exerciting is not that simple with Bakatin either. We were stuck for two weeks in Baku with him and ate nothing but sandwiches. He is a man of integrity, a good man. Still, in all honesty: Who transferred the Baltic militia to republic control and made it strictly national? My friend Vadim Viktorovich. Why did he have to sign this freaty with the Estonians? After all, there is the USSR Constitution, and we should act within its framework. I do not think that someone wanted to offend Bakatin. I know that he was offered good positions of responsibility up to that of vice president. However, Vadim Viktorovich refused. Turn off your tape recorder by a minute. I will say one sentence.

(The recording is interrupted the minister discusses reasons for Shevardnadze's resignation, and we go on)

[Romanovskiy] so Dmitrix Timofevevich it turns out that the Americans are no longer afraid of us?]

If azov J Of course, they are. We are also afraid of them If the Union strikes, there will be no America. If they launch their missiles there will be nothing left of us. This is how we live in fear

[Romanovskiy] Still, Shevardnadze's prophecy concerning the advent of a dictatorship appears to sound more realistic than World War III

[Yazov] I istening to him was strange. On the one hand, this person says. Mikhail Sergeyevich is my friend ynd—a dictatorship. Tell me who is going to be a dictator. Could the minister of defense be suspected of being pover hungiv."

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timofevevich, nobody is counting you among "hawks," Apparently, there are no such extremists on Gorbachev's team. However, it is common knowledge that there are many conservatively-minded (not to use the word reactionary) military men among senior Soviet generals. For example, many Western observers associate the possibility of a dictator-ship coming with one of your deputies. General Kochetoy.

[Yazov] My deputies are people's deputies, and they have not shown themselves to be "hawks" in any public presentation at a session of a congress.

[Romanovskiv] Still, do you have differences with Kirchetov'

[Yazov] I do not have differences with anyone. I am not a commander who turns a blind eye to failures to carry

out orders or insubordination. As the Ukrainians say: I said so and you execute [published in Ukrainian] end of discussion.

(The minister gently banged his fist against the table, and I involuntarily bluited out this question)

[Romanovskiy] Dmitriy Timotexexiyh will you be able to keep all of them in check?

[Vazov] We have been so far. However, the shakier the country is the more difficult it becomes. After all, the Army is a copy of our society.

(Reflecting for a moment, my interlocutor added.)

It is difficult for us at present. However, it is even more difficult for the president. He carries the entire burden, all criticism is directed against him. I frequently think: How can I help him? After all, last fall, when the crop was being lost he did not order me, he just asked: "Help me, do what you can." While journalists gossiped about potatoes (including in SOBESLONIK), soldiers were digging them up day and night.

[Romanovskiy] Do you communicate with the president often?

[Yazov] Almost every day. I report to him daily on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

[Romanovskiv] However, the president also cares about the military. No sooner had the paint dired on the order you and Pugo issued concerning joint patrols than Gorbachev supported it by a special akase.

[Yazov] I only signed this order because the MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] did not have enough of its own resources

[Romanovskiy] And you did not notice that it runs counter to the LSSR Construction

[Yazov] It does not. Yours is contratian logic. When they rob and kill this does not run counter to the Constitution, but as soon as the struggle against crime is stepped up some. It does

[Romanovskiv] I know that lawvers from the legal administration of the USSR MVD made an unfavorable recommendation on the joint order (to be sure. Pugo signed it anyway). Did military lawvers analyze this document?

[Yazov] Of course. They compared the draft order with the manual at the Administration of Affairs, and they found no variance.

[Romanovskiv] Would it not have been better to compare it with the Constitution?

[Yazov] The Manual of Garrison Dutic—is a constitutional document. It has been adopted by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Servicemen will help militia employees in extreme situations only, for example, when they apprehend armed criminals

[Romanovskiy] Diritiv Limoteyevich why do they need armored personnel carriers'

[Yazov] We do not have other transportation vehicles or trainly no one will drive them for no reason—the patrols movy on foot. However, if the boys run into some malia and a tire tight begins—this is, as they say, when you pull out all the stops. You do know what is happening in our country. Weapons change hands, disappear from depots.

[Romanovskiv] At a meeting with the editorial board of KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, you admitted that Armenian warrant officers had to be quietly removed from the positions of chiefs of weapons depots. Was there a special directive to this effect.

[Yazov] No. 1 could not have issued such a directive. This would have been reminiscent of the deportation of the peoples, the year 1937. We had to cruch it in general terms. Study the people and retain the worthiest as depot attendants. We did not use the words "Armenians" or Georgians." However, weapons keep disappearing to this day. Recently. President of Azerbaijan Mutalibov sent me a coded message. Find 160 flame throwers stoler from a military unit. An Armenian is chief of the chemical service there, and an Armenian is the depot chief. I have no proof of their guilt, but the flame throwers are missing nonetheless. At present, the Azeris are sitting there and thinking how many of their houses these flame throwers may incident.

[Romanovskiv] During our previous meeting a year ago you were a yandidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. However, at the 18th congress you as well as many soldiers of "the old guard." were not elected to the political leadership of the CPSU. Be honest with us. Did the Army succeed in getting rid of the party dictate." Is it any easier for you without this burden."

[Yazov] What can I tell you. I have not noticed that it is easier.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The law does not require that a journalist have an interview endorsed by the person interviewed. However, our correspondent proposed to D.1. Yazov to meet again and proofread the galless in order to avoid inaccuractes. Such a meeting took place. Having assessed the interview favorably on the whole, the minister asked. Chief of the Press Center of the Ministry of Defense Major General. G.P. Kashuba to refine some details. Unfortunately, Gennadix Panteleveyich approached this crucial assignment so "creatively" that as a result of his corrections, it was difficult to grasp the original meaning of the words of the minister. For example, the point of view of the minister concerning the Lithuanian events was considerably abridged, and a negative evaluation of

the actions of General Uskhopchik by Yazov disappeared. Another correction which grossly distorted the words and position of the minister was also made. Moreover, the pen of the vigilant general swept even the words of our correspondent. Alas, this is reminiscent of the times when the newspaper not only could be left without an answer but also deprived of the very right to a question.

Of course, the chief of the press center of the Ministry of Defense is entitled to his own view of the events, and he may disagree with his bosses on some points. However, since we, after all, interviewed the USSR minister of defense rather than the chief, the editorial board of SOBESE DNIK decided to omit the corrections made by the journalist-general. Having read this interview as it was recorded on tape, you will certainly appreciate the sincerity and straightforwardness of our interlocutor.

We congratulate Dmitriy Timofeyevich Yazov and his Army on the forthcoming professional holiday and hope that in February 1992 we will meet with the minister of defense again, as we have agreed.

Moiseyev: "Massed Offensive on Our Army" 91U M05 "0.4 Moscow PRAVITELSTVENNYY VESTNIK in Russian No 9, Feb 91 pp 10-11

[Interview with General of the Army M. Moiseyev first deputy USSR defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, by L. Chernenko, "on the eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day"; place not given: "Defense: Roots and Crown"]

[Text] This could not have been foreseen even by the most consummate military strategists. A massed offensive on our Army has begun. Not from the West, not from the East, but from left and right. It is to be found in the "parade of sovereignties" and in the "war of laws," at mass meetings, in papers which have "turned yellow," and on the television screen. A routine redeployment of units is declared to be preparations for a military coup. Joint patrolling, steps toward dictatorship. On our own territory Soviet soldiers are called "occupation forces."

The events in this "military theater," unforeseen by any strategic plans, are at times resulting in tragedies, at times, in calamity, and sometimes, in farce. But even under these difficult conditions, under the fire of criticism, the vast army mechanism continues to operate meticulously. Missile launcher crewmen, air defense men, and pilots are performing their operational duty. Drills are proceeding according to plan, and field training exercises are being conducted. The Army is in a state of combat readiness from A to Z. On the eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day, our correspondent met with General of the Army M. Moiseyev, first deputy USSR defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.

[Chernenko] Mikhail Alekseyevich! Under the conditions of the growth of distrust in the authorities, the crisis in the economy, the sharply increased separatism and interethnic conflicts, the Army remains one of the few structures continuing to operate precisely. How is this being achieved? Could the Army, without resorting to force, be a factor of stabilization of the situation in the country.

[Moiseyev] There has been no shortage of late of fore casts of the future of our state, pessimistic included. Many people believe that the domestic political situation is approaching the critical mark beyond which the collapse of the state structure and economic cataclysms will inevitably follow. In my view, the most dangerous of all the social upheavals for our society is the bloodshed in the attempts to untie the knots of interething conflicts. Under these conditions formations and units of the USSR Armed Forces, which have operated in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs authorities and interior forces, have been called in to protect the lives, honor, and dignity of USSR citizens of national mir orities, as a rule, and maintain public order

It is well known that the main purpose of the arms of a state with any social and political system is to provide for its external security. At the same time, however, the army, possessing great human and technical resources has always participated actively in the solution of various problems of society—from the elimination of the consequences of natural and electronamental disasters through the accomplishment of national economic assignments. And it has to be said that they army activity has not evoked the discontent of anyone and that nature of enlisting the armed forces in the harvesting of the test acot carthquake victims.

The reaction to the armed forces' operations in respect to the protection of legality and law and order has been entirely different. As a result a negative attitude toward the Army has been formed in a short space of time by the efforts of certain mass media, pacifist sentiments are being propagandized actively, and there are incessant political attempts to pull apart the armed forces intonational apartments and counterpose to the Army the people also. All this is evidence that the leaders of various political currents and their supporters recognize the significance of the Army as a gua antor of the stability of society and statehood and are for this reason for the achievement of their selfish interests exerting considerable effort to break down the units of arms structure.

The mechanism of the stability of the USSR Armed Forces is simple. Each structure an army structure included, has a certain content characterized by the aims and tasks and methods of their accomplishment. The purpose aims and tasks of the USSR Armed Forces are determined by the USSR Basic Law—the country's Constitution. And however contradictory the social consciousness, each honest citizen of the Soviet Union is aware that, as a member of the armed forces, he is called upon to defend his fatherland, his parents and Las beloved and defend values common to all mankind. The

times of the "cold war" are becoming a thing of the past, but the danger of aggression arising continues at an extraordinarily high level. These are the realities of the modern world, which should be equally comprehensible to both the statesman and the ordinary citizen.

While opposed to a further exacerbation of social relations and condemning the separatist aspirations of political demagogues, we believe that the power of the Army should not be used in the solution of conflict situations born of such a policy. The forces and resources of the law enforcement authorities in our country are sufficient for this.

As far as the Army is concerned, any use thereof should correspond to the defense act, which has still to be adopted. Prior to enactment of the law, a decision on the use of the Armed Forces may be adopted only by the USSR Supreme Soviet, and in extreme cases, by the president of the country.

The Armed Forces are and may be a factor of stabilization of the situation in the country even without resorting to force inasmuch as their potential presence is a guarantor of the security primarily of the state itself and, in its person, all citizens also.

[Chernenko] Despite the "thaw" in the international climate. Soviet people cannot fail to be disturbed by the fate of the Warsaw Pact. How will the impending departure from the stage of this military-political bloc be reflected in our country's security? What structures will replace it? How will the European security system currently being created correspond to the interests of all participating states?

[Moiseyev] In our opinion, an evaluation of the changes occurring in Europe is possible only from the standpoint of the ideals, ultimate goals, and means of achieving them which have become the foundation of Soviet foreign policy based on the new political thinking. The concept of the common European home organically combining within it such concepts as respect for state sovereignty and extensive cooperation and all aspects of mutual security has won general recognition. It would seem from these standpoints that European security based on bloc structures has no future and is serving as an obstacle to integration processes in the economic and humanitarian fields.

The methods and approaches of a solution of military-political questions which existed earlier came into conflict with the new forms of interstate relations of the Warsaw Pact countries. This, in turn, predetermined the need for and possibility of a revision of the entire set of relations of the allied countries and the evolution of the goals and tasks of the Warsaw Pact as a military - political alliance. The Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee (June 1990) confirmed the concerted opinion of the need for politicization of the Warsaw Pact. In the course of mutual consultations the participants concluded that there is no need under the new conditions to preserve the previous

forms of close military cooperation, assuming it possible to tackle the tasks of safeguarding national security independently

As far as the USSR's national security interests are concerned, both now and in the future, the effective combat strength of its Armed Forces will ensure the inviolability of the state borders of the USSR, a stop to encroachments on the sovereignty of our motherland and the guaranteed repulse of aggression. This will undoubtedly be possible only within the framework of a strong, united Soviet state

In addition, the winding down of the military structures of the Warsaw Pact by no means signifies a winding down of military cooperation with our present allies altogether. We are, as before, open to various forms thereof, primarily on a bilateral basis, proceeding from the principles of mutual advantage and preventing any infringement of the interests of other countries. In a word, we stand on the threshold of the creation of extra-bloc structures of European security

[Chernenko] Are there problems in the cooperation of the military, politicians, and diplomats in formulating and implementing the policy of disarmament and preparing the corresponding treaties and agreements?

[Moiseyev] Generally speaking, this question has become so hackneyed of late that I do not care to bring it up once again. To speak about this unequivocally, it should be said that, yes, there are problems. But, on the other hand, were there no different viewpoints in the approach to a solution of these problems, why would the cooperation of the military, politicians, and diplomats in formulating and implementing the policy of disarmament and preparing the corresponding treaties and agreements be necessary. A one-man volitional decision would be sufficient in this case. And it is very good that we have long since departed from such lamentable "experience."

An interdepartmental body for supporting the negotiating process in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament has long been functioning quite efficiently with us. It is composed of representatives of the Defense Ministry, the Foreign Ministry, and other interested ministries and departments. Practically all decisions in the sphere of the negotiations are discussed and formulated collegially.

Of course, such discussion does not always go smoothly, without arguments. But this is an entirely natural process. As a result, mutually acceptable decisions in keeping with the interests of the state, by which Soviet delegations at the negotiations are guided, are found, as a rule. The main principle, on the basis of which the general line in respect to the formulation of our positions at the negotiations is pursued and the corresponding treaties and agreements are concluded, is that of security, given reduced levels of arms. In other words, the security

of our state is the main and determining goal. The military politicians, and diplomats are devoted to this goal in complete accord

[Chemenko] The Western press and the statements of officials have reproached the USSR in respect to compliance with the terms of the conventional arms treaty. It has been a question, specifically, of the large-scale redeployment of combat hardware beyond the Urals and the incorporation of Army divisions in the Navy and the KCB. Does the West have grounds for such rebukes?

[Moisevey] Truly, the Western press has recently been engaged in a veritable campaign, in the course of which Soviet policy in the sphere of arms limitation has been shamele sly distorted. The main emphasis here is being put on the fact that the Soviet Union is allegedly failing to comply with the conditions of the treaty on conventional aimed forces in Europe. In other words, it is being said that the Soviet side has deliberately withdrawn from the purview of the treaty a large number of arms by way of their transfer beyond the Urals and also transferred several Army divisions to the jurisdiction of the Navy

This does not correspond to the truth. In reality these divisions were transferred to the Navy in mid-1988, that is prior to the formulation and signing (10 January 1989) of the mandate of the negotiations in Vienna on conventional armed forces. These measures were carried out in the course of realization of the plans for the transition to a defensive doctrine. The divisions are intended to enhance our fleets' possibilities pertaining to position defense in the face of the growing power of the 1. S. and NATO navies. We did not conceal the fact of the creation from them of coastal defense forces and at the time of the exchange of data on the eve of the signing of the treaty on conventional armed forces in Paris presented full information on these formations and units. In addition, we agreed, in accordance with its demand, to the West's supervision

At the time of formulation of the mandate of the Vienna negotiations we insisted that naval forces, including such an inalienable part thereof as coastal defense forces, be incorporated in the subject of the negotiations. But because of the hard-line position of the United States and its NATO allies, this proposal of ours was not accepted. Ultimately we agreed to concessions, and at the insistence of the Western countries the mandate of the negotiations signed by all the participants incorporated a provision to the effect that the negotiations "will not examine naval forces."

It is crange that, knowing the true state of affairs in this sphere, some officials of Western countries are unceasing in their insinuations on this issue.

They are confronting us with another question also: In July 1988, the Soviet Union announced that in the ground forces in Europe it had 41,500 tanks, and as of 19 Nexember 1990—the date the treaty was signed—approximately 21,000 tanks. Where are the rest?

We made and make no secre, of this Almost 21 000 tanks were withdrawn in the said period from the effective combat strength in the European part of our country in the course of the unilateral reduction in the Armed Forces, at the time of their transition to a defensive structure and also in the process of the withdrawal of forces from the East European countries. Of these, 8,050. were sent to the Asian part of the country for the rearmament and additional provisioning of the forces. approximately 8,400 were deployed at storage depots in Western Siberia and Central Asia and 4,100 tanks were written off (broken up for scrap and converted). All these measures were undertaken long before the signing of the treaty, of which representatives of the highest echelon of power of the Western countries were opportunely notified. Thus tanks and other types of arms were transferred beyond the Urals outside of the framework of the treaty. and, consequently, we are not bound by any treaty commitments here

As far as the transfer of an airborne division to the jurisdiction of the USSR Committee for State Security is concerned, this measure also was carried out prior to the signing of the treaty on conventional aimed forces in Europe and is not contrary to its provisions. Everyone knows about the incident that occurred on the Soviet-Iranian border in January of Jast year, when the border was opened in the area of Nakhichevan over a length of 200 km. This required of the country's leadership an immediate decision aimed at a strengthening of the border forces.

Summing up what has been said. I would emphasize that the Soviet Union is pursuing an honest and scrupulous policy aimed at the strengthening of peace and stability. It attaches importance here to unswerving compliance with the commitments it has assumed in accordance with international freaties and agreements. And I would not want a variety of insinuations on this score to icopardize a most important achievement of recent years—trust, the very foundation of the all-European process.

[Chernenko] While knowing the shortcomings of our civilian technology, we are accustomed meanwhile to believing that the Army has equipment and arms at the level of world standards and higher even. But voices have been heard in the press recently saving that our submarines make far more noise than the American submarines, we are lagging behind in our aircraft and electronics and that we more often than not compensate for these shortcomings in the sphere of combat hardware quantitatively. Is this the case."

[Moiseyev] Comparing the tactical and technical specifications of the arms and military equipment of the USSR and the United States and evaluating the state of development of most important military technology, it may be concluded that arms development in our country and with the Americans proceeds along axes which are close

MILITARY-POLITICAL AFFAIRS

National arms as a whole are not inferior and in a number of specifications superior to their U.S. coenterparts. Thus our strategic missile systems have high combat indicators ensuring parity in this type of armament. In terms of tank and artiflery arms the USSR has as of the present minitained its advantage over the United States and NATO. Our armed forces are equipped with salvo-fire artiflery and rocket systems without, in terms of power and design perfection, parallel in foreign armies. The lack of infrared sights and modern fire-control automation facilities reduces the efficiency of their combat use it is true.

Our MiG-29 and Su-27 fighters and military transport aircraft are not in terms of their flight-engineering specifications inferior to their best foreign counterports. But the United States has the lead in the creation of low-signature aircraft of the Stealth type and continues to maintain leading positions in aircraft radar, thermalimaging equipment and oa-board computers. As far as the submarines are concerned, ours are truly somewhat inferior in terms of engineering level to the Americans and make more noise, although in terms of the basic operational indicators the nuclear-powered missile-firing submarines of the USSR Navy and the USSR Navy are, as a whole identical

Thus, while roughly equal in terms of a number of specifications, national arms are, as distinct from the best overseas models, somewhat behind in respect to saturation with electronic and optical-electronic facilities and data-processing and transmission hardware

[Chernenko] Does the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the East European countries continue? What problems are you encountering here? What, in your view, needs to be done to ensure that this unprecedented action is painless?

[Moisevey] The most painful question here, of course is connected with the fix-up and provisioning of the forces withdrawn from the East European countries and Mongolia and provision of the officers and warrant officers and their families with apartments, hostels, kindergartens schools, medical institutions and other general amenities in their new deployment areas. As of the present, the number of servicemen without apartments has already reached 192,000. Under the conditions of the withdrawal of forces from Germany, which has begun, and their anticipated withdrawal from Poland this figure will increase to 250,000.

In addition, the agreements with the FRG pertaining to realization of the housing construction program for the forces withdrawn from German territory could be in jeopards in view of the fact that the local authorities of a number of areas are dragging out the concordance of questions pertaining to the accommodation of the actor drawn forces and decisions on the allocation of land for the impending construction putting forward unacceptable conditions in respect to engineering support for the

construction sites and development of the facilities of the construction materials industry and the infrastructure of the cities

Property and financial questions which the Defense Ministry is tackling in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, have not been settled conclusively either. There are fundamental differences with the leadership of the countries in which our forces are temporarily based in respect to key questions on the timeframe and mechanism of the payments for the stocks, it all estate, and military-engineering property which we hand over

In our view, it is essential for a solution of the whole set of questions connected with the withdrawal of the forces to accelerate the elaboration by the USSR Cabinet and the examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet of a comprehensive state program for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from the East European countries and their fix-up and provisioning on the territory of the Soviet Union. It is necessary to step up the negotiations with the government of Poland on the through passage of our forces withdrawn from the FRG and the withdrawal of the Northern Group of Forces within a timeframe satisfactors to both parties.

[Chernenko] Has the perestroyka which is currently occurring in the Army affected the General Staff' What changes have occurred in this "brain" of our Armed Forces' What qualities should an officer working on the General Staff possess"

[Moisevey] The radical changes currently under way in our country and in the Armed Forces have affected all aspects of the life and activity of the General Staff. The range of tasks which it performs has expanded. Aside from the traditional tasks, new ones connected with the prevention of war, military reform, support for the negotiating processes pertaining to a reduction in conventional and nuclear arms, the elaboration of legislative instruments on defense issues and conversion, and also the withdrawal of forces from East Europe and Mongolia have emerged.

Simultaneously a great deal of work is being performed by the General Staff in the sphere of both the theoretical interpretation of doctrinal propositions and the use of the Armed Forces under the new conditions and the practical planning of their strategic operations in a link with the elaboration of specific questions pertaining to the creation of defensive groupings of forces and their manpower acquisition and re-outfitting and supplies and other measures ensuring the country's high defense capability and the combat readiness of the Army and Navy

This makes it incumbent upon us to perfect the style and methods of our work and promptly and in high-quality tashion tackle the assignments that confront us and those that arise given an appreciable reduction in the managerial machinery. Whence ensue objective demands on the professional training of our generals and officers. These must possess a high degree of theoretical training.

and great professional skills a general scientific and political nutlook good organizing capabilities, and an ability to work with operational staffs and large military outfits interact with specialists of other ministries and departments and, of cours—be selflessly devoted to their cause and their fatherland. An absolute majority of the generals and officers of the General Staff corresponds to these requirements and is working selflessly in the areas of work assigned them.

The restruct ring processes have directly affected the party organization of the General Staff also. A General Staff party committee was created in the Armed Forces for the first time at the recent party conference. The secretars of the p. ty committee was elected publicly by show of hands Colonel V. Sanuckhvalov, an officer with great experience of life and service who has risen from platown commander to division chief of staff and who has given more than 111 years of service to the General Staff was elected secretars.

A process of recoveration is currently under way in the treneral Staff and officers who have graduated from militar, academies and from the field are being brought in The have to assimilate duties new to them as quickly as possible in order to prevent the least decline in the effectiveness of control of the Armed Forces in the complex internalismal and domestic political situation

Muslim Cleric Lauds Ties With Military

with $M_0 \lesssim 6.54$ M and 4.6 KR (NV4Y4 ZVFZD4) in Russian to $4 m_0 \approx 1.5$ meV for the 9.3

Interview with Kazi Zakhidzhan, deputy chairman, Spiritual Administration of Mosiems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by Lt Cof S. Bagdasarov. "We Have Supported and Will Support the Army!", date and place not given first four paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction!

Text It must be admitted that our life is changing in a tondamental manner. What was impossible yesterday is today a reality what was forbidden is entirely permissible. Even religion has become for us an integral part of our society's life.

What changes has this brought? Are we putting aside our principles and convictions? Or has this given rise to a two-was discussion with clerics, so that we can find a way out, not from the political and economic crisis in which the country presently finds itself, but of the crisis of our morality, of our soul?

That is why I. in setting out to meet with the deputs chairman of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, wanted to become better acquainted with those who until recently were excluded from public activity.

I was able to achieve my goal Kazi Zakhidzhan was surprisingly pleasant and interesting to speak with

(KRASSAYA AVEATIA) Respected Kadi. The perestricts a process has fouched striually all areas of our screety sittle Changes as coming about in people's every tax fixing and in their consciousness. In what extent as this process reflected in the activity of the Spiritual Administration of Moslems of Central Asia and Karakhistan.

[Pakhidihan] I shall start off by saving that a perestropka has not been required by our activity non-is denow of I hope will be required in the future. This is in respect to our faith. How can a by restructured?

Nometheless we are intented to perestroyka for the reality of the Law of Freedom of Conscience for the recent opening of many new mosques and the restoration of missiones that the government has returned to us. For example, it is planted to eject in Fergana Valles a Maslim sportfuel secundary school, a divinity school in Bukhara on Tushkeni, a new school huilding and a direction of the students attending the Islamic Institute.

More religious literature is being published, with new printings of the Koran in Expex

[KRANNAY A JAL JOA] How mans mosques are there in Contral Asia and Karakhistan

[Zakhidéhan] Lannin given situ an exact answer sincenew information is arriving in that score with every passing day. I can however say that an Uzbekistan until 1989 these were tipe 85 major mosques while today there are about 400.

KRASNAYA ("VEIDA") It is no secret that there are believers serving in the military. It was only recently that they encountered difficulties in performing their religious rites. Now military authorities are meeting them half-way. However, not all military stations have a missage. With a re-Muslim servicement odo in that case.

Zakhidzhani Authorities in militars units complying with the new legislation, do not hinder Muslim servicemen in their performance of religious rites. We are very preused that the Ministry of Defense and the Turkestan Military District have adopted this position.

However, what is the Muslim soldier to do if the nearest mosque is located hundreds of kilometers away. This of and by uself is not a particular problem for a believer. He can say his prayers without being in a mosque. I do not see any particular trageds in that. This is so of course if the multiars, unit will make available for Muslim servicement a special building where they can feel free to recite their prayers the five times without detriment to the service thus condering a further contribution to our spiritual repose.

(KRASNAYA ZVEZDA) Respected Kazi, the country's Armed Forces are experiencing difficult times. There has been an increase in verbal assaults, so to speak, and in physical assaults. This has resulted in a growing number

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IN a NSVAYA IVATIVA Respected Kall does if quoent had our conversation may be somewhat dispossing with our discussing the country, so the does to dattern and the state tampant in the Arab area to the tenders may complain that they cannot take a tribatilistics out about problems.

is a shall be and in the send in the we have we estimate and another state of the send of

Refutive or problems well that is the way of manking some people the not get along white others like on talling my as productioned and wise neighbors.

(KRASNAYA, VE, DA) Incidentally, about ocignbooliness. In Easikent there also is the Diocesan Administration of the Rossian Orthodox Church, How these to souther auto-relations? Are the two religious after a visit.

is known in the relations could not be being. We exchange prestings on religious holidays and other cours of a gother for tea. In fact, Vladika Ley more office working in other areas—the bishop of the Lashkov and a chural. Asian Divisese of the Russian Orthodoxy blocks and homself represent our Muffe in the election campaign. Is this mut the highest proof at our good interrelationships.

(KRASSAYA, WE, DA) What can you say about only celaborasings with various political, social and untifficial teaptrations.

I daymer han J Politics does not come within our area of interest. Nonetheless I repeat that we are frightened so the fact that some persons active in this area emphro arous methods and means to produce both political and ractual capital for themselves by exploiting people's fact and suffering. I do not care to go into detail but to answer your question. I shall say that hypocriss and deceit have become an integral part of the activity of certain newly created political and social organizations. This of and by itself works against our faith indeed against everybody's spurtuality.

IKRASNAYA (IVE/DA) Now for the last question is ported kan. Between the Turkestan Military District and the cudership of the Spiritual Administration of Mislems there has attisen what may truly be called strong pusinesslike ties. What honefits have accrued and should like contacts be established even more firmly.

I has body han I can answer that without he sitating. The confidence with the military are a reason for resourcing

We are words troubled by the spiritual state of conth. Young people often act so thoughtlessly. Mostly direct the fact that parents und specify have somewhere draining and their influence on them have neglected something in bringing them up. We should help winth to acquire continual repose assume proper attitudes toward everyday hying. The point here is that soldiers are the same young people who are prone to make mistakes and efforts in judgement. In a world, it seems to us that our working confliction influence on the moral and spiritual state of Turkestan serviceroen, thus affecting their will impose to defind in times of difficulty their home tamity and Motherland.

Republic Paramilitary Formations Assailed

911 M04 34 Moscow KRANAD LZUTZDA in Russian 16 Mai 91 La Clares a g

[Article by Major V. Kazakov. National Armies: The Obvious and the Secret. Subjective Notes.]

[[ext] Ioday the words "the war of laws" literally are never off the pages of the newspapers, but it seems that a far more dreadful meaning is hidden behind them. The requirements of the USSR president's ukase on the disbandment and disarming of illegal militarized formations have not yet been met, although the representatives of authority on the spot give assurances that this work has been accomplished. What is more, there has been intensive creation of militarized structures in recent months in some republics that have declared their sovereignty, and demands are being made on central authorities to make arms available to them... There was shooting from both sides. As far as one could determine there was firing not only from hunting guny and small caliber titles but from pistols and automotic wrapons, and even a projectile whistled overhead and applieded some where beyond the kitchen gardens. Suddenly, the gunfire abated, and then quickly stopped vittin? (C. A. militars column was moving at top speed to the sydne of the skirmish

All I have to do is close my eyes and terrible sequences unfold in my mind of Armonian pogroms, the wild eyes of barefoot Azerbahani women on mountain passes who wrap little children up in soldiers' duffel coats. The real image of military formations that are being promoted by the mational idea," and with impunity is frightening.

In my opinion it was in Armenia and Azerbaijan that the first attempt was made to recreate national and independent aimies. It is not accidental that local newspapers frequently carried the words 'people's army' and 'people's home guard but these in the headquarters of the People's Army of Azerbaijan and the Armenian Pan National Movement were even insulted when correspondents called the unshaven and not quite sober people militants and they were advised to call them "fighters" defenders and soldiers. Through the connivance of the authorities the militia was disarmed the incidents of attacks on military installations.

mereased and the military training component of DOSAAL (Voluntary Society for Promotion of the Arms Assistion and Says Land the military departments of VL 's thicker educational institutions) were almost openly furned over to latter day (regiments). A I. 34 tank was taken down from its predestal in Victory Park in Vereyan, renaired, and sent to one of the rayons of the resistance. Monsters attired in armor were built hastily in republic automobile enterprises out of lifting cranes exeavators and Japanese bulldozers. Clothing shops sewed camouflage affire and mulitary uniforms Battalions companies subunits platoons and groups were created. Letters were sent to countrymen in mile tary units throughout the Union with proposals to descrit steal weapons, and head for home. In large headquarters of national formations independent organs of security intelligence and counterintelligence functioned Toadopt these methods, emissaries from the Western Ukraine and the Balties came to Yerevan and Baku. Alltold according to operational data, more than 100,000 persons from both sides were mobilized to reinforce the terrousts

But the combat operations did not take on a large scale Internal Troops and Soviet Army units were brought though belatedly, into the region and to the borders of the republics, whom the "democrats" once again has tened to blame for the carnage unleashed by extremists

In a private conversation one of the leaders of the nationalists (I will not mention his name. I will say only that today he holds a prominent post in the republic government) told me. "We were just one month short of completing work on the establishment of our own national people's army. But the experience that has been acquired and the already evolved structure can be useful in the future. Although I am now disturbed by those weapons that are in unknown hands."

And so hundreds of people sustained wounds severe injuries and were killed Enormous material damage was inflicted on the republics, and thousands of residents were deprived of shelter and work. Whole groups of social outcasts appeared with the contemptible names of "bakarms" "verages," and "Russian-speaking refugees This is the visible side—there is also another less notice. able side, one that is presented by the newspapers as a 'natural process of democratization". People also came to power who in fact incited the people to fratricide After becoming "legally elected representatives of authority" many of them hastened to join the market Particularly since the path there is extremely easy—hold a republic and municipal post with personal participation (or that of close relatives) in a large and small business in the creation of commercial banks joint stock companies and consumers associations. These selfish motives are also one of the reasons for such a liasty attempt to establish national armies and to assign mostly police functions to them. The bloody flywheel of Iskhinvali events is picking up speed. True, information from there is scanty, and the "democratic" press did not raise a great tuss. There are several reasons for this. Inideology issues, and, according to the father's plans, the son must join the security organs of a free Lithuania undergoing training beforehand for two months under the leadership of American advisers." I might not have attached any importance to this letter if it were not for a January article in the American newspay or THE PHIII ADELPHIA INQUIRER, which was headlined "Veteran' of the Crusade" and which recounted the assistance given by Andrew Siva, a former officer of the "Circen Berets," to Lithuanian nationalists. Explaining to a correspondent the reasons for his presence in Vilnius, Aiva said the following: Today old partisan weapons caches are being found, and the possibility of a partisan war becomes more and more realistic each day." But, in the meantime, according to the testimony of the newspaper, he is "teaching snipers how to fire at the tail rotors of Soviet helicopters, and explaining how to use bottles with flammable mixtures.

"The spilled blood of the people cements a nation" Goebbels said in his time. Is it not this principle that was used in the Balties by certain forces to retain a shaky rule and strengthen their authority? Is it not for this that there has been a full restoration of militarized nationalistic organizations that have compromised themselves through cooperation with fascists"

In Estonia, it is the Kaitseliit (Defense Union), an organization which under the name of Omakaitse (Self-Defense) actively participated during the war in the elimination of Jews and communists, that was responsible for guarding prisons and concentration camps, and that helped persecute Soviet citizens in Germany. In November of last year a joint conference was held in Farty of a union that already represented 63 voluntary people's patrols. The conference approved a provisional statute for the "transitional period," and it decided to send the text for confirmation "to the government of Estonia in exile." I. Hallaste, a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian Republic, was chairman here. The statute clearly establishes that Kaitseliit is a military and not political organization. Its structure today is almost indistinguishable from the structure of fascist times: a joint staff, uvezd people's patrols, detachments in cities and villages, and squads and groups according to farmsteads. Its overall numerical strength is more than 12,000 persons

In Latvia, the Aizsargs (Defenders) organization is claiming the role of skeleton of the future army of a police type. Its symbol is a gold letter "A" in a setting of oak leaves—which is very popular today among young people. But far from everyone in the republic shares this attitude toward the Aizsargs. Here is what Ya. Riekstins writes in a local newspaper: "I lived through the times of Ulmanis and everything that followed. And it is for this very reason that I am outraged by the fact that the organization of the Aizsargs is being revived. I do not want to see anymore how a worker on the street has to run away from a drunken Aizsarg. But this is not the worst thing. Let the facts of history attest to the other more dismal side."

From the first days of the war the Aizsargs were the loyal accomplices of the Hitlerites in the establishment of the "new order." Here is the testimony of G. Shwabe another evewitness: "They were worse than the Germans. In several days they changed from countrymen to enemies. They served as guards, robbed and killed trying to outdo the SS in their cruelty."

In the struggle with their people, to all appearances, there is a need for just such organizations with precisely such experience and traditions. And what an approving fuss was raised by the republic press and television over the revival of the all-Latvian organization of Aizsargs and the swearing in of its chief, Ya. Ribas. At the present time the organization numbers about 6,000 persons, and is divided into six regiments.

Perhaps a main link is lacking in order to close this circle of militarization of national sovereignties—Russia—a step to lay the legal foundations for the future national army. Open the recently published draft of the constitution of the Russian Federation and you will become convinced that the president of Russia, allotted almost monarchical authority, will head such an army. Only there is this question: Against whom will this army wage war? Although, judging by the recent speech of the pretender to this post. B. Yeltsin, the answer seems obvious: Against Russians who do not share the political views of Boris Nikolavevich.

Nationalistic militarized organizations are also building strength in other regions as well—the Western Ukraine and Moldova

Undoubtedly, the creation of national formations is but another, and possibly the last, step toward civil war which will be promoted by those who derive the blessing of personal power from the troubles of the people and the spilled blood, profitable foreign journeys, and hard currency, and who, in doing so, do not risk anything personally.

'Internationalist Servicemen' To Hold Conference in May

PM2404160591 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Apr 91 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "All-Army Conference of Internationalist Servicemen"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry has decided to hold an All-Army Conference of Internationalist Servicemen in Moscow in the second half of May this year in response to numerous requests from servicemen who performed their internationalist duty regarding their organizational association.

Representatives of branches and categories of the USSR Armed Forces will assemble at the forum, where they will discuss questions concerned with enhancing the role of internationalist servicemen in the life and activity of

army collectives, molding qualities of military professionalism in personnel and instructing them in the traditions of the army and the centuries-old history of our state, work with predraft youngsters, and problems of servicemen's social protection.

Military District Party Organizations Hold Conferences

New Turkestan MD Party Chief Interviewed

91UM04924 M. cow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p. I.

[Interview with Colonel N. Leuchev by Lieutenant Colonel V. Astafvev: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] The Turkestan Military District has held a party conference. A report delivered by Major General I. Furmanov, first deputy chief of the district military-political directorate and chairman of the organizing committee, and speeches by delegates analyzed the state of party work in the district and outlined ways of improving it.

General of the Army N. Popov and Colonel General N. Moiseyev, Chief of the Ground Forces Military-Political Directorate, took part in the conference.

The conference elected a control commission and district party committee. A plenum of the party committee elected Colonel N. Leuchev as its secretary. Our correspondent met with him immediately following the conference.

[Astafyev] Nikolay Konstaninovich, first allow me to congratulate you on your election to such an important post

[Leuchev] Thank you

[Astafyev] Could you say a few words about your work program for the immediate future?

[Leuchev] To call it a program might be going a bit too far. But the initial elements, needless to say, are in place I think we should concentrate the efforts of all links of the new party structure on restoring and strengthening the party's authority and on winning the confidence of Soviet army servicemen and civilian employees. And there is but one way to do this-through practical actions. Of course, we'll pay special attention to our party cadres. For the success of all our work depends precisely on them. We'll start with instruction. Why? I think this will become clear when we take a look at the following breakdown: 80 percent of these people have entered party work for the first time. A year from now we'll conduct a certification of full-time party committee. workers. And, of course, one of the party committee's main tasks will be party admissions and the education of communists, especially young communists

Under the new conditions, we must establish a clear-cut mechanism for interacting with commanders, military political agencies, the Communist Youth League, trade unions, and other public organizations

We will continue to maintain close working ties with territorial party organizations. A leading area of the party committee's work will be that of looking out for party members. We need a special program for the social defense of communists.

[Astafyev] The district party committee will have to carry on its work at a difficult period for the CPSU. How are events in the country affecting the psychological state of the district's communists?

[Leuchev] Yes, the party—including our own party organizations, naturally—finds itself in a difficult situation today. The army, having become the target of shameless speculation, has perhaps first and most acutely felt the gravity of the situation in the country. The intensity of anti-army hysteria is not abating. Moreover, it is becoming more refined and harder-edged and is moving from the sphere of slogans to the practical realm.

Given this situation, there is less passivity and temporizing in the district's soldier and labor collectives. Communists are becoming more active: Any further temporizing is simply inadmissible. This position is meeting with understanding on the part of most servicemen. Party members' influence is growing. I think the following figures attest to this: Last year, 245 people left the party (111 of them servicemen), while 1,117 joined. I think this is not only stabilization but also evidence of the party's authority. We're going to enhance that authority through our work.

Transcaucasus MD Party Conference Held

91UM0492B Moscow KR 4SNAYA ZVEZD 1 in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Colonel V. Kushanskiy: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] The complexity of the sociopolitical situation in the Transcaucasian republics accounted for both the tone and "temperature" of debate at the party conference of the Transcaucasus Military District. The common denominator of the speeches was the proposition that in the context of the fundamental reorganization of political agencies and party structures, army communists must not only not relax their influence on personnel; on the contrary, they must clearly define their place in solving key problems of interethnic relations combat readiness, and political-education work

Colonel General V. Patrikeyev, the district troop commander, addressed the conference

CPSU Central Committee Secretary Yu. Manayenkov took part in the conference, as did USSR People's Deputy Major General M. Surkov: D. Mikeladze, first

secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the Armenian and Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committees.

North Caucasus MD Party Conference Held

91UM0492C Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel N. Astashkin: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] The North Caucasus Military District has held a party conference. Major General B. Sein, chief of the district military-political directorate, delivered a report on the state of party work and measures to improve party organizations' activities in independent structures.

Those who delivered reports and spoke in the debate. Colonel General L. Shustko, the district troop commander; Major General I. Puzanov; Colonel A. Grishin. Lieutenant Colonel V. Kulikov; and other delegates emphasized that today, when anticommunist hysteria is growing in the country and stepped-up attempts are being made to bring down the Union, army communists must take vigorous action, deal a resolute rebuff to destructive forces, and uphold the ideals of socialism.

Colonel General A. Ovchinnikov, First Deputy Chief of the Main Military-Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces, took part in the conference and addressed it, as did N. Kravchenko, Second Secretary of the Rostov Oblast CPSU Committee.

Black Sea Fleet Party Conference Held

91UM0492D Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 91 First edition p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent Captain 2nd Rank V. Pasyakin: "Party Conferences: We Don't Expect Ready-Made Recipes"]

[Text] Concern and alarm at the situation in the country and in the party was heard in the speeches of delegates to the party conference of the Black Sea Fleet. At the same time, the keynote speaker, Vice-Admiral V. Nekrasov, chief of the fleet military-political directorate. Fleet Commander Admiral M. Kronopulo; Comrades V. Romanenko and V. Filatov, and others who spoke in the debate cited concrete ways of enhancing the militancy of the fleet's party organizations in the political education of personnel and in accomplishing the tasks of military reform, strengthening discipline and organization, and uniting soldier collectives.

A. Girenko. Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. addressed the fleet party conference.

Captain 1st Rank A. Tarayko was elected secretary of the fleet party committee.

Tallinn Garrison Denies Military Threat to Republic Government

91UM04814 Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII in Russian 18 Jun 91 p. 1

[Article by Tallinn Garrison authorities: "A Military Threat?"]

[Text] The mass media have recently opened a broad and well-organized campaign of misleading the population relative to alleged actions which the USSR Armed Forces plan to take to overthrow the legally constituted government of Estonia.

With fabrications relative to the "military threat" as a basis, the Constituent Defense Council was formed on 13 January 1991, and the Kaytseliyt and Kodukaytse organizations are assuming a state of readiness to repel the "aggressor". With bases of the NFF [People's Front of Estonia] as a foundation, a defense management system is being organized and reserve servicement rained to provide self-defense detachments for the bases.

In the campaign under way in the mass media there is not a single fact proving the allegations

The stability of the situation in the republic was not helped by the appeal made to servicemen on duty in Estonia by RSFSR Supreme Soviet President B. N. Yeltsin and the visit made to Tallinn by Lensovet people's deputies, who levied serious accusations at the military authorities, making no attempt whatsoever to consider the officers and their dependents in their situation in the Baltics.

In this connection, it should be noted that the 14 January meeting held in the Tallinn DOF [House of Fleet Officers] by representatives of garrison military units was peaceful in nature; it was an attempt to set up a dialogue with the mayor of Tallinn to arrive at a constructive solution to the problems facing the servicemen. The servicemen supported the 15 January meeting to be held by Tallinn workers, making no decisions relative to the use of military force.

The events that transpired in the Estonian Republic in 1989 and 1990 were a graphic illustration that the Army at no time interfered with internal matters: that no one can accuse it of presenting ultimatums and threats to the government. In addition, the republic leadership and city authorities on a number of occasions received aid from the military authorities when faced with various economic problems. Garrison authorities state responsibly that statements of a "military threat" constitute a lie and insinuations that have no connection whatsoever with the Army; their actual purpose is to enlist the support of the people during the period of the governmental crisis under the guise of a struggle "for freedom of Estonia".

Profiles of Deserters Returning to Troops in Kiev MD

91UM0482B Moscow KOMSOMOLSK (Y) FPR (11 D.) 22 Rivstan 14 Mar 91 p. 1

[Article by A. Khokhlov: "Deserters Report to Regiment. Politicians and Army Create and Resolve Problems]

[Text] There is probably nothing more tragic for any army than desertion from the ranks. Soldiers are deserting the Soviet Army. Where do they go?

The country is large, but a deserter has nowhere to go—except home. That is where they were usually taken into custody. Some of the deserters were returned to their units, while others were sent to prison. It was about two years ago that the efficient military-militia system started to break down. Republics began to pass legislation dealing with the desirability of having youths serve their tour of military duty in "their own" areas.

In the end of November of 1990, the chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff signed a directive setting up collection points in military districts to take in soldiers that leave their units without official authorization Colonel General Boris Gromov, former commander of the Kie/ Military District was the first to organize these "musters."

Deserters brought here are not asked many questions. They are given a uniform that has seen better days and asked to write an explanation: where, when, why.

Writing of the explanation is more easily said than done. Soldiers commit desertion because of constant humiliation and insults, excessive demands made of them, and indifference on the part of fellow ser icemen and commanders.

The military commissar of Kagarlykskiy Rayon. Kiev Oblast, sent Anatoliy M. to construction troops. The soldier, committing desertion while in Chita, was subjected to a physical examination in a Kiev military hospital. The diagnosis arrived at by military doctors confirmed the one resulting from a civilian examination; mental retardation with onset of mild mental dysfunction. Gennadly Shushkovskiy of Borispol, with his congenital spinal curvature, served in what was very much a line and combat unit. Kievan Pavel Bindyuzhen-ko was required to manhandle a wheelbarrow in construction work, in spite of his epilepsy. You can imagine the glorious manner in which these boys protected the Motherland. What they put up with in the service is beyond description.

Of 339 men that had been "mustered" in the Kiev Military District a total of five were given a "clean" discharge into the reserve

The early 1990's deserters' social profiles show much variation. Since we are reporting on the Ukraine, the majority of the boxs are Ukrainians. However, there are

Russians, Azerbaijanis, Armenians, About 80 percent of deserters were serving in construction battalions. One out of four is from the Moscow Construction Battalion. That is followed by the construction battalion of the Fai Lastern and line units of the Transcaucasus and Baltis military districts. A search for "politicians" among personnel of the deserters' company would be fruitless. The reason for desertion in most cases is the same: "I way delivered beatings."

The civilian defense regiment after which the "musters are patterned is a good one. Fifteen former deserters were required to virtually compete for inclusion onto the personnel roster; all of them are pleased with their duty. However, of those that remained behind as "muster soldiers," 77 are again on the run

What are they trying to escape now? Living and service conditions for deserters are approaching those of a resort, as far as the Army is concerned.

"They simply do not want to serve," remarked Major P. Zborovskiy, commander of the "musters," "They know what it is like to act with impunity, now no one—we, the militia, or mama and papa—can help them."

Major Zborovskiy, decorated for action at Chernobyl does not mince his words when he speaks of the service. He feels that the "nursery" for deserters is nothing but foolishness generated in the perestroyka period. The officer must look around in Kiev Military District units two or three months to find a place for especially hard-to-please soldiers. This is the third time that one of them has taken leave of various units and been brought to the regiment. He makes no effort to hide the reason for his actions: "I am lucky to be in a place like this." Another soldier, about to be sent to a unit, swallowed a handful of nails. After release from the hospital, it will be necessary to keep him in the regiment until his discharge.

Deserters are disliked even more by the regiment's soldiers than by the officers. Certainly, the boys do take offense: They pull their weight in the service, while mixed in with a hundred idlers who are biding their time between AWOLs. This was on the minds of 12 soldiers that had been inducted in Uzbekistan when they wrote a report to the commander and a letter to the Supreme Soviet of their republic. They asked the question: "Why are Ukrainians permitted to desert, while we are not?" Just ask Lieutenant Colonel A. Panchenko, the commander, to provide an answer to something which a delegation from President I. Karimov was unable to explain

We hear a different opinion from V. Timoshka. chairman of the Commission on Liaison with the USSR Mi-stry of Defense at the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

"Powerful political mechanisms have been set into motion. They can and do exert painful influences on both society and the Army 1 do not hesitate to accept any actions the military chooses to take to assist errant lads

Nonetheless how can they be helped?

Perhaps by following the example of Private Sasha Deshpetko's parents when they decided to save him? After his girl friend got married, the young man committed three acts of AWOL. The last two were in this regiment. Worn out from repeated efforts, the parents requested that I reutenant Colonel A. Panchenko grant their son three days of leave. So that they can take the box to visit an old peasant woman. So that she can cast a beneficial spell over him!

Army Komsomol Reorganization Criticized

VIL M0613.1 Moscow KR4SN1Y.1 ZVEZD4 in Russian.
VL Apr. VL Evil Californ p. 1.

["Our correspondent" report "Many Resolutions But a Result?"]

[Text] It has has been a little over a year since the Armed Lorces. Komsomol underwent serious organizational-structural changes—councils of Komsomol organizations were created in youth collectives. But has this resulted in more effective and lively work with the youth of the Army and Navy? This was the key question when a plenum of the All-Army Council of Komsomol Organizations was held.

The answer was far from cheerful, but it was principled Changes for the better were noted and the young people's crisis of faith in the Komsomol may have been stopped. But the state of the work of the councils of Komsomol organizations is in the main not satisfactory. Youth leaders are tied up in organizational questions and have distanced themselves from the real life of their collectives.

What to do' Recommendations were proposed in the report of Lieutenant Colonel A. Reshetnikov chairman of the All-Arms Council of Komsomol Organizations and in speeches by plenum participants. More radical shanges in youth work are needed more fruitful ideas are necessary but the main thing is that people properly conserned with reviving the authority of the Komsomol are able to raise it, speaking bluntly, from a rut

A sharp discussion untolded in the evaluation of draft charters for the Armed Forces Komsomol organizations and of their programmatic goals

A cusolution was adopted at the plenum to hold an All-vimi. Komsomol conference at the end of June

Transcaucasian MD Commander Patrikeyev Profiled

9/1 Mat4* (Messen KRASNA) (ZUEZDA in Ricissar 2 Tex-9/1 Eust canto repr. C4

[Article by Colonel B. Kaushanskiy, KRASNAYAZVEZDA correspondent under the rubin "People of Duty and Honor" "Tactical Problems for General Patrikevey."]

[Text] Only once in almost two years have I seen him angry. His eyes darkening in an instant from indignation. his muscles playing, and his voice as though edged with metal. In his office were six young Leutenants who had just finished their service schools. They had arrived at the district and on the very first day as though having come to agreement they had requested discharge from the Army. They said they had made a mistake in their choice of a profession and did not wish to serve in the Transcaucasus Colonel General V. Patrikevey district commander tried to talk with all of them together and then with each separately the had no success. In response to his arguments and his appeals to honor and common sense there was only icy youthful stubbornness Then the commanding general bit the button on the intercom. "Send the procurator to me

In the presence of the jurist stressing the words "I command" he handed the confused lieutenants to whom they had politely but firmly explained the clear interpretation of the law the directives on leaving a duty station. And only afterwards having thawed a little he asked them to stay a little longer and said in a quite different tone leaning back tiredly into his armchair. "It has to be that way—you have not been here a day and you are already refusing your orders. Serve a little while look closely at yourselves and at the people, there is always time to run away. Yes, yes, you are running away do not book offended, you are running home with the diplomas you got from the people.

And in the end the lieuten, its are serving here where they were ordered. And they are serving well. But all that evening and a fair amount of the night set aside for work the commanding general was very upset. It was the first time in all his sears he had sent out people—perhaps one might call them obstinate coungsters, but they were nonetheless commanders—in that fashion to serve Recalling that episode he fold me.

"Do you think I personally was delighted with my appointment here." It was a horizontal move—from the Volga Military District to the Transcau axis Military. District I simply never knew the meaning of the word No. That is the way I was raised. Although I admit I telt an urge to refuse.

"The Thilisi syndrome" Lasked

He was quiet for a minute

Those are just words, and in life everything goes deeper. Patrikeyev paced the office. He is tall, athletically built, and has a chiseled profile. "Each person has his own destiny. Mine is to command and to conduct people in battle if necessary. But had I thought or guessed that in the fourth decade of my service fate would offer me such 'tactical problems' as we, commanding officers, never dreamed of three years ago, never mind at the beginning of my career as an officer."

One can probably only dream of such a military career. He finished service school with distinction. He also finished two academies with gold medals. He served as a battalion commander in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, and after six years he accepted the post of division commander. Directly from commander of a regiment, bypassing the intermediate steps. True, it was a strong regiment that he had taught to handle every eventuality.

Everything was decided by one mock battle which, incidentally, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA also wrote about

An attack was coming up. The battalions were already prepared for battle. The reports of the artillery men concerning their readiness to open fire had been received. Nerves were stretched to the limit. And then there was the simple, calm voice of the general in charge of the exercise standing behind him. The meaning of his words reached the regimental commander as though in slow motion, causing him an unpleasant feeling in the pit of his stomach. He was told that, according to the situation report, the "enemy" had launched an attack two hours previously, which was soon "confirmed" by the new positioning of the targets. Patrikeyev abruptly turned his whole body to the general, but the latter did not blink an eye: He said, why are you looking around.

He will remember those two hours his entire life. How with the help of his deputy he maneuvered the battalisms, how he replanned the delivery of fire, how he carried out a river-crossing operation in a piercing wind

He fulfilled the task in the allotted tim—carrying out the task with brilliance and a certain vicious bravery. But for a long time after that battle his heart beat three times faster than usual and he could not sleep for a week from nervous exhaustion. And as though in consolation, that same leader of the exercise was the first to congratulate him on having received the post of division commander and later on the conferment of general's rank: "Not bad, not bad. Valeriy Anisimovich, not even 36 and already wearing trouser stripes. You will go far

As it turned out after the General Staff academy, "you will go far" meant to the Far East.

His zone of responsibility was enough to take one's breath away. Sakhalin, the Kurils. Kamchatka. Chukotka, Magadan... The typhoons, whose female names he could not accustom himself to, the steady

downpours, and the cold snaps below fifty degrees when ones boots turn into cast-iron shoes. There were flights over the Pacific Ocean and crossings over taiga rivers and streams—it was the only way to reach the rest of his subordinates... But even these days Patrikevey considers himself a lucky man because he went through the "Far-Fastern school" and travelled the region far and wide, a region which, he jokes in recollection, "there were three cold months and the rest of the time it was very cold." It was not a time of our best relations with China, nor was it our best times in infernational politics. The combatreadiness of the forces was the primary concern of the general, who for the most part could not watch his children grow up because, leaving at dawn and returning at midnight, he only saw them when they were sleeping He tried to persuade his wife Yevgeniva Nikolayevna that he would soon free himself from some of his duties and lighten his load... But he never saw that day. Neither in the position of chief of staff nor once he became commander of the Volga Military District

There were another four years of service in the very center of Russia, with its fantastic scale and secret remoteness. He himself grew up in these remote places, in an ancient Russian village with the cozy name of Bogolyubovo. He lost his father in childhood here. His mother taught her children here. His older brother left for the war from here

There is an opinion that professional politicians should handle grand politics and that the job of military men is only to train soldiers and commanders for a possible engagement with an adversary. It is probably correct. But what if the very situation in a country or in a specific region of the country, like a gigantic funnel, pulls you into circumstances where the job of the military commander and the job of the politician suddenly coincide?

During the time that Col. Gen. Patrikevey has been commanding the Transcaucasus Military District, the leadership in three republics-Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan—has changed. And not just the leadership but circumstances influencing that change, the course of the administrations, and, most importantly, attitudes toward the military (particularly in Georgia and Armenia), which at all times had been consistently positive and sincere. Now, believe it or not, together with the concepts of "independence" and "sovereignty" that were revived in the years of perestroyka, the unjust and insulting word "occupiers" arose. Before Patrikevey's very eyes the bonds of human communication fostered for centuries were broken and then previously close neighbors faced off and shots were fired. In the border villages where Armenia and Azerbaijan join, the hostile hands of local fighters reached out for weapons. Death also touched the servicemen there who were defending their lives their families, and their dignity. Bullets marked the fences of the military units and the garrison's living quarters

In those dark days (by the way today they are not much brighter) Patrikevey walked about as gloomy as a cloud The planned combat training exercises were interrupted and the schedule for schools and live fires was discarded because significant forces had to be enlisted for their own protection, and defense. And what was worse, the number of stolen weapons and ammunation increased. The military facilities turned into inaccessible fortresses. How does one get people? How does one answer the letters of the wives of officers and warrant officers asking why in their own country in peacetime, they feel that the lives of their husbands and children are threatened?

I saw many of those fetters and I was shaken by their incomparable pain. It was impossible to keep up with the commanding general. With a dark and sunken face, in the course of a day he managed to visit an Azerbaijan village destroyed by artillers weapons the area of a tactical exercise and negotiations with those whom an accordance with long tradition, we still call informals. When I had the opportunity to accompany him on these journeys. I mentally envied the mon nerves of this man the clarify and stability of his position, his unfailing politeness his self-possession, and his endurance. One can only guess what it cost him. Perhaps the integrity of his nature and the rejection of Afreme measures that might cut off-eyen the slightest hope for a dialogue are the b, six of his nature.

In the same of dialogue he finding a few precious minutes, sat down to a book on history and to phrase books on the Georgian. Armenian, and Arerba ian languages, preparing himself to communicate with the local authorities and delegations. At various times I had the opportunity to observe him in the offices of the three republic leaders. Making their againmentance he mireduced himself briefly. I am Col. Gov. Patrikeries. commander of the Transcaucasie Military District Then attentively and respectfully distensed to the upon ments of the leaders. He presented his own cowarrance situation concisely. Semicornies there seem complaints when he raised the issue on weapons 's menhang around the region the interruption of the imscription campaign and delays in supplies to the tringe. At smile perobalises to induly citing flow tooks, and assummable and be talked without a marrial a templific wantings. and without him aircraft oxformation oxportingly of ros Delle Cit

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Answering me question to got I come to a fluore of How core consumer a fault in where it has a granteer to have the example on ideal a majornoon of the country too and the Severi Arms and there is not for own unflate direction of the Lorentz of the Volume of the Arms and its violation of the LASSE Constraints of the face flow three directions.

Once you have independence and sovereignty you need to have the accessories, including your own barracks. And that decision is made without any of the hard economic calculations and without any clear scientific and purely military grounds. Whom are you getting ready to fight, whom are you defending yourself from, and what do you need weapons for? These questions of mine were not answered. In essence, the local authorities would not help us to collect up the weapons stolen from servicemen.

A few days ago when he returned from Tskhinvali, having seen the picture of the blockaded life of the city and felt for himself the leaden chill of the gunfire, he repeated with surprise and bitterness, "But after all they are out own our own."

Yes, the weapons depots and sentries they have attacked and the automotive equipment they have hijacked is not from another planet—they are ours. Soviet. Patrikeyes warned of possible harsh consequences in the press (he never refuses to meet with journalists) and on television, and more than once he invited the leadership of the Transcaucasus republics to meetings of the military council. But it did not help very much. As a result harsh measures for self-defense were taken. And as a result the roots of the barracks in "shooting" regions bristled with weapon emplacements and the senior men in vehicles received personal weapons. Barbed wire and other barriers surrounded the living areas of other military settlements. Is such a thing conceivable in our Fatherland"

In the most criminal instances Patrikeyev flew to the spot to look into everything himself. More than once he was struck by the effrontery and diabolic inventiveness of the extremests as for example, in the small Armenian fown of Bambakashate. Armed bandits dressed in military uniforms seized a military vehicle on the road sent out for the personnel of the guard. They entered the ferritory of the fown and—drove straight to the parade grounds where Senior Lieutenant R. Bredikhin was mounting the guard. The officer saw the shouldered assault rifles and instantly appraising the situation, gave the command to open fire. He captured the band and safed the weapons. For this he was awarded a decoration that the commanding general.

But I also know of other cases. Patrikesey is merciless to thiss, daydreamers in epaulets who pleading circumstances to got about duty and vigilance and by their own replacement bost weapons and ammunition from their subtinits. Just a few days ago he signed an order discussing several officers of one of the district's units from their posts. Weapons were being kept under the same cost with equipment and food. Criminals "lifted" them to into the depot under the very nose of the guard. And the inturnal directions of the error of the district wo weeks later.

Punisheness is not me taxerite method but I do not have the road right to be lengent to be said at a meeting of the rolliant server soon after his return from that unit

"It is time to make comprehensive decisions at the statelevel in the spirit of military retorm."

These decisions have been influenced by life itself and by the scrupulous calculations of Valerix Anisimovich himself and of his "team." Once more they carefully checked all the places weapons were kept, toured their mobilization capabilities with an eve to every detail, and analyzed. the dynamics of the armed attacks of the local fighters. In addition information that had been received gave much food for thought. Misfortune was knocking at those doors where there were great amounts of equipment and very few people. Precisely the structures with reduced numbers of personnel had turned into an Achilles heel-The fighters were afraid to crawl into those units at full strength. Would it then be better to have fewer units? Fewer units at full strength, staffed to the last soldier. All subordinated to a single schedule of combat training and only to that. What about mobile resources' If necessary they can be centralized by decision from above. This gigantic effort is already partially completed. and partially in the preparation stage, on the road from plans and experiments to final decisions at the level of the Ministry of Defense

In general, I noticed more than once in the commanding general a preference for solutions that are unusual but convincing, well-grounded, and graphic in their logic Who for example, could have thought that on his familiarization trips throughout the units he would assemble the officers and begin with a visit to the sports. facilities, approach the gymnastic equipment, and do a variety of exercises. Then he would ask the officers to do the same exercises. Far from all were able to do them--their stomachs got in the way. In the meantime even now Patrikevev gets up at 0530 runs cross-country and then goes to the gymnastic equipment. A little after (100) he is already at work. A curious detail. In autumn of last year he headed a military delegation to Turkey. He visited one of the regiments of the Turkish Army to study physical training. He was not shy—he approached the parallel bars and the horizontal bars and won the hearts of his hosts not only by the democracy of his gesture but also by his well-rounded sports skills. That was when he was out visiting at home he completes similar demonstrations with a wish. I would like the says to consider you a kindled spirit in this too.

I will not try to be too optimistic. For those who have never served in it, the district is not particularly popular today. There is interethnic discord to the accompaniment of shooting. Housing is tight. Tob placement for wives is tight, and the antimilitary bacchanalia continues unabated in Georgia and Armenia. There are plenty of "negatives." But that is reason for Patrikevey to knock all the more insistently on the doors of the Council of Ministers and his own ministry petitioning for a whole package of privileges for servicemen in the Transcaucasus Military District. And for him to remind the local republic leaders of the needs of his subordinates all the more, iften. Against the background of our national troubles, it is not easy to obtain regional goods for

servicemen today. But there is no other way. The district has great strategic importance if you consider that the war in the Persian Gulf occupies the thoughts of Patrikevey somewhat more than those of other district commanders. The war is thundering next door, practically "over the next hill." The tighter the knot of problems, the more one must be concerned about those who are nearby and about your compatriots in key questions of military training

One might think that the harsh situation itself would affect the nerves and that it would be difficult to keep them in check. But talk with any commander of a regiment or division. You can even go lower—the commanders of companies and battalions. None of them have ever heard abuse from Patrikeyev or felt the spiritual pain of a verbal "heavy hand." Because Valeriy Anisimovich is convinced that it is not easy for any of the military people in the Transcaucasus region today and it is not worth increasing the nervous tension through harshness and impolitic utterances. A rude person even if he is in a high position, will not work well together with Patrikevey. But if the commanding general is convinced that a certain officer is able to confront his own shortcomings and his personality, no matter how abrasive he may be, and advances the cause in the best fashion, then the commanding general will support him. put him on the "advancement track," and put him up for promotion. In conjunction with this, Patrikeyev once talked about a man for whom he felt, it seemed to me. some sympathy. It was Major General Rokhlin.

Not very long ago Lev Yakovlevich, who was still a colonel back then, arrived in the district from Afghanistan and took over a division. His views on the organization of combat training under mountain conditions coincided with the views of his commanding general in every way Patrikevey decided to conduct a training session for commanders of the combined units at the base of the division. It was a very suitable place for practicing defense in mountains. The only thing required was to bring the training center up to the proper condition. Three months later the commanding general was struck by what Rokhlin and his subordinates had done. There was a mountain firing range, sites for crossing ravines and raging rivers, obstacle courses, routes for driving that were equipped according to all the rules. areas for alpine training. And all this had been done without interrupting combat training.

The training session was unconventional, with a demonstration battle against a most difficult tactical background. But when the time approached to promote Colonel Rokhlin to the rank of general, his immediate boss "vetoed" it. He said, we should wait a while, he is a crude "Afganets" [Afghanistan veteran], and he administers by mere injunction, true, he does not spare himself, but the people under him are groaning. Patrikeyev received the division commander's statement by special messenger in Moscow, where he was on a trip. He got in touch with the leadership of the Army by telephone. He convinced them. And he signed the promotion. And

when he returned he had a long conversation with Rokhlin. Today the latter is in a different and even higher post. His reviews are excellent

In short, the road to success leads through people. And this, so to speak, is the final result. The district passed with distinction a difficult inspection by the Ministry of Defense headed by General of the Army P. Lushey, first deputy minister. And that despite all the objectivity of the critical remarks and despite all the severity of the criteria and the requirements resulting from our complex times. Despite all the tension of the situation in the Franscaucasus region.

At our last meeting there was no long conversation. I recall the little flags on the giant map in the office of the commanding general reflecting the course of combat operations in the Persian Gulf and the endless telephone calls. Journalists asked to be received. The leader of one of the standing commissions of the parliament of Georgia reported that an armored personnel carrier full of servicemen was "roaming" through Georgian villages in South Ossetia and the people were alarmed. There was irrefutable proof, he said. "Give me the number on its side and I will look into it." he promised, and he asked him to wait. He looked into it right away by talking on another telephone line. "There is no such armored personnel carrier," he answered. And he added, "Our people are well-disciplined and, as you know, none of them are looking for a conflict with the people. We stand by that ...

Then the operations duty officer called: The helicopter was ready for flight. Valeriy Anisimovich tiredly half-closed his eyes:

Do you know that for three days I have been carrying a letter from my son and that there has been no time to read it? He is my namesake. He is studying in the Academy imeni Frunze. He had the post of battalion commander. My daughter called: 'When are you coming to visit your grandson? Valeriy III talks of nothing but you and misses his grandfather.'" He was silent for a moment and then sighed: "I will lighten my load a bit and say hello to my grandson in Kuybyshev."

When the helicopter lifted off the concrete landing pad not far from the district headquarters. I thought doubtfully about how far the commander is from his grandson. And about how difficult it is for him to lighten his load, as he dreams of doing.

Statistics on Servicemen Entering, Leaving CPSU

91UM06294 Moscow GLASNOST in Russian No. 12, 21 Mar 91 p.4

[Unattributed article: "We Answer Questions": "The Inflow Exceeds the Outflow"—First paragraph is reader's letter.]

[Text] As a result of people leaving the CPSU, the membership of many party organizations has sharply declined. But I have heard that in the Armed Forces to the contrary, the number of party members is growing. Is this true '[signed] Ye. Sigova, Chita

In the Main Political Directorate of the USSR Armed Forces our correspondent was given the following information

In 1990 more than 41,000 people were accepted into party organizations in the army and navy; that is 3° percent more than in the preceding year. The number of those accepted into the party exceeds by almost 20° percent the number of those leaving the CPSU. Eight of every ten new members are officers, noncommissioned officers or students in military-educational institutions. Ninety-seven percent of new members are people younger than 30°.

Results of Investigation of Soldiers' Peacetime Deaths

911 M06124 Mexem KR4SV4Y4 Z11 ZD4 in Russian 24 Ap. 91 Linst Faitten p.4

[Article by Major of Justice N. Karpov: "Searching for the fruth"]

[Text] A special commission recently finished its work. The commission was checking into the objectivity and thoroughness of investigations conducted in cases concerning deaths or traumas among servicemen and military construction workers in peacetime. Major of Justice N. Karpov participated in the work of the commission as a representative of the Main Military Procuracy. Today he describes his impressions to us.

From the very first day the receiving group carried most of the load, both physical and moral. Members of the group met with the parents of dead soldiers, who brought their grief with them; they saw the relatives of those who got into trouble while in the service: they often saw people who had deserted the Army. The number of visitors, together with the flow of letters, of which there were over 3.500 forced the commission members to turn for help to the USSR Council of Ministers Administration of Affairs, whose premises the commission used to receive the visitors.

It must be mentioned that during the initial stage our volunteer helpers, representatives of various public associations, as well as the authors of the complaints filled the atmosphere with psychological tension and nervousness, which of course interfered with the work that we, the lawvers, had to do. But in all fairness I have to say that quite a few people, in spite of their feelings of profound grief, had enough moral strength to view the facts and their interpretation calmly and objectively, and in this way they helped to establish the truth

In order to examine the most distressing complaints the commission set up a kind of a rapid reaction group whose members would go to the military units at various locations. I for instance, had a chance to visit one of the

Moseow Military District's Air District's Light account building unit in Nizhniy Novgo and Chinas Trace our assessed the legality of their decisions in combine the deaths of their servicement and conclusive productions. We insisted on an immediate chrimmation of the distriction may and drawbacks that were dischasted. Informative there were a lot of them, some of which verte simply outrageous. However, the commission members with whom I had to work in these units RSLSR 4' ophi's Deputy L. Kudinoya, and a representative of the committee of soldiers' mothers. N. Lisonal displayed wese restraint understanding, and object to the interest assessments of what they saw.

As the letters arrived and were investigated vincint criminal cases were being determined which the commission wanted to examine in mire detail. There were 10° such cases Out 18 examination arriups were made up of people's deputies, independent tawyers and forensic medicine experts relatives of the diseased servicemen, and representatives of public organizations.

As a result of our work, most of the decisions that had been made on the criminal cases were left sinchaiged. In 22 cases we agreed that investigators would check on the arguments of the claimants independently from the military procuracy and then pass the final judgment. It is possible that the legitimacy of earlier decisions will be upheld after this but we cannot exclude the possibility of having to change some of them. Why so?

In this connection I recollect a criminal case that was examined by the Far East Military District Procuracy. A young soldier died of sunstroke during training. The death was considered an accident in the unit. The military procurator of the garrison accepted this explanation and did not do an in-depth study of the circumstances. He decided not to initiate any criminal proceedings. But due to the complaints of the soldier's parents.

the main military procuracy reversed that judgment and requested another military procuracy to investigate the invident anew. It was established in the course of the investigation that Senior Sergeant R. exceeded his authority and made his subordinate do physical exercises in broad sunlight as an "educational measure". They also uncovered certain facts of abuse of soldiers displayed by Junior Sergeant K., who by that time was already in the reserves. As the result of the investigation both guilty persons were convicted and justice triumphed.

Cases like this are of course unique. However, they do occur, and because of this many people start thinking about the necessity of setting up some mechanism of government and public control over the actions of the Armed Forces and of social protection of the militars.

Here is the final thing. There were intensive quite ungrounded, but very emotional discussions at the commission meetings which tried to prove that nobody needs the military procuracy at all. There were claims that it is too dependent on the Ministry of Defense, almost to the point of taking orders from it. Any person who has even a vague idea of the work of military procurators may only be perplexed by such statements, they are so absurd Besides, it is obvious that replacement of the top structure of procuracy control in the Army and Navy and the transfer of its functions to the local procurator would inevitably serve to destroy the unity of the Armed Forces.

The summing up of the results of the commission's work is yet to come. But it is already clear that there are many problems within our Armed Forces, just as there are, by the way, within our entire society, and it is impossible to resolve them all at one sitting. It is only gradually, all together, with close cooperation between the command and the public, that we will manage to make military service truly prestigious and honorable

Outpost Uses Armor in Battle With Armenian Group

9/1 M0614.1 Moscow KRASN () 1/21/1/2011 in Rios and 1/May 9/1 First Edition p. 6

[Article by Colonel L. Arshantsev: "From Gyandaha Outpost Under Fire of Guerrillas"]

[Text] The shooting has not halted on the frontier of Armenia and Azerbaijan. At 1915 hours on 29 April, near the village of Kheyremli an army outpost came under fire from the direction of the Armenian population point of Kirants. In response the servicemen also opened fire. The exchange of fire lasted until 2200 hours

But at around midnight the guerrillas, having moved up siege guns, again began to fire on the outpost. The fighting lasted until 0300 hours in the morning. The servicemen were forced to return the fire from two tanks and three armored personnel carriers. Also involved in the fighting were outposts near the population points of Yukhary-Askipara, and Ashaga-Askipara. One of the outposts suffered the wounding of three soldiers and one officer. The Armenian guerrillas suffered much severer losses but data about them is still being checked.

Gamsakhurdia Administers Georgian Military Oath

911 M0614B Moscow KRASNAYA ZVI ZDA in Russian 30 Apr 91 First I dii. 11 p 1

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Correspondent, Colonel L. Arshantsev: "From Tbilisi: Guardsmen Have Taken Their Oath, And the Others"]

[Text] Last Saturday at the Tbilisi Central Stadium around a half-thousand national guardsmen vowed their loyalty to the republic. The text of the oath was read by the Georgian President. Z. Gamsakhurdia. He presented the colors to the new formation, and gave a solemn send-off speech befitting the occasion. According to the law recently passed by the parliament concerning the prefecture, special powers have been given precisely to this structure on matters of Georgian defense. The prefects are to ensure that the officials and citizens carry out the governmental decisions concerning a call-up for compulsory military service, they are to assist in this as well as organize and hold military training assemblies and basic training.

Can the young men of the republic wear their insignias outside of Georgia? Yes, but on a voluntary basis. This is stated in the governmental decree of 26 April

Baltic MD Seizes Confiscated DOSAAF Vehicles

of United Moscow KR 4SV 13 1 Z1 1 ZD 1 on Russian 27 Apr 91 First Edition p. 2

[Article from the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Defense "Equipment Returned"]

[Text] The announcements from certain information agencies coming in from Lithuania have committed a major distortion of the truth over the actions of servicemen involving a number of organizations of the republic sports and technical association.

What has actually happened?

Here is what was announced at the Staff of the Boltic Military District. At one time, the USSR Ministry of Defense had provided the Lithuanian DOSAAL organizations with over 200 moor vehicles in the aim of training drivers for the Arms and Navy. The sportstechnical associations which were established on the basis of the illegally abolished republic DOSAAL organizations used this equipment for other purposes. They refused to return it to the legitimate owners regardless of repeated demands.

For this reason the command of the Baltic Military District on the morning of 25 April began to implement measures to recover the vehicular equipment. For this the garrison chiefs assigned subunits equipped with drivers and tractors. During the day around 150 vehicles were recovered. They were sent to bring the district units up to strength

Lithuania Moves Toward Creation of Armed Forces

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[Article by Captain Rank V Gromak "We Will Have Our Own Ari S What They are Saying in Lithuania. But in Fact an Army Has Already Been Created"]

[Text] It is a secret to no one that the new Lithuanian authorities are about to acquire their own army. Last autumn no one was taking such actions seriously, even though the process itself had been initiated in a practical way following the proclamation of independence in March of last year. However, the republic leaders are trying not to make too big a show of these matters to world opinion.

With what is this linked? I think that it is linked first and foremost with the "domestic tasks" that will be assigned to the Lithuanian army. And I shall try to show that here in some detail.

It was announced last autumn that 1991 would be the year for the creation of their own army. Already by then their own defense structure was planned in the form of a government department for defense of the region. Now it is planned to institute a draft of young men into its ranks. Even the figures are being cited—from 10,000 to 15,000 men. And all of this is quite realistic.

On 17 January associates from the department took more than 100 firearms from collectors. A training regiment has been openly set up. On 11 April, the chairman of the Lithuanian Supreme Council himself. V

Landsbergs offered his congratulations to 40% colonteers with had taken the oath. For what is all this being created.

It a recent meeting with foreign formalists the general director of the department. A Burkesicius was still quite open about this and he repeated it for the 6th time. Our goal is to defend I thuama to defend the mother and "Grandiloquent words but, as they say, just for foreign consumption. In the "domestic market" there are more concrete things. It can be seen immediately for whom all this russ is being made with the department. All we need do is quote from a fatement by that same Butkeyicius.

"As of today the regional defense for our republic has four main directions of activity

"One is the so-called special services, in the border gone and to printed important objects. I am sure that today we in Lithuania should, are obligated to protect a number of objects. The second important direction is a rescue service fire-fighting service, and civil defense.

The third direction is a system of volunteer service to protect the region of Lithuania, and the creation of the nucleus of our national guard. We shall therefore strive to have in each rayon of Lithuania a detachment of patriotic people, volunteers who would make up a reserve for primary training, that is so that if necessary there would be people on whom we could call for help. This group of people would be trained in the best way and would have a thorougil knowledge of its business.

"Well, the fourth direction is the nucleus of a regular army, a core, if the republic government decides that it should be set up

It is quite clear that as in other republies and countries in Lithuania what is needed is a stabilizing force, that is a force that could cull from the party or some other organization the desire or thought that it could with the help of that force guarantee for itself a path to power. I think that the only such force there can be should be a strong system to defend the region.

I have deliberately quoted this television statement so fully. If we discard all the asides then we can immediately see that the new army and national guard will serve not so much the defense of the region from the outside but will rather exercise political functions within the republic. The more so since purging the republic of "unpatriotic elements" has in fact already started. And here, a by no means minor role is being played by Butkeyicius' department, with its "patriotic people"

Few journalists are now in the jural areas. But it precisely there that the Butkevicius "company" has assumed the duties of "propagandist and organizer." For example, they are trying to convince the peasants that the paths of the republic and the Union have diverged. But these are words, and they may not be heard. And when the moral arguments fail to work, what then? As a rule, the department employees are not squeamish about using threats.

First of all, or course they move against the Commanists. There are many examples of this J. Razminas an inspector with the department for the defense of the tegron in Stauliai Rayon, demanded that the secretary of the Linuanian Communist Party Stauliai rayon committee "quit the premises." This is still just a threat. But this same Razminas with his two aides conducted an armed search of the work place of the secretary of the Linuanian Communist Party organization at the Sakine soykhir. J. Kucinskiene, and then beat a woman

True the department still has few forces. It leaders have recently tried repeatedly to remind the republic leaders of this. The Lithuantan Supreme touncil reacted quite quickly to the "comments" passing a law on the volunteer service to detend the region.

What is it proposed to do birst of all to find rectuits. For the time being this will be done on a voluntary basis. Here, those selected are being divided into combatants and noncombatants and honorary volunteers. Militarized formations are being set up on a territorial basis companies detachments, and militia units will be operating. The general director of the department appoints the militia commander, and the chief of staff appoints other command personnel.

It is also proposed that the forces will have their own officers. Whom do they think they will recruit for the service. The frump eard is that after serving eight years as an officer, anyone who so wishes may resign and be given a gratuity to build his own house or acquire an apartment on favorable terms. True, it is unclear where the apartments will come from Deputy Prime Minister Z. Varsyila helped here, stating openly that the housing problem would be solved through the officers of the Soviet Army, who "in any event will be forced to leave Lithuania"

Officers' courses are already under way in Kaunas and in Vilmius there is a training unit where warrant officers are being trained. Planned training for volunteers is going on.

"The volunteer" says the chief of staff of the department. I trecas "is a person who does not give up his permanent work but only comes to us for training part time under the terms of a contract."

In andergoing this "thorough and comprehensive check" if one from the document), the future professional, the volunteer undergoes training four times a week. Then each year he must spend 20 days at a training center where, it required, he can also be used "to carry out various missions" "If the circumstances warrant."

We see that the appeal from the president of the USSR to disband all illegal military formations has not been met with a proper understanding among the Lithuanian parliamentarians. On the contrary, they have created a powerful lever with whose help they will easily influence the situation in the republic. And it must be said that they are already succeeding on that plane.

Legality of Using Airborne Troops To Enforce Draft Discussed

Alt MODEL Rea SOLLING THE LITTER AND ENGINEER LEGISLATION OF STREET

[Report on interview with Col. V. Teimers, deputy multiparts commission of the Latvian SSR, by SCIVI ISKAYA LATVIYA correspondent V. Karinin "Williams Blue Bereis Appear in Latvia".]

The state of the republic of the next steps the Linear profession takes in meeting the republic quotas for Ali hall military draft," said Col. V. Leimers, deputy military commissar of the Latvian SSR, to our correspondent. At the meetings between A. Gorbunovs and the military. The Suprems Soviet chairman assured Col. Con. L. Kuzmin, Baltic Military. District commander, and representatives of the republic draft commission that he way going to Moscow on 13 January and would presentally ask the USSR president not to allow special Arrhorns. Troop contingents to be brought to Latvian territor, since the republic is capable of managing the draft campaign on its own. Let us hope that reason will present, and that this is the way we will go."

Farlier, on 8 January, in response to the Ministry of Defense decision to take additional steps to carry out the USSR President's 1 December 1990 Ukase "On Certain Acts on Defense Matters Adopted by Union Republics" (subunits of the Airborne Troops [VDV] would be brought in to accomplish these tasks), the Latvian parliament adopted two documents, namely: the resolution and the statement of the Supreme Soviet, in which the actions of the center are called an aggression and measures to carry out the military draft law are portrayed as forced mobilization into the USSR Armed Forces.

This is how Col. V. Teimers commented on the situation that arose as a result of this:

(Leimers) Vnumber of republics, including Latvia, have not fulfilled their quotas in drafting citizens into regular military service. Nationwide, only 70 percent of planned quoras have been met. This has resulted in difficulties in manning the Armed Forces. Let me look more closely at the situation in our republic. Leaving politics aside, the main reason for not fulfilling the plan are shortcomings in the lay on alternative service passed in Latvia. (Lwilladd right away that such a law is definitely needed including one on the Union level, and a draft of such a Union law already exists.) First, it gives everybody who sordesites the right not to serve. There is no such thing in any country in the world. There is no real accounting for those who take alternative service. This has led to a situation in which 1.635 people have entered neither the army nor the alternative service

Among those in the alternative service. 109 have turned out to be Army deserters. This is another proof of the importer toms of the law. Something else. The Supreme Soviet dyersion, which charged the Council of Ministers with drawing up a list of non-prestigious professions for

alternative service has not been carried out. The result is that among those who are listed in the ranks of alternative service are lease holders, cooperative members, autoscinic amplification to Institutal areas many people stayed on their kentheres, doing the same work they did before the diati. That is, if its as if they had no alternative service. But it is called alternative service precises because it should come close to the military one in terms of hardship. This is an accepted practice around the world.

A few words about so-called deserters. About 200 of them are biding on Latvian territory. All of them left their units without permission. We suggested that the Supreme Soviet of the Council of Ministers, either directly of through ispolkoms [executive committees] call on these people either to return to their units of report to the military registration office. By order of the Baltic Military District commander we will arrange for them to continue their military service on this district territory, prografters is where the deserted from

I not 13 January the offer is also extended to those who are a subjugable for indicary and the alternative service (1) 683 people. We are not going to punish them for the fact that they showed up in January instead of November However, those who do not respond to our appead will be proceeded.

Unloomly required features that next spring or fall we will not have a morphism to that next spring or fall we will not have a morphism anatom again. Therefore, a number of legislative acts already passed need to be revoked, particularly the 8 January 1991 Supreme Soviet decision which presents and officials from cooperating with military registration offices USSR Armed Forces units, and USSR organizations that take part in the forced mobilization of the Latyian population.

[Karinin] There were calls in the Supreme Soviet to use the time remaining until 13 January (the republic has until then to ensure compliance with Union laws through its own measures) to hide, to shelter the draftees. What is your opinion of this position of some parliament members?

[Teimers] I see it as irresponsible. However, such voices were heard before. Point 5 of the statement by the Republic of Latvia Supreme Soviet was adopted. It says among other things: "The Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Latvia proposes, before special designation troops are brought into Latvian territory, to work out together with the leadership of the Baltic Military. District procedures for the military registration office and local society in implement the Latvian Republic's law. On Alternative (Labor) Service 2 also keeping in mind the issues of prime interial measures against individuals who do not comply with the laws on alternative and military service, it also proposes the establishment of principle to tham him effectances and complaints from those 25 the room py service, who were drafted from

Lativa and left the place of service because of fine departs conditions. Therefore, large Point 3 has been adopted the statements by some parliament includes that the page mentioned may be considered allegal.

[Karinin] Does bringing in VDV units to carry out the draft campaign not contradict the USSR Constitution from a legal point of view? Young people of draft age are not members of the military yet. Their refusal to serve in the military must be punished in accordance with the law; that is, they can be prosecuted in accordance with a certain article, and searching for them is a matter for law enforcement organs.

Homers I had we cannot product an oblat will trapport after I & lanuar. Besides the Manual, at Dolong, top 752, intatives explained that VDV unit, at Bolong, he would be assumption. The dialities to guard the indicate dialities of But not in varie out any other tunition. Therefore we are not talking about some row, the natural arrangement to VDV. As in the republic Manuals of Innertial attains rugans, they have received a directly train their own minister and hay, removed inconsisting them not their tasks. They reported a directly in the intertor. That is formally what are an arranged control to the practice under current analysis and taken to simple symposible transcentifical training the last we monthly not a single continual presentation flat base minimated.

[Kariain] There are persistent rumors that an entire VDV division will be stationed in Latvia to carry out the draft program. Is this not too much—so many VDV for 1,600 young people? Would it not make the population of our republic overly nervous? You will agree that moving armored vehicles through the streets of Riga has already caused adverse reaction from Riga residents.

Tanuary with new titles interview look place on 10 January with not a single VDV and has been brought and Latenin without As to troop university. For an expected to the beginning of again not avail from 1.88% armod time as Until 11 January we have exact too with going at static command posts on These mission missage method to also any and have nothing to describe the death. In principle, I am appropriate to the Suppose Section and because the suppose the Suppose section and meaning in his offerts that I have always mention and accomplication at a comprising of the suppose and accomplished and accompliance.

Yazov Pays Last Respects to General Vasvagin

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[] Lext [] I SSR Armed Louces scrincoming and Months a construction of property to the following property of the summer I SSW, Johnson Francis will will appear and a poster purel to the formulation of the property of of the property

The M.V. Frunze Soviet Army Central House, where the deceased was lying in state, was decked in black. There were many wreaths around the base of the collin

USSR Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union D.L. Yazov, USSR deputy defense ministers, and military leaders were in the honor guard.

A fun ral cyremony was held at the Novodevichiy Cemctors, where S.P. Vasyagin was buried

German - Western Group of Forces Contracts

All Mod94 I Moscow AR ISA D 1 Z11 ZD 1 in Rissian:

[Article by Colonel V. Markushin: "The Western Group of Forces. First Contracts]

[Fest] The first contracts, totalling 12 million marks have been signed with German firms. Included in the conds offered are ferrous and nonterious scrap metals stisyarded storage batteries, pulverized coal for compression into briquets, and diesel fuel. Still under discussion are 14 contracts worth 24 million marks. The list of interested companies is growing IPM. Heideman, Albert G. G. Koch. A. Schmidt, and others. Firms of other appartities are also interested.

Preliminary work on the creation of joint enterprises that would support residential housing construction has been initiated with our facilities and military installations as a basis. Specifically, plans call for utilizing three tank repair plants and four automotive repair plants. Under way is intensive study of incoming proposals to establish an intermediary service for buying and selling in mostable property and real estate.

This effect involves representatives of directorates and so types—of the Western Circup of Forces that will of courbing to plans be combined into a separate official pixity. Substantial expert assistance is being rendered by a tymporary working group of the USSR Ministry of Forcian Feonomic Relations headed by V. Sukhorukoy. The tyle of the ministry's specialists is clear. There is a most for professionally qualified persons who could solve than intermediary to fulfill the time tion of an auctions organizer. Also clear is the fact that our specialists work must be endowed with permanence.

FRG Retraining for Western Group Personnel, Families

Will Middle About at KRASSAYAZATZILLE TRULTON TAMER TO LONG TO BE TO BE

Chaterinos with I Smirney deputy chairman USSR State Community for Public Education by KRASNAYA VITYIDA community for Public Education by KRASNAYA VITYIDA community data and place and given fusi two purocouply or KRASNAYA ZVITYIDA contoduction.

[Lext] It is generally known that 9 October was the date of signing of the Bonn Agreement on Certain Transational Measures which is associated with the withdrawal of Soviet floops from the FRG. The German side took on a number of responsibilities, including assisting the USSR in providing job training and retraining for group personnel facing discharge into the reserve and their adult family members. The purpose of this program is to facilitate their successful reemployment in civilian life in an interesting and well-paid job. This is more easily said than done. The unemployment existing in our yountry does not render the situation any yaste?

How will this part of the agreement be accomplished. What has already been done in this regard? Yo. Sam sonoy our correspondent put these and other questions to I. Smirnoy, deputy chairman, U.SSR State Computer for Public Education.

[Smirnox] The Soviet component of the Joint Soviet-German Working Group on Problems of lob Training and Retraining for Servicemen and Their Lamidies has been organized. It is headed by F. Kovrigo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Goskomtrud [State Committee for Labor and Social Problems]. It also includes representatives of the USSR State Committee for Public Education, USSR Ministry of Defense and other ruler ested organizations.

Meetings held with the German partners produced an accord whereby the major goals and developmental stages in this joint venture were outlined. The decision was made to set up, equip, and modernize to training centers to provide job training and retraining for the labor force. This is funded by the German side Instructors delivering the training at the centers will be able to enhance their qualifications in the Federal Republic of Germany should this be necessary. That is where experience in job training and retraining of men discharged from the Bundeswehr has long existed. In addition German experts will participate in doveloping training programs that will be geared to training the tyseth, servicemen and their dependents.

[Samsonave] It is generally known that the independent of a marked economy is associated with the need to improve the qualifications of personnel. Will this be a factor in the training and retraining to be affected to the Wild personnel.

(Smitted) Definitely. The principal function in the training venters will be making loss that conducting assistance to the students the persons who cill be into an intrinsic part of the market common. Reserve personal and their abgraphets will reserve training in laterly useful civilian trades. In training endourant in the officed at the convers tall rous the believing adjustice construction and building materials furnished applicances abstract work plumbing automotive reprict and maintenance includes or their exceptions of the converse plumbing automotive process of the converse plumbing automotive part off the converse plumbing automotive reprict and maintenance includes or their exceptions.

[Samsonov] What kind of centers will be set up, and where will they be located?

[Sninnox] There will be training centers for agriculture in Ramenskove (Moscow Oblast) and Khorol (Poltaya Oblast). For construction in Leningrad and Kiey machine construction in Minsk, Krivoy Rog, Talgar (Alma-Ata Oblast), and Borisov (Minsk Oblast) Persons will be able to receive instruction in a modern trade in those places. Students from other areas of the country will have the advantage of entirely adequate dormitories.

The above perfains largely to persons possessing a secondary education. In the case of individuals credited with a higher—including a military—celoration, we propose to offer refraining in a number of pedagogical institutes to which they will be admitted after they complete special courses without the necessity of taking inflancy exams.

[Samsonov] What remains to be done in the immediate future."

[Smirnov] This month we intend to circulate question naires among WG] troops stated for discharge into the reserve in 1991 and their dependents to determine those who wish to acquire a new trade or improve their qualitications in preparation for selection of candidates for instruction

Akhromeyev on Military Balance, pt I

All Montest Mannes Notice I TRI My the Research

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Serges Fedorox); h. Akhromesses, b., NOVOYT VREMYA Editor-in-Chief Meksandr Borisovich Pumpianskiy Communiation Yeappins Rusakov and Doctor of Historical Serges Surges Rogox. Is Ex-exthing Reasonably Surfacional? [1]

[LOSS]

In War like in any Other War, But also After War like After any Other War... What Is the Army's Role After the Cold War?

the good interior of and opponent is Maishal of the Stong Union Sorge. Akknowing a No. No. V. (V. V. R. E. M.) A Editor of Chief hot Aleksandr Pumpyanskis. Commentator Yangang Rusakos, and Dintor of Historical Sciences Scipe. Rogeo participated in the december.

committeems solvery) VREMY Carmins sorred as the forces too the character.

Primpy inskie Research assure from to welcomy courte Scivery E. ARIMA V. territoris. Sorger Endoocen h. When you proposed the object of a direct discussion. I reproduce to some many or collapses and Leanish and the appropriate to the collapses and Leanish red to appropriate to the collapses and the considered the appropriate to the collapses and the collapses are collapses.

complain about us to the highest levels of authority and request that journalists be called to order

[Akhromeyev] In that case, I must also say that I eyen reported my disagreement with one of your articles (NOVOYE VREMY A. No. 2/91) to the president Yes and how could I act otherwise when several military district commanders called me and protosted.

[Pumpyanskiy] It seems that I have not begun this discussion in the most appropriate manner. Nevertheless one more preliminary comment. If and when we enter into polemics, it will not at all be with the goal of janning someone to the wall or even to protect someone person ally according to the principle "ours"—ahen "ours"—"not ours." We are interested in clarifying and presenting your point of view on pivotal security problems and relations between the army and society to our readers.

And now down to business. It seems to me that the main thing is to answer the question: does a military threat exist for the Soviet Union today? If yes, then from where does it originate? What is the size, nature, and direction of the threat? All remaining questions and inswers, including military structural development, are derivative.

[Akhromeyev] Actually, this is a fundamental question. Our foreign policy in many ways and the Soviet Union's domestic situation to a large degree depend on the answer to that question.

Loday a military threat does exist for the Soviet Union. And it primarily originates from the United States and NATO. But today this threat is different and is not the same one that it used to be. Three or four years ago this was a direct threat of war. Today there is none. The military threat and tension have diminished significantly. Normal relations are being established between the countries. But today you could not call United States policy with regard to the Soviet Union simple. It interweaves the aspiration to find mutual understanding and to even establish cooperation with the Soviet Union with pressure on us using various techniques, including military force. This is the threat. I will try to denomstrate this

First The Warsaw Treaty military organization has beging chiminated. The NATO Bloc military organization has survived. They assert that the NATO Bloc has been preserved to protect Western democracy and because of the military threat from the USSR. I think this is trivial. I oday no one in Europe is threatening the NATO Bloc.

There is an official document called "U.S. Natural Security Strategy" which President Bush submitted for the Congress during the Spring of 1990. Congress took it into consideration (actually approved it). Nearly a year has passed since this document was introduced but nowhere has it been said that it is no longer in force. This is what President Bush said in it. No matter what course the Soviets choose during the next dynady.

Soviet Union will remain in awosome military power. The United States man absolute a modern determs at its disposal in the tarm — which with more as described and strengthon security. This a toar is states how the United States regards the Soviet Union deals. Yes Paris was after the apid by and the United States septed these important treatives there and officially stated that we do not consider can be they as givening him? U.S. National Security Strateg.

Second Was as a middle trap resolutions with the United States on the reduction of all traps of seapons other than now it sergeous. And for just one reason, the United States from mathing superiority or naval torses eyer us and draw for sealt to resture them.

Third Having infrommer the Societ Union become age with its matrices and not all brooks the United States with its matrices the collection of task possess and more of our American reportation protection and atomy on a Sistern thoreand armost brooks training of the Union and atomy of Sistern thoreand armost brooks training of the Union and atomic and its matrices to the Union and atom But the answer to the Signat Union.

Longth Thy I SSR massing interests which do not coment with the interests of cution construct. Take the problem of the Kutih I sland. The United States officially supposes I space in the ciamis on the sauthern Kutih I started chain. I made allowers the Bulto problem. Does the United States prisition with regard to the entry of I otherwise I united States of I otherwise I united States and I otherwise I more in 1240 amount of with the violates and the United States for the interests of the United States for the United States for the interests of the United States for the United States are provided one of the the Capability for defend the Societ Union of the Capability for defend the

About Nuclear Weapons, Vietnams, and Afghanistans

(Promyvanski) 2 This founds is charte attour

It is one thome often an arms threatem'd soir border and which the about to ment our booders and attempt to serre supreterritors out sustry, our people. That is one spulpen. Does such a moutant threat exist? If any then strongthm is span and as and meatan think will be Meyander the Circuit is on our border, then we need to have one handr at deptants. If we do not have 100% olephants not travalenes, then profinimants of course we need their selfs. The strategic intellect shidhaled which is stronger an elophant to a while It Bemaparte is throatoning or with his craft well acaimy, we ifso need technic of a cold in order and coldings. The traditional logic of contaminate propagation realist processly this perception. nd the threat money me people It am will this is the [8] on 1741 confirme. He may cond War appoint Invitation approach matters. We installed in the people our primary in the are Vinetical imperalists. West to mon positive which we make a second and

the West. All of these mights pewers were threatening us and they intend to sinyade and faunch a muck as attack at any moment. It this is acquable so their our conduct is logical. Exerciting for the arms? We will trefit nour belts create a military economy at any price, and sacrific exercition. But we will not permit the worst.

But is that the situation today." A different picture arises from what some are samp. The kept existence of a powerful known are unitary tenenas in threat But this is already a fundamentally different employees from it. Let us still determine it and a horizont with place in some definition of the threat." And were the traditional ideo logical and political poverpts that existed in the 1980's 1900's, and 1900's) in this court appear.

[Akhromissex] The Saxua Union has been conducting a new foreign policy for fire sears. It was formulated in 1986. All of the fundamental changes which have occurred in Europe and primarily the result of our foreign police. When we began to implement it we assumed that changes would occur in Central Europe and that the unification of Commany would pressibly occur. This did not happen all of a sudden. In a state like ours, foreign policy is not planned for am awar or early for several sears. Therefore we call placed that the climination of alleast the significant reduction of the threat of war and the changes that are taking place would be the result of this foreign polics. We have achieved that. Have our Western partners met us halfway 'Yos. The United States said lated for a long time but later movered toward the achievement of mutual understanding with the Societ Union and an arrangement withens. I'm commisse of Western Europe also met us haltway and mache ocen to a greater degree. And therefore today so are mit talking about the threat of war [woseponaya nerion] but about the militars threat [non-non-asspassorst]

And the military threat and tension have diminished and I would say they have exempost their shape. Does a direct threat of the initiation of plane's properties. 'Can one contend that NATO samues stapp conjugated banders, reads. to begin aggression in a short period of this. "It is impossible to confund that. Today there is no such direct threat of war for the Sound Union Language meed that it does not exist afther for as or for the other countries of Europe. This is a joint achievement of the USSR and the countries of the West. But samothing else has remained if am repeating this profit its prossure on us has not ceased. The Social Union's state interests have remained and the Soviet Union's socialist choice has remained which need to be protected. And there are forces external tonies, that my so king to get the Soviet Union to conduct a policy that suits them and that does not always more our interests. I am transity saying that these forces exist in the I mited States and that these forces exist in other companies. We must have the minimals required military force and editiousse, mit only military so that we can conduct our always retriependent foreign

policy. And first of all, we need to have an economy and we need the people to support this policy. Exerviting must be balanced.

IPumpsanskis] The Soviet Union's new foreign polics is uniquestionably a fundamental factor. But with all of the desire to compliment our country and our foreign policit our leadership should still be modest. We are saying that perestroska is a return of common sense. Common sense has returned to us and the West has responded. If common sense had returned to us earlier, the West also would have responded earlier. By the way, this is so. The main, thing is that a fundamental change in the assessment of the threat of war has occurred.

Previously, it was thought—justifiably or not, that is another question—that a direct threat of invasion existed Right now this is not so. This is a revolutionary change in consciousness but our military thought has stained drawn the appropriate conclusions because they there must also be fundamental changes here I namely different forces are clearly needed to repel a different threat. Then the principle of reasonable sufficiences is already natural and we have subscribed to it on the political level. But our military people are reacting series noisily to proposals to reduce a thousand excess even obsolete tanks in order to serency believe that the idea has also been accepted by the military.

In war like in any other war But also after war like after any other war Demilitarization of the country is also natural after the Cold War. Instead of this, panie has arisen, they say we will be left completely detenseless.

[Rogov] What can present a military threat for a nuclear superpower like the Soviet Union? As long as nuclear weapons exist and as long as the United States is capable of destroying the Soviet Union in 30 minutes and the teverse the military threat will be preserved.

But we must consider not only the capabilities of potential enemies but also their intentions. And today both we and the Americans are admitting that neither we not they intend to initiate a thermonuclear war From this point of view, your thesis that NATO and the United States present a threat to the Soviet Union significs approximately the same as what Bush said with regard to the United States. But this message contains a whole series of fundamentally new, previously unseen theses in American policy for Congress which are in keeping with the new political thinking. For example, it talks about the reduction of the role of military force and about the nced to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union and a shift from confrontation to partnership. American presidents have never spoken such language during it. last 40 scars

[Pumpyanskiv] I must generally admit that Bush's horizble quote did not horrify me at all. Yes in the circumstances that have developed the potential or that side is already grounds for justification; that there should also be a definite potential on this side. But if the concept of the threat of war is exhausted by the very fact.

of physical force on that side, then entirely different conclusions follow from this First define what you are or what you want to become to each other—an enemy appointed partner something else or Lam horizhed to eyen articulate it an ally in world affairs. And as soon as see decide that there are no hostile intentions, then teduce the infiltary component. Mutually reduce. Prove our good intentions to each other. There are no grounds to threaten someone or to increase the revolutions of the inditary maching.

[Akhromeses] Dear comrades. There are three of you and I am alone You have immediately posed many quistions and it is difficult to answer. When I spoke about the military threat. Evertainly considered that the parties have nuclear weapons which are a means of deterrence. It constantly creates a potentially lethal the at to all mankind. But today nuclear weapons do not steate a reliable guarantee of protection from possible aggression or protection of state interests. The United Star's had nearly as many strategic nuclear forces in the middle 1970 s as they do today but they suffered a defeat at Victnam, We suffered a defeat in Afghanistan and madear weapons also did not help us at all. I am taking not the political or moral but the purely military side of the issue Under certain conditions nuclear weapons has sturned out to be useless. Conventional armed forces and conventional weapons have been employed.

Today's world is such that states need conventional atmed forces besides nuclear weapons which have become a political means of deterrence. Take the Persian Gulf. Itaq had an enormous military machine it its disposal. It epished Kuwait in short order. An incommissipably large military force was concentrated in a spoose to this aggression and it defeated fraq.

The Soviet Union does not live in a simple geostrategic situation. It needs force to protect state interests. Who exer asserts that this military force is not needed is either contosed or is consciously harming the country. What will happen if the Soviet Union becomes weak and cannot defend itself? A great power cannot be weak in a military sense.

With regard to how to determine who is an enems and who is an ally permit me to point out. This is a bilateral process. For now the United States frequently acts from a position of strength. And reductions are a bilateral princess.

[Pumps anskie] Serges Fedorovich in me opinion conhave rited markelous examples. Nuclear acapons—sees they provide determine or more correctly restraint and a certain digree of security but they are not omnipotent and/it is no winder that the Americans could not win in Violatin and that we could not win in Alphanistan Right!

(Akhrometee) We simply could not use them. It was impossible to use them.

[Pumpyanskiy] But a completely different conclusion follows from these examples. Nuclear weapons do not support any offensive, interventionist, occupation of whatever other goals—either for the Americans in Vietnam or for us in Alghanistan. This thesis does not have any relation at all to detense

So, why do we need armed forces: for defense or for some other tasks? Both examples are examples of aggression You cited them in the context of protection of statimterests. The Americans they say were not able to support their own state interests while fighting in Vietnam and we could not support our state interests while fighting in Afghanistan. And it is remarkable that Lam telling you about this From my point of view the state interest of the United States of America consisted of not becoming involved in the war in Vietnam and the state interest of the Soviet Union consisted of not becoming involved in the war in Afghanistan.

We are obliged to respect America's legitimate interests but not the interest to fight in Vietnam. The wield community did not recognize our conduct in Afgham stan as being totally justifiable. In this sense, the world community, if you will better understood our statimerests than our leaders did.

So it is worthwhile to talk about legitimate universall, recognized, and properly understood interests. This requires a corresponding system to elaborate and formulate them. In a broad context, this means the presence of a democratic system within the country and in a narrow context, this means an open procedure and parliamentary hearings.

If you proceed from this democratic civilized idea of state and national interests, then the need for armed forces will also be qualitatively and quantitatively different than if you are planning new Vietnams and Alghanistans.

About the Tanks that Saved Us from Nuclear War and About the Tanks that We Saved from Disarmament

[Akhromeyev] I also cited a third example Itaq Kuwait. When I spoke about nuclear weapons and about conventional armed forces. I was just answering the question that you raised—about nuclear and sonsentional forces and their correlation.

After that, you began to say an aggressive arms is not needed and policy must be justifiable. I do not have any argument with you on that issue. I repeat any state mode conventional armed forces to defend itself from aggression and to protect its own state interests. If you are subjecting this to doubt. I consider it to be groundless.

Just what are the Soviet Union's state interests today. Our relations with other countries are determined by our foreign policy and the new military doctrom. It was talk about the core of modern Soviet foreign policy at its a triad demilitarization democratization and deiderobgization. Demilitarization is the non-use of multiary

force when they are not attacking you. Use of force only for defense from aggression. Democratization—each state small or large is free to establish its own procedures and no one has the right to infringe on this will of the country and the will of the people. Deideologization—international law and nothing else lies at the foundation of foreign policy.

The Soviet Union's new military doctrine was also developed while proceeding from this. And while implementing this foreign policy, we stated that today we only need that army that can provide the country's reliable defense under modern conditions and nothing more And right now we are reorganizing our armed forces in accordance with this doctrine. No one else has reduced their aimed forces by 12 percent, but the Soviet Union has done this. No one has reduced their defense budget by 18 percent but the Soviet Union has done this.

Officialise everything must be balanced. Loday the main thing for us is the economy's recovery and improving the people's lives. The army and navy strength reductions and the military budget reductions are also sound. But we need to do everything rationally without thought fessly (umping from side to side).

Primps anskis | Still how are they carrying out pressure against the Soviet Union' Is it possible to cite an example for the sake of clarity! To some extent it is this question a hostile military force was pressing against us in could press against us there would not be an adequate in superior power in our country, and we as a state would be compelled to conduct ourselves differently. What have we yielded to anyone or could we sield in part to anyone by guaranteeing state interests or even ideological purity! This is a fairly typical theme in the letters which we are receiving look at Albania or Cuba. For devades, the ruling regimes there have not wanted to sield anothing even trivial things to anyone. And no billy anothing civen trivial things to anyone. And no billy a not caffly could compel these two not too great powers. What does this say about us.

Ashromosest I odas out entire military doctrine and in 1913, out for un policy too are unquestionably peaceful util threatin no one and we have been compelled to 1919 for it taking into account the military might of the United States and the NATO Bloc and the U.S. military bases that surround us. We constantly feel the breath of this might on our back. Yes, the military threat base hintingsheaf but it is entirely real and it remains. And traffication we are structuring our Armed Forces primarily taking interactions the military might of both the United States and the NATO Bloc.

And I have litted specific examples of pressure. Who should I repeat them?

For some person, consonstantly leavy out may alway as I have a fact. No one wants to demonstratively talk with its about their reduction. Dozens of years. In some united, how is this not a form of military pressure?

[Pumpyanskiy] Say that they have 10-20 or 30 aircraft carriers. What have these aircraft carriers compelled us to sell land to the peasants? Or to implement the privalization of industry? Or forced us to become involved in the stupidest war with the green snake? What is the link here?

[Akhromevev] With regard to U.S. aircraft carrier strike groups. I can say. They are the most dangerous weapon for the Soviet Union that is in the hands of the United States.

As for the link of possible actions of these aircraft carriers with the possible sale of land privatization of enterprises or the strongle against drunkenness in the USSR. I cannot establish a link using my certainly limited mianimation. The matter is simpler. Aircraft carriers are that U.S. military force that can arrive off the court of the Soviet Union and create a military threat for us 6.8 days after the order has been given.

And what is more. You are always talking about tanks you have some kind of bastility toward tanks. And it is groundless. Tanks not only won the Great Patriotic War but they also susyd up from mach ar war.

With regard to Cuba, it is not for mo to discuss the issue on its policy. Cuba has highly too 3) years under a blockade from the United States. Do you really not know this.

[Rusakov] Right may the problem of guaranteeing national scennes is not intark a mansted by the military tacher at consists of economic common at domestic political diplomatic and exercine all components. Right now our society is 3 to troubled by the problem of a reasonable correlation of these components and their conformit, to the jointry's actual capabilities. Our increasing economic and technological backwardness is becoming a factor that is undermining domestic political stability the capability to produce in edem armament on. And militarization of the economic has made and continues to make its weights, contribution, to connomic tain and the impoverishment of the people I index these considerious the Societ I grow is faced with a shows only continue downsthe old path or eighest torrotting about im reasing the detense capability within reasonable finits, committate efforts rest of all on the tundamental problems of society's bit support and scarch he political methods arguarantee scarce. Lorins my all the my match phalans at the Assembly Concess would it mall. have made a use it the solutions type would have recovery ander the wager or the shields."

About Leaders Who Did Not Trust the West

Regard We are all tru strate or multiary partity however the points, has branch doubt to a situation when she has been compelled to maintain manufacturally, with America we western burge Lapure and british taken together. No state is applied to a forthanding such a sixtuin. All the mine see a continual to fixing a published two cours ago.

that we have a significant numerical superiority in the majority of land-based and even aircraft-based weapons

Now the USSR has been compelled to conduct a significantly larger reduction of weapons than the West, while destroying military equipment that was manufactured using the labor of our people and it has lost touch with the latter

[Akhromeses] About parity. There previously was an aspiration to be strong on all axes. Yes, it was until 1985. But that has already been rejected in the doctrine adopted in 1987. We did not only officially announce this we are also carrying out the new doctrine in practice. Foday we are also setting the goal of main taining an approximate balance between us and the United States in the area of strategic nuclear weapons. And this is necessary. We are not setting this goal for ourselves in the area of conventional weapons. You spoke about thousands of tanks and other weaponrs which are being destroyed today. This is a large issue Today it is frequently being used for speculation.

You need to historically approach examination of the tank issue. After the war ended in 1948 and we came out of it in a condition that you know well the Soviet Union did not want confrontation. The United States came out of the war with naclear weapons. Harry Truman and John Foster Dulles at that time were conducting a policy of nuclear blackmail and the arms race against the Soviet Union. The nuclear threat was real. The Soviet Union had to decide how would it be Th. Soviet Union still did not have no fear a appears. How to respond to this threat. How to present nuclear ages is soon against the Soviet Union.

I have read documents of that time on this issue. At that time the political and militars leadytship eathered more than one conder Stalin's charmanship and they and to the decision that there was no other was other than to read a mights armed tones formation emains tank thoops in Faripe which would not pose a the at to Furipe. This was done so that Western Faripe would tostiam the United States from mightar aggression against the Societ Union.

Later the SALO Blee equaled our conventional armed terms through the depletement of their own armed forces and nuclear weapons appeared in our country. That is the preference of the issue and we do not need to present our political and moutar, braders of the past as such doles. At that time, they understood the situation in acres than we do

in course later on the 1960's 1970's there was an apportunity to astempt to terminate or atheast technical the arms care. I had the opportunity to work in the Convial Staff for many sears. In the models, 1970's it was completely, lear that we could and had to begin serious negotiations in consentional arms reductions and to reduce military expenditures on a similateral basis. In

multiple reentry vehicles, it became clear a nuclear balance had been achieved and the United States would not be able to surpass us in this area. And this was completely clear to the General Staff. Chief of the General Kulikov prepared the appropriate recommendations but Grechko was the minister in 1978. There was no possibility at all to realize these proposals under him-He died in 1976 and Ustinov came into office. The military expenditures reduction variation was made more precise and reported to him. But then Brezhnesbecame seriously ill. Ustinov looked at the recommendations that Kulikov reported to him and he said. "Welland where do I go with this? Leonid Ilvich is seriously ill." Everything ended on that note. You need to use sider one more thing. When an enormous machine has been wound up and when the people who stand near the leadership have become accustomed to conducting a certain policy, it is very difficult to stop that machine. In do this, you first of all need to replace the leadership and what is more even replace the system

[Rogov] You said that right now we have rejected that concept of parity that implied maintenance of a balance with everyone in conventional ground-based weapons. In this connection, how do you explain the mose ment beyond the Urals of two-thirds of those weapons which we had in Europe and which were subject to reduction. Only one fourth of them will be destroyed, another fourth will be refitted, and half will be placed in storage. Why are we creating such an enormous conventional weapons reserve that is equal to several annual production volumes.

[Akhromeyev] Many state and military leaders of the Soviet Union have long considered our country to be primarily European. We have become accustomed to this for some reason. And the primary military threat for us more often arose in Europe, therefore we maintained the best armed forces and the best weapons there in the east we had quite a few such divisions where they had automobiles which had been obtained from the rational. economy during a special period instead of armored personnel carriers or combat infantiv vehicles. These divisions had the rest of the weapons. We signed a treaton armed forces reductions in Europe. It did not prohib to the movement of weapons from the West to the Urais Why destroy new weapons and be defenseless in the cast In his opinion, no rational man would act that was And they do not act that way in the NATO Bloc. This are destroying old tanks in Turkey and they are shipping new ones there. And we have sent the new weapons fromthe groups of forces to the east thut a certain number of the divisions withdrawn from the West have to be to tall. dishanded). They are tanks armored vehicles intantitighting schicles and artillers. Some of the weapers have been stored in the east so that they can replace broken down vehicles during the next three to four sears since we have eased production but we are still core ducting combat training. We officially reported all of this no the West

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A VI thing that I have sand is not a serre! We explained to that are planting parties some much expurpment is necessary up to a abeliance is not as the much will be done out that most make most and shall quantities will be a sphare in the troups during the matching to four many the many the

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It is the was the man ability outlined that the first the first possed from the title. But not of the serious of immorphise But not of the or also a soft of this time. These teaders who survived the appearance to the teaperant of the 1920's and 1920's and the respective time from Patients Wat and experient size to the pieces. Kitt aske not and Brethine After appearance to 420's and the respective to the first point of 420's and from the angle of 420's on our housen points. They was what that he is realled to 1921 at 1924's and 1924's more country when

the Face is in destroyed millions of people and the seminer collapsed and isomest. But Khiushylov, and Brechner sery also pairwise Harring surgiced this come horizon. It must be west until the last day of their lives. This way alreads in their freed. That is over 100 pairwise production but I thank there is a segment beautiful of

Who is I began he work to the Countral Shaft Tenters tend the appearance terrial and analysis carries materials in ... made appear on contentions, and to see appropriate form who to miss a paper (and specifically appropriate to most with Bosonia's represent. They man dall not from the West and he through W, with hirry or or me strong. They say the military pressured Brightney. They of first time. A son dust not heavy to previously from Wie were mid commend he consume from Breeking possibles) some of military issues on his toxing initially. He way mational to the and the experienced these resons of the That is the matter I stude also secured the trival Passage, War bus item out at the from much; say and kines the most and the real great frome a weapon's markoni [p. qu. s. commusar]. Horefree Ross propos thinking had by a complete a formula to 1948. We will country them. I musto do the way as a battainm term, monable and manking was not so say. We could retirms munications are sures a property and the property and mot Your carried finte the Creat Patricen, Mat Symfrom, You come preside do not comparely analystand this

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Akhromeyev on Military Balance, pt II

911 M0610B Moscow NOVOYE VREMY Lin Russian No 18 Apr 91 pp 12 17

[Interview with Marshal of the Soviet Union Serges Fedorovich Akhromeves by NOVOYE VREMY a Editor in: Chief Aleksandr Borisovich Pumpyanskiy, Commentator Yevgeniy Rusakov, and Doctor of Historical Sciences Sergey Rogov: "Is The Army Protecting Itself."]

[Text] "The Marshal is becoming angry, therefore the Marshal is incorrect...." After this polemical article, Marshal Akhromeyev proposed meeting at the editorial office for a face to face discussion, NOVOYE VREMYA Editor in Chief Aleksandr Pumpyanskiy, Commentator Yesgeniy Rusakov, and Doctor of Historical Sciences Sergey Rogov participated in the discussion.

From the problem of security and the external threat, the receive sation shifted to the topic: the army and domestic post.

[Pampyanskiy] Sergey Fedorovich, at the beginning of mit conversation, you illustrated your thought about itdefference in our affairs which we should rebuff with this example. Baker has advocated free enterprise.

[Akhromeyey] Aleksandr Borisovich, Baker expressed has opinion not on free enterprise but on the situation that has developed in our country today. I will read it once again. "In the USSR, we have noted a return to the a intralized economy a less free press, expansion of the powers of the army and the KGB, and the resignation or departure from the government of the main advocates of reform " and he said that all of this was unacceptable to the I nited States. That is, Baker, while assessing our reality in his own way, enumerated what B.N. Yeltsin and others do not like today. In his opinion, these as troins of the Soviet Union's highest organs of power are incompatible with the course toward peaceful transformation in our country. I do not intend to argue with him since this is essentially a useless exercise. In principle, he should not have said this

Primpyanskiy] I also do not like what Baker enumerated. Although we can discuss how appropriate such opinious are from the lips of the head of the foreign policy department. Only why do the military and the army need to draw conclusions from this? Politicians need to draw conclusions from this. You call this ideological interference. Let us assume it is. And you as I understand it are proceeding from that quote that they say we the army must oppose interference. How? In general, why do we need to provide the army's answers it intrological contradictions?

[Akhromevex] I was speaking not about "ideological interference" but about interference in our country's intornal affairs. These are different activities. If the U.S. State of State is providing assessments of the situation in mix country and recommendations of how it

needs to act, then, excuse me, any Soviet citizen (civilian or military) has the right to express his opinion as a result of this.

[Pumpyanskix] We are not talking about opinions but about military policy

[Akhromevev] I did not begin the conversation about J-Baker's statements. There is another example—on the Baltic Region. Naturally, the United States has the right to recognize or not recognize the entry of Lithuania. Latvia, and Estonia into the Soviet Union in 1940. But does U.S. policy complicate the situation in the Soviet Union or not? It seriously complicates it. This position is not simply statements. There are cases when American citizens, even those in civil service, are operating on the territory of Lithuania against the interests of the USSR How can a Soviet citizen regard the fact that a U.S. civil servant is directing the construction of the barricade around the parliament in Lithuania. I suggest that this is intolerable and complicates Soviet-American relations

Who Is Drawing the Army into Politics?

[Pumpvanskiv] To discover strangers on our native barricades is a matter for the militia or the KGB and, say, a major has adequate authority to deal with the situation you mentioned. In any case, this has no relation to the army or to the problems of military structural development.

Let us pose the question more broadly. When a military man says: "I am defending the Homeland" this is natural and normal. But what does this sentence on the lips of the military mean: "We are defending our socialist values." People can believe in communism, in free enterprise, or in God. This is a world of ideas. And we can only defend the world of ideas ideologically and spiritually. Where is the army's place here? You said that the army guards the socialist choice. I would like you to cyplain your position on this issue.

[Akhromesex] I will try to answer

First. I oday our society is multiparty. The army does not have the right to interfere in inter-party disputes. The army understands and has assimilated this. But the Armed Forces defend the values that are consolidated by the Constitution. That is their responsibility.

There are various attitudes in society toward the Constitution. Some say that it is obsolete and it suits others. But the serviceman does not care about this. He swears an oath to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and he is obliged to protect the existing Constitution of the USSR. In accordance with Article 31, the USSR Armed Forces are obliged to defend our country's integrity. This is especially obvious today when on March 17 the majority of the Soxiet pupils sorted for a single renewed Soxiet Umon. It someone outtinges on our country's integrity, the army is obliged to defend the Homeland from these separatist activities. And we need everyone to know this Using what mustlinds. The arms itself will not

determine this. The Congress of People's Deputies, USSR Supreme Soviet, and the President of the USSR will make the decisions on this issue.

Second. Our social system is socialist. It has also been consolidated by the Constitution of the USSR. A certain segment of our society does not like the socialist system. But then let these people seek changes to the Constitution of the USSR. If they amend the Constitution using the prescribed procedures, if the provision on the socialist society is removed from it, the situation will be changed.... Today the Armed Forces must protect the socialist choice. That is, their constitutional responsibility. And as long as this provision is written in the Constitution, servicemen will detend it.

Today the Constitution of the USSR has begun, excuse me—to—stick—in separatists" and "new democrats" throats. It is no accident that they are conducting themselves as if the Constitution of the USSR does not exist. They are attempting to ignore it. However, it is alive and in force.

They assert that the army is interfering in the affairs of Lithuania. This is untrue. On March 11, 1990, the Lithuanian Council of Ministers announced that the Constitution of the USSR is not in torge on the territory of Lithuania. But Soviet troops are on the territory of the Lithuanian. Soviet Republic. They are guided by the Constitution of the USSR. So who you ask, is engendering confrontation. The leadership of Lithuania is engendering confrontation.

And one more thing. Laws have foren put into force in Lithuania, that discriminate against officer personnel and their families. Let them repeal these laws and the army will return to their barracks and it will not be seen. But the leadership of Lithuania is refusing to repeal them because it is seeking confrontation. The Lithuanian leaders are afraid of the normal constitutional process for a republic to second from the USSR.

[Rogov] Any measures of discrimination against servicemen are completely intolerable. But the situation under which the internal function of the Armed Forces is being fransformed into confrontation between the army and the people is causing concern among many people. This confrontation is frequently being provoked by extremist forces which want to win points on this Nevertheless it is obvious that it hapmony is disrupted in society. It will be impossible to restore constitutional order through the use of force. The thesis that armed tone most not be used an forcego policy as a means of a hierarg political goals is 100 times more true for domestic policy.

Akhtomeses [1] do not agree Rial of a impossible to restore constitutional order using the Armed Forces. That approach is be possible all and cumping [1] is impossible to transform the country slaws into a simple shorter paper. This is occurring exercisher in our country. The development of societs without force is only possible under

the condition of compliance with the country's Constitution and other laws and with normal parliamentary activities

While society was united, no internal functions arose for the army. But society has split and such forces have arisen which want to dismember the country and forcibly change the social and state system while acting in violation of the Constitution of the USSR and through the force of the crowd and unscrupulous politics but, as the referendum confirmed, it is supported by the people B.N. Yeltsin states: We need to remove the President of the USSR from his post and transfer the power that was granted to him in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR to the Federation Council. But this is an unconstitutional path to eliminate state rule. This is a speech against the Union Constitution. This statement incited and aroused the country. It created a very acute state in the state. The army also expressed a negative attitude toward this statement.

The Armed Forces will not interfere with anything if the process in society proceeds within the framework of the Constitution of the USSR. But when the political struggle goes beyond the framework of the Constitution, the army and navy will stand in defense of the Constitution in accordance with the decisions of the highest state organs.

[Pumpyanskiy] I think that your opponents could easily challenge some of your positions. Defense of the Constitution is a good but not absolute argument. And not only because it is absolutely clear that our society deserves the best Constitution and will quite rapidly arrive at a new Constitution. Here you say that if they repeal the line about socialist choice tomorrow, the army will immediately cease to defend the socialist choice. But if today the army pours blood on this dubious altar, then how in your opinion will the conscience of the army and of our efficient dressed in uniform be clean tomorrow?

Honestly speaking. I am afraid of all of this rhetoric. Still recently they said. "The army is the leading detachment of the Party", and now with the same fervor. "The Army defends the Constitution." I would not begin to place the equals sign between the concepts of the defense of the homeland and defense of the constitution, it is not at all one and the same thing. And I do not like it very much when they make a fetish out of nothing. And you can defend the Constitution in our far from rule-of-law state in such a way that of the state only the Constitution will be left. They wanted to sort of confirm the logic of the Union using military force in Tbilisi but they broke the last ties and prodded the people beyond the boundary that all of us are clearing up right now both in the center and in the republic

I would like for our disputes to be less about words and more about the essence. The Stalinist Constitution written by Bukharin was completely democratic but shielded the most dictatorial regime. Without a doubt, violations of the Constitution are deplorable. But Stalin.

transformed the Stalinist Constitution into a scrap of paper. Brezhnev and his associates made senseless the Brezhnev Constitution. Did the army defend constitutional values at that time—freedom of speech and the right of nations to self-determination. Last General Grigorenko alone.

Is the Constitution—the Fundamental Law? Yes, but ones in a normal, that is democratic civilized state and an our country always at any level, the Fundamental Law was the word of the Party or other leadership and even spoken in a whisper, and still not a Constitution. And if we recognize the standard of interference or use of the arms in the domestic political process, we will never become a normal state. You can be certain of that

An opponent will also challenge another of your arguments. You say: enemies are demanding that the president quit and that the prime minister resign. These words sound threatening in our domestic ideological market. But say this to any other person in the West and he will not understand what the problem is. Political opponents have the right to criticize any official and to demand changes while naturally appealing to the voters. It some group of conspirators or some committee of salvation as secretly planning some sort of icinio and moreover with the use of the Armed Forces, this indisputable is a crime and the punishing right hand of the state must be directed against this crime.

[Akhromevey] You treat your Constitution very lightly For you the socialist social system is a "line" and for me it is "livears of the inte and struggle of our people. You can disagree with me but I am expressing no own position. Today three directions of the struggle which is being conducted using anti-communist methods have appeared.

First—against the highest organs of state rule. The expression of this is the demand to dissolve the Commoss of People's Deputies to dissolve the USSR Supromo Soviet to relieve the President of the USSR of his position, and to delete the union government. The struggle is being conducted against the legally elected highest organs of power Parhamentary methods are being replaced by the elements of the crowd. One stop remains until the use of torice.

The second direction is the bitter struggle against the CPST Lam carefully analyzing it Besides the beginning of the war in 1941 and Chernolyl for me the busil difficult cear in my life was 1988 when the catalogical first CPST from all sides. Secret work wention for its or soon and then its elimination. This activity was cattled out both from without and also from within. We still need too find out now this bappened and who (vigators).

And the third direction of the political strange is two actions of certain times for the distribution the account has a Levill say more about their

[Pumps anskis] I verything that you at saving sounds set, moracing but for some teason I do not a smill to be

frightened Well, say, you frighten us with the replacement of the regime. But just what is the replacement of the regime occurred did it not? In any case. I would not like to think that we have the same regime as under Chernenko and Brezhnes.

In fact the question is on a completely different plane. This is a political struggle and it must be conducted using exclusively political means and in so doing it is desirable to use vivilized methods. I absolutely do not like how the political struggle is developing in our country. Here there is so much foolishness and so much lack of culture from the various sides, both from the right, from the left, and from everywhere. I am afraid that the public can lodge serious compliaints against nearly every leading figure on our stage. Of course, we need to become civilized although this will hardly happen in one year of in one month. But there is one standard that, whether we want it or not, we must recognize as unwavering. This is not a fabrication of bourgeois democracy of of the scheming West.

The army is outside politics. The army must not become a political instrument. Armed people must not participate in the political struggle. A weapon is something completely different and not a political argument at all. A man with a gain is always right. But a man with an assault rifle is even more right.

But right now many people are getting the impression that the army is being drawn into the political process in our country. Not people who serve not citizens in uniform, but the arms as an institution. I do not like a atemporstration organized at army higher echelons. This is incortect.

Whitemere's I do not intend to trighten you. I do not need to add too njuch to this. I did not talk to you about in soft or replacement of the regime. I talked about utempts to fortibly change the state system in our country. B.N. Yeltsin called for these attempts. And not only called for but also acted in this direction. And another thing. We have left the line of the dispute. I was talking about the unconstitutional methods of the struggle and consequently talking about parliamentary methods. That is a substitution of the topic of discussion.

Is There a Threat of a Military Coup?

[Paintps anskis] That is not a substitution at all A substitution is when the substitute the armed struggle for the political struggle and when the replace it with painting operations. And so that exerciting is clear Lam not against a programs demonstration, this is a matter of offices not a demonstration than the triops is arread, and a political demonstration but a military pand. The army can have its lighbourst its eloquent documents and its displacement of the substitution of t

argument "the army will protect itself" is improper. The army cannot protect itself, this is a dangerous self-service

[Akhromeyev] They have been asserting for three years now that the Armed Forces are preparing to and can commit a coup. Who is saying this? You are courteously silent and I am openly saying: B.N. Yeltsin, A.A. Sobchak, and G.A. Arbatov. These assertions are an obvious falsehood. So who is involving the army in the political process? It is these people. With what goal? In the political struggle—to split the army and navy, isolate the generals and senior officers from the rest of the army, and attempt to at least pull some part of it over to its own side. Is this really proper?

But you are not speaking the truth about punitive operations. The army has not conducted and is not conducting any punitive operations.

You express dissatisfaction with the fact that the army is protecting itself. Then appeal to the other side to cease political provocations and speculation against the Armed Forces. Servicemen as citizens of the USSR have the right to defend their honor and dignity. I did not come to see you with a pistol or with an assault rifle that you have talked about but with your weapon—words. In my opinion. I am also conducting myself normally. Let other people also resolve their differences just like we are resolving ours.

I am serving my fifty-first year in the army and I have been educated to respect the state's leadership the Constitution, and our society (The entire Armed Forces command staff has been so educated). Where did this charge of a military coup come from 'Does the threat it a coup really exist.' Why are such statements being made.' Are these the methods of political struggle against the Armed Forces' But they are absolutely intolerable.

That provocation has disappeared and another has begun—dictatorship is eminent. Whose dictatorship someone is inflaming the situation.

[Rusakov] Actually representatives of a certain portion of society are expressing their concern because of the threat of a military coup and the establishment of a dictatorship. As far as I understand their logic the question is not one of a home-grown Bonaporto-Pinochet or Kormilov coming to power. They have in mind the possibility of an attempt of certain political forces or of some sort of influential unconstitute malitudes to turn back the process of democratization and toturn of society while relying on the military which has so aggressions begun to participate in the community political fite. What die con think do these types in concernations have nothing in community with toality.

Pumpyanskiy Leould also submit the according man attained exertion of pressure by the military of the Pressure of the purpose of terminating return and the utilization of the arms scapabilities as a

powerful independent political force to exert this pressure jointly with other forces who have positions close to it.

[Akhromeyev] I do not understand why you are saving "certain political forces" or some sort of "unconstitutional figure" will attempt to rely on the military. Right now such figures (and this is reality) are relying on other forces.

The military, while actively participating in the struggle against the anti-army campaign, is defending the army and navy from the destruction which G.A. Arbatov, OGONEK magazine, and certain others are carrying out It is they who are attempting to carry out a "creeping coup" using military demonstrations and political strikes and they are striving to change the state system in our country through force.

Lar from everyone can jely on the Armed Forces but only those to whom they are subordinate in accordance with the Constitution of the USSR. No social torces are able to jely on the army and navy. For some reason, you are displaying a special tact by not naming these forces by name.

[Pumpsanskix] You were speaking about such an armstradition as boundless loyalty to the Politburo

[Akhn mesey] I was talking about respect. The Politburo previousls was the highest power. But right now this respect has been transferred to the highest organs of state mi-

[Pumpyaniskix] We see the processes that are occurring in the highest echelons of the CPSU. For example, many people think that the CPSU is moving to the right. Lamilitant that it is already time to say so. The CPSU is on the RSESR Communist Party platform.

At first we were struck by the divergencies between Curbaches's pragmatism and his political and state actions and Pobozkov's views. Let us assume although it would seem that right now this hypothesis is not too row out that the Pointburo ultimately decides that Corbaches would be fail in his reforms tapprochement with the West and in ricking the system, that Corbaches's pulling a approximating the breakup of the Union and it is more student. That Yakovley and Corbaches' inspired. I though a signature.

[Aktoronovy] You do not need to place these leaders sate by side. The emergence of the Lithuanian problem is the osailt of A. N. Yakroney's errors at you take only the sidne 3 to 3 yakroney's errors.

Purpoyouskin Well that is what could think but eithers think differently. In any case this is a question of an archive and not about person, all her but about the nature of processes. But here the Printhum makes use cision. I mough? You need to stop? You the army Help companies but the kind fraditions which have existed for 700.

years. You need to save the Homeland' You need to save the socialist choice! Will we save?

[Akhromeyev] I cannot agree with you with regard to the situation in the CPSU and in the Central Committee Politburo. Here you and I have opposite opinions. "The CPSU is on the RSFSR Communist Party platform." as you say—this is an attempt to make two leading Party organs clash. Why? The CPSU and its component the RSFSR CP is a political force which is carrying out perestroyka under M.S. Gorbachev's guidance. It makes up the foundation of the center, that is, of that political force on which the President of the USSR relies.

Let the suggestions expressed by you about possible CPSU activities with the indication of the names of several leaders also remain yours. I will refrain from discussing them. Foday the CPSU Central Committee Politburo does not command the Armed Forces and cannot issue any type of orders to them.

You, dear comrades, while discussing democracy, are stubbornly proceeding from durable, established democracy. Then provide the country a normal situation and respect for the Armed Forces. Now you have it in for the army that is defending the people in ethnic conflicts with weapons in hand, eliminate the ethnic conflicts. Insure that Armenians do not kill. Azeris and that Azeris do not kill. Armenians and that airborne troops are not sent to a conflict area on alert. They will send, excuse me, not you but troops.

In your complaints, you proceed based on theoretical democracy which we do not have in this country and I proceed based on society's real state and the army is role in our society and not in some sort of model democracy. I would like you to express your attitude toward this problem. It turns out strangely You only criticare you do not like anything, but you do not propose anything specific.

The army does not operate anywhere without permission. They talk about Ibilisi Take the USSR Procurator's conclusion on the events in Ibilisi It states who was at fault. The army was not to blame for the events in Ibilisi. We had this procedure. The Polithuro was the highest organ of state rule. The CPSU Central Committee Polithuro and the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau decided that the troops would act

[Pumpyanskiy] Sergey Fedorovich. Lagree with southat the army has real grounds for dissatisfaction and not only on the level of every day life but also in the political level.

Take these same Thilist events. Roth now we will not discuss how the army acted there. But it is clear that the army did not arrive there on its own. Of course. Rodionov had the appropriate order. Of course, these decisions were made at the highest political levels and in the Polithuro. And those people who made the documents the primary responsibility for this turn of events and not the soldier or even the general. Here, it is

the system, the regime, and the method of rule that we need to blame. Although complaints to that side are muffled. OGONEK is guilty of conducting an "anti-army line." But then those people who placed the army in Tbilisi or Baku are not even named.

Sergey Fedorovich, I also caught a certain displacement of emphasis in your words. You said, and the very idea made an impression on me, you said you civilians—the three of us specifically—ensure that we abide by the Constitution, mature democracy, and so forth, and then we, the army, will return to our barracks. But I most say that the three of us can only ensure more or less proper journalism in NOVOYE VREMYA magazine. You can submit such a massive complaint to society as a whole or to the powers that be

[Akhromeyev] But today you are also submitting complaints to the army

Can the Army Be a Constitutional Court?

[Pumpyanskis] I will not argue with you here I amprecisely for ensuring order, democracy, and human rights in society. Only this complaint is not military to civilians. It is, if you like, general complaints to the regime and to our respected leadership. But in any case all complaints, problems, and contradictions must be solved using political means.

You spoke about a triad of principles on which Soviet fineign policy is based, demilitarization, democratization, and deideologization. Do these three "de's" apply to army policy within the country? Can the army be effended by the people or by the state of by democracy, in if it is underdeveloped democracy? Can the army assume a political role?

Yes, the Constitution is not perfect and society has become entangled in contradictions. But can the army assume the role of a constitutional court and the interpreter of the Constitution' Can the army be an ideological judge' Decide just what the socialist choice is 'And having pronounced sentence—execute at themselves Without delay

[Akhranevey] you are once again raising the issue about the Armed Forces' independent political role in society. But to respond to the activities of the forces that are conducting the anti-army campaign and to rebuft them still does not mean that it is assuming a political role. The army is not playing such a role. It cannot solve anything independently. It does not pretend to a political role in society.

You mentioned the committee of national salvation in Lithuania. But why did you not cite the example of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet which "seceded from the Soviet Union" during the course of a single night. What was that, in accordance with the Constitution. Then you should place these unconstitutional activities side by side—the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet and that same committee. Why did that committee come into the

world? Because of the separatest poles of Lindbleger, and the Lithuanian Supreme Societ which are operating unconstitutionally?

[Roycov] The army has an internal function. And is to all, when some citizens kill others the arms must stand between them while receiving blows from both sides. But when the army uself formulates its position on some political risus or other the country will not most toward democratifiation but toward the regation of a regime close to those that exist in a number of countries of Latin merica and the Near and Middle Last

Akhromesey I repeat our army never occupied and does not occupy the position of a political force in societ. It states its duty is to protect the Constitution and our values and it is subordinate to the highest organs of state rule.

[Ropers] But you say the army agrees or the army does not agree. What does that mean? Or the army states. Who as that—the minister of detense? The shiel of the Ceneral Staff? Who speaks for the rim

[Akhromexxy] Of course the minister and the chief of the General Staff speak for the arm. Other militars personnel also speak, deputies and other servicement who speak in the press but already in their with names. If political charges ta plot coup, etc. Late pressed against the arms, and naxs, they must also respond to them in the appropriate manner. And here is also they are Yazov Mousever and Akhromeses. But singly the authority campaign is continuing. Petrashenia, ind. All minhalty appeared. You this hary appeared. You this hary appeared. You this hary appeared.

Accused to a ting and detended have now impricted And if political speculation and activities to an anomalia the first and the measurements by conducted against the first and make them because Petross and Sidemics will also imposed. They will not by the Armid Lones to product around it is time to and the antisamy sampings.

(Reader) There are differences in the perspect of Perroshenker and Akhrometer. Alkanis and York, Dory the worseming of the political drough within the X1000 tests really correspond to democrate numbered and in my opinion at a flegionate when such pendent personance arise in an issue among those figures of the wine and extensional professional politically and extensional politically and extensional positions in the arms.

Akhromeses I Inflormese at spounds and progress and the worsening of the point at struggle or mainly requirementally around and not within the Afond Lorce. And these worsening has been engendered by the bures among whom I have already spoken. The principle of because a positival struggle for power using abstract struggle for power using anymostructurement methods has flared in society. What can the army documentally the matter is reduced to the fare of the Hamelemi and its rean tate. Of course the army will not remain a by stander to the solution of these example it the issue in

tained about the integrit of the Homeland and the processes are unguided if they fix to dismember the country through force their just who will remain a best-country.

[Pumpyanskis] Well thank you Sergey Ledoroyich In my opinion say have expressed ourselves an sufficient detail. One said observation

The second half of our discussion on the arms sunternal functions in the USSR turned out to be a bit longer than the first in which we touched our problems of external security. I am alread that even in life that turn has occurred where the internal function outweighs the external function. And this is changerous. If we proceed from the fact that only the arms can keep the state and our society from falling this is excluded of an ineutable disease.

The second observation is more cheerful White proposing the alea of a discussion of seems to me that conwillingly or unwillingly proveded from the fact that you were dealing with an enemy who, using his rivin citionial advantagos, was attempting not one a few independents of over simply trying to talk a bit more. It is not wonder you stubbornly stressed that parity was nervicus in the drahogov - nest like during regonarious with the America cans. Now I hope you have become continued that we sommer profess the principle of reasonable sufficiency We are not at all amburassed that som the saffresupe mine span, and difficulty we also mand, out to fisher his visio arguments. It is true that somesoid might says previsely thus. The Marshall certainly adjusted parties but this paints strong to busyons and a half to type times ay many - home, so finey - I am attant that I will not be of the Loral Greek

Sample of gradier are provided correspondent as a first to see that the see that th

(Alchemoreux) Mintary force dairs and despends of other from falling. There is an experiment patential a other force) in it. There will turn to running out of the map, and they will finel an ear. In almy and the mass are under in the output arm patents of an earlier will me to the control of the other will report out a special with a special force of the other days of alcoholing property met as equals. Force from the potential of the control of the other control of t

[Puripy anskir] Reaffe. I shi sun thouk that the worders reall meed lead the larations from as a his a weighting and in other problems are more let consent the magazine and far from exerciting that is printed in the magazine tellers, precisely over some some See and thus are from objects all among weight meets for known some from a large weight may be form with some from a large weight and string not to tentuse always with some and the many finances.

Once again thank join for insting is with the aweignment words although we must admit that I like one of the words in this word combination more than the other

The editorial staff invites readers to continue the discussion on the topic "The Army and Society."

Dep Minister For Suclear Energy on Weapons Industry

Officered Morea PRIMITINITIANS HANNIK OROGEN AND MODELL

The reserve of the Professor Viktor Nikitovich Mikhaylov deputs interested of nuclear energy and industry by I Chernerskie under rubric. Without the Stamp Secret plays and daty not given. The Kesy From the Nuclear Argenal. [

[1781] "If we had begun work on developing the atomic bomb today, with the present state of our economy and society, more likely than not we would never have built it." This statement by one of the developers of Soviet nuclear weapons shocked me. How come? We could do it in the hungry post war years, in conditions of devastation and hunger, but not now? I rue, then the society was in a state of moral euphoria, we were ready to endure hardships for the sake of "never ever having war." And now we attack our military-industrial complex much more vehemently than we once did the American. Our once closed "model" cities have now become coupon cities. And the builders of the nuclear-missile shield, people who had once been our national pride, feel themselves far from comfortable in the wake of surprise attacks by politicians of the new wave. Yet even in this difficult situation they continue to work. On what? This was the subject of our conversation with Professor Viktor Nikitovich Mikhaylov, deputy minister of nuclear energy and industry.

[Chern, rikit] So what in, the scentists and specialists in this hold sit outdoor weapons working on max. After all it would regree that we have built a huge arsenal possessing temperature description of the windows.

[Milehae http://Although.com/task is to decelop weapons we are modertholoss engaged in pure science. For nuclear weapons in based one highly complex phismal phominus na schieh are extremide difficult to calculate. This poquiros turniamental knowledge. Hightout the imagination and high intolligence. That is who in this work we per dibradang secuntists, who even today are continuing research in this field. Now thanks to the ethats of somer and industry we have built a large arsenal thousands of nuclear warheads. But to maintain it we must work constantly by increase the safety of nuclear weapon. This is one of the most important problems on which we are working We must ensure the safety of miclear (scrapton) in Starage, and transportation photo-1869 with die consideration of all passible of more in situations to on the possibility of amouthorized news-I in this ore and dischaping special disciple to increase the

talet and nearly arministions, using inscisitive explorances, special books, refractors easings, and materials with longer shelf life.

It should not be forgotten that the US and its NATO allies are continuing to improve their nuclear assenal and development of third generation nuclear weapons. Obviously we too are working in this area.

(Chernenkoj What are third generation nuclear weapons?

[Mikhaylox] First of all I would like to say that any sensible professional whether a military man or a furclear scientist realizes that lighting with weapons that now constitute our nuclear arsenal is tantamount to suicide. These are not so much combat weapons as deterrents weapons of global politics. A nuclear war head's target may be very small but the blast will nevertheless cover a large area and the territory contaminated by radioactive fallout will be even larger.

Unlike today's warheads, third generation weapons will have a small fraction of the yields global containination effects, but with the same destructive capability. They will be weapons of directional selective emission of energy on a target. Such a weapon works like a scalpel. A laser beam, electromagnetic. X-ray or microwave radiation, a shock wave, the force of any of these factors is concentrated in the direction of the target.

In other words, third-generation nuclear weapons constitute a special danger because in view of their local chres tional appability high accuracy and small radioactive contamination, the temptation may rise to use them globally without the risk of global consequences. They no longer are a deterrent, but a combat weapon and that is the primary danger. In other words, this is a weapon possessing riest qualities in respect of safety, effective news, reliability, and global consequences. Its development is now underway, and it may well appear within tengeration so. The only barrier to this would be the total problithers of may lear tests.

[Charmenko] Isn't it possible to improve nuclear weapons without carrying out tests. After all there are methods of mathematically simulating the most complex processes on computers.

[Mikhayle a] Of course, we use computers to mathemat wall simulate processes taking place during explosions but they are based on data from previous explosions. In the traffic the computer capabilities of our centers are one renth of those of similar centers in the US. Los Alamos and the Envermore National Laboratory. Never thickes osur experts have been obtaining a high level of rosearch results with this hardware. But this cannot go on for fong. Science of later quantity turns into qualits.

Firstly, it should be understood that modern nuclear organizer is first material bights complex scientific and technical system and not all the processes on which its Junctions are based can be studied in laboratory conditions. How for example can you reproducy the conditions of an explosion in a laboratory. It requires enormore, temperatures of hundreds of millions of degrees and fremendous pressures of tens of millions of atmospheres. It is simply impossible to reproduce all this in laboratory conditions. That is why we go from experiment to experiment, from test to test. Because physics as an experimental science. For us a theory is a bridge between two experiments. Their results are used to verify a theoretical model.

Without tests it is also impossible to make nuclear weapons safer, improve the design of nuclear munitions, test the effects of a nuclear explosion on weapons and military material and gain a deeper understanding of the mechanism of the process. Also, time to time it is necessary to check nuclear munitions stored in arsenals and this too requires tests.

[Chernenko] In other words, tests are essential to maintain nuclear arsenals in combat readiness, to improve and developing nuclear weapons. Now it is clear why, against the background of other major disarmament agreements, there has been virtually no progress on the problem of banning tests.

[Mikhaylox] If the US would accept the Soviet proposal and agree to a complete ban on nuclear tests then it would be simply impossible to improve atomic weapons or develop new types of them. It would be an important step along the road to a nuclear-free world. But so far our proposals about a complete test ban remain unanswered.

Lately the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared unitational moratoriums on nuclear blasts. Since 1985 our test sites have remained silent for a total of two and a half years. However, the Soviet initiative has met with no response from the US or other nuclear powers. During the Soviet moratorium nuclear tests continued in Nevada, Lobnor and Murorua Atoll. Can we accept a unitateral test ban or nuclear disarmament in such conditions. This would disturb the existing parity between the nuclear aissenals of the Soviet Union and the USA.

[Chemenko] Viktor Nikitovich, as you yourself said, nuclear weapons constitute a complex scientific and technical system. Its development requires the participation of leading scientists and specialists of the highest class. They also supervise industrial production. And then what 'You hand the finished product over to the military and that's it! Do you maintain author supervision at the stage when nuclear munitions have been handed over to the customer, or is he the unchallenged owner of the "goods" What, in general, are the relations between the scientists, the manufacturers and the military.

[Mikhaylov] Together with them we are tackling the same task: working to strengthen the country's defenses. And in this we have good, business-like relations. It should noted that the military know how to listen to the

views of a netice. True not always. Sometimes they don't like the seignlifts to himsal approach we try to implement in tackling all issues. Of course, when there were few much a munitions we were able to keep them constantly in our field of vision and implement a kind of author supervision. But as the number of weapons in the nuclear irsenal increased it became harder and harder for us to do this. The nuclear weapons stored in arsenals are becoming less and less under our control while the militars are striving to assume full control. Yet questions of maintenance and storage of nuclear munifrom require a scientific and technical approach, the participation of scientists and specialists. After all, military decisions are based on orders, while for us every decision is based on knowledge of the physics of highly complex processes, extensive discussions in commissions of experts, calculations and experiments

At present, working with customers we see their desire for greater independence from science. We, on the other hand, strive for our word to be decisive in questions of nuclear armaments. It is quite clear that this cannot be left to the military alone. The army, science and industry must work together on this. The "keys" of the nuclear arsenal should not be only in one hands.

It hernenkoj Nowadays theft of weapons has become fairly common. Isn't there the danger that nuclear weapons may end up in the hands of extremists?

[Mikhaylov] This is absolutely impossible. Nuclear weapons are kept in special depots and are guarded extremely reliably. It should also be noted that there are no such depots in areas of ethnic conflicts. Although, of course, in principle nowadays the question of where and how to store nuclear weapons is becoming no less complex than questions of their development and manufacture. To resolve it we need not only technical but also organizational and political measures. And additional intendior into are of course, also necessary

[Chernenko] Lately there have been calls to "divide" nuclear weapons among the republics

[Mikhaylov] The nation's nuclear arsenal was created by the entire people, all republics contributed to it. The idea of dividing it is quite absurd from the political economic, scientific and technical points of view. No single republic has either the economic or the scientific and technical capabilities for this

And then, imagine that instead of one nuclear power—the Soviet Union—there would suddenly appear fifteen states possessing nuclear weapons. What about international law, the non-proliferation treaty? It is hard to even imagine the possible consequences of this in conditions of mounting ethnic strife. Incidentally, political instability in a country possessing nuclear weapons is fraught with serious consequences and cannot fail to alarm the world community. And the following question may also arise: does a country in which political instability is mounting have the right to possess nuclear weapons? Shouldn't international control be established ascerthem?

We must foresee any possible scenario and not allow such a development of events because that would mean the collapse of our state. The nuclear missile shield was built by the efforts of the entire nation, the entire country. This mighty potential makes us an influential world power, serves as a guarantee of our safety, a guarantee of the integrity of the state. It is one of the forces cementing the federation

Origins, Specifications of ZSU-23-4 "SHILKA"

211 M0364 Moscow 11 KHNIK 14 MOFODI ZIJI DERMSSET N. 12 Dec 20 pp. 18 19

[Article by Sergey Gryankin under the rubric: "TEKH NIKA I MOLODEZHI Historical Series" [Z8U-38-47]

[Text] While analyzing the results of the 1973 Middle East War foreign military commentators have mitted that Syrian missileers destroyed nearly 100 Israyli air craft during the first three days of lighting. In their opinion, this was explained by the fact that the dense fire of the Soviet-made automatic ZSU 23.4 s forced Isracli pilots to depart low altitudes and precisely into the surface-to-air missiles' engagement envelope.

The appearance in the 1980's of surface to air missile complexes that were capable of destroving air tairets at medium and high altitudes resulted in the fact that ground attack and bomber aircraft pilots mastered a new tactical technique—flying to surface tairets at low down to 300 meters, and extremely low altitudes. Antiaircraft missile and gun crews simply could not manage to destroy a fast-moving aircraft that attacks during a period of 15-30 seconds. New equipment was needed mobile, quick-response, highly automated equipment that is capable of conducting fire from a half and while moving. Soviet designers, who immediately encountered a series of serious problems since they had never before worked on anything like this, also began to work on these anti-aircraft weapon systems.

First of all this concerned the layout. At first, the proposed installing the comparatively light but camber some electronic apparatus inside the self-propelled weapon's hull but this variant was rejected for a number of reasons first of all due to the radar unit's long wave guides. Then they decided to mount the weapon equipment, and crew seats in a large, closed turiet. It is true that the tactical technical task permitted it to be restricted to a semi-closed vehicle however, a root was needed to protect the electronics from humidity and dust.

The 3% and 57-mm cannons that were in the inventory at that time did not suit the designers because of their cassette loading mechanism (hence the low rate of fire) and the great weight that required powerful heavy duty actuators. It is another matter that the beliefed 38 or automatic cannon, incidentally, permitted them fogy the without a loader. And the comparatively low tirepower of its fragmentary round was entirely compensated for by the significant weight of the projectiles fired in one second—this method has long been used in fighter aircraft.

ZSU-23-4 "SHILKA"

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Target det s tion range in kilomie ters

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Selection of the location for the radar antenna caused quite a few problems. If the barrels are placed to lead the target before tiring, a discrepancy arises between the lines of fire and the radar's electronic axis because of the fact that they the barrels can become interference for the radar beam. At first they thought of installing the canon in pairs along the sides of the turret and the antenna and optical sight ahead of them. However, the spaced artillers systems would have increased the rotating farret's inertia factor and asymmetrical loads on the retrators would have arisen it one had tailed. Furthermore the antenna dish would have blocked the runner's vision of the forward hemisphere. Therefore space for the barrels was allocated in the center of the vehicle and the antenna was mounted ahead and to the side of them. However, the muzzle wave destroyed the radar dish during firing at a test range

In the final variant, the antynna is mounted on the aftportion of the vehicle on a high stand (the radar dish is folded down over the roof of the power plant in the travel configuration) and the barrels—ahead in two tiers between which is located a box with the combat load.

The manuta torsed turrets were broken in on movable mock ups that were made based on the SU-88 which they proposed using as a chassis for the future vehicle after having reproved the organic cannon and reduced the armor plating. They managed to save four tons and the weight of the completely equipped turret exceeded eight tons. The PT-76 was more appropriate but a basic transformation of the hull was required to install the heavy and complex 2.700 mm diameter race under the turret. It was best of all to design a special hull. And that is what they did—the turret was supported on a 1-84 race that was dropped lower than the upper edge of the sides and that was supported on a light box like frame.

that insured the durability of the lightly armored hull. Its a march subserve for executional and thanks are line of lower cylindrical section was successfully moninted on a tracked chassis

The overall layout was classic - the command and control section in front, the combat section behind it and the motor and transmission section in the aff portion. An ejection cooling system was used to increase the specific power of the V-6R augmented engine. It required a total of 2.2.2.5 percent of its output tyersus 10.1.2 percent for a fan). The engine's air intake was equipped with a labyrinthine system of partitions where large particles of dust were trapped and then the air passed through the tunnel along the side and ended up in the primars films. with ejected suction of the remaining dust with the exhaust gases. Lorque was transmitted from the engineto the drive wheels through a change year train the main clutch the five speed senchronized transmission, planttary turning gears, and side transmissions. The foot rowed the drive train with six single line support joilers. from the PT '6 and the high action torsion suspension and powerful shock absorbers on the first 10th 10th and sixth right assemblies insured a smooth rid. The source life of the tracks has been increased by installing the joint rubber bushings so that abrasisy particles the mit end up in the friction parts. The fuel supply is his atrict in internal tanks. One in the engine compartment and the other to the driver's right

The electrical supply operated sit of the primits and me during a march on a good road and a 171-4 500 horsepower gas furbine constator than done authors calls on hard dut peads or in a stationary position which afthough it consumed a hot of gas, on the other transprovided a lead one minute atter it was formal in-Mobility and officead rapability usual is home per mitted the perithal actuals to make it upper or the

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Investigation of Mi-8 Crash

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[Article by KRASNAYA ZVI ZDA correspondent Fleuturam Collowel N. Valashori - Mission Accomplished Not All Back - first two paragraphs are KRASNAYA ZVI ZDA introduction]

[Text] As reported in the mass media, on 4 April an Armed Forces Mi-8 helicopter belonging to the North Caucasus Military District crashed in the Prielbrus Mountains while performing a rescue operation. The crew and four passengers were killed. The accident is under investigation by the USSR Ministry of Defense.

Our correspondent visited the site of the accident. Presented below are details of the tragedy that occurred in the mountains.

They were tregods. They after they togeth, if on a some missions in sound of people what ayou killed or in distress. That was from no try. For Last where the sourced in a separate war, he and trooting detailming and here in the Problems Monahams.

He ever on that day Military Pilot 1st Class Major Ale sandr Karvagin was on a somewhat different mission leading a some letter persons who first their lites, no fuding his friend Military Pilot 1st Class Aleksandr Skiha

On that day 4. April or the homopher bolovering to the Nalelink Air Detachment of the North Caucasus Directorate of Civil Aviation was an the process of landing towests onto a mountain. The craft suffered engine tailure during the flight. The craw landing as for a bareful landing at a height of 3 hills motors. The fact of the people abound is anknown. Estimable materiary was the fact that there exist towarding people present in the mountains. That is which Metox commander of the Nalelik Combined Air Disabilities in regarded assess tained from the North Caucasus Military District which responded by mounting a systematic bearing operation in the Pirelbras area. The movement of a phagolical nation, was assumed to the squadrum commanded by Legar name Cohmol A. Nikoharingan

When the amostion arise of altern to send in the mission "said Anatolic Konstantinies of in our conversation." I picked the crews of Majors Skiba and Karvagin without hesitating. The had acted in a calm and of lected manner in extremely difficult squations, working in harmony without the need to preliminary explanations. Indeed for somewhat In May of last year, mud flows satisfied away two villages and covered eight kilometers of a road. We were failed with the task above counting the populacy, who were in drug districts. The reservoir Skiba and Karvagin flew out more than 80 persons."

In Maryle of this sear a group of norms was jost in 9-mountains. A search team valled together for this purpose was unsuggestal. Then the cross of Skiba and

Karvagin entered the picture. They soon detected the tracks of the mountain climbers, who had been over taken by an avalanche in the gorge. The site where the people died was located.

Thus, once more they had searched together for people who suffered a disaster

"The weather had been good since early morning. A Karyagin explained to me. "We took off from the airfield and assumed flight level. He was flying at 4.200 meters. Lat 4,500. We arrived at the search area. Major Skiba took the rescuers aboard and took off. I spotted the helicopter in the gorge as it was executing a forced landing and communicated its coordinates to Aleksandi. He rose to a safe altitude and performed a 360 degree banked turn to tollow the tourists' tracks, which led into the gorge of Kuban River. He radioed me the message. On the way to check out the gorge. The people were soon spotted as they fired signal flares. Major Skiba landed his craft and took the people aboard to exact them to a safe place. Some time later I departed from the search area and headed toward the airfield."

That was the last time the two crews flew on the same mission. The helicopter piloted by Major A. Skiba crashed in the last half of that day. Three crew members and four passengers died. What happened?

"We still do not know the exact cause of the accident said Colonel General of Aviation Ye. Rusanov, chief of Elight Safety. USSR Ministry of Defense. "One thing is sure. The weather was such that the crew had exert right to refuse to go. Two tourists watched as the helicopter flew overhead and started a turn to reduce speed prior to landing. The weather was deteriorating by the minute. It seems that the rotary wing craft hit a clift. This of course is only a guess.

PVO Establishes Commission to Investigate Missile Explosion

911 MOSSNB Moscow KR (SN 1) 1 Z1 1 Z1) 1 o Russian 27 Mar 91 First Librar p. 8

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Col A-Yurkin in the "Incidents" column: "Echo of an Explision — first paragraph is KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction]

[Text] An explosion occurred in an Air Defense Forci's until stationed near the settlement of Chernogoloxka Noginskiy Rayon. Moscow Oblast. Our correspondent requested Colonel General V. Litxinox. first depair chief of the PVO [Air Defense Troops]. to tender are explanation of what occurred on that small installation.

We have organized a commission to investigate the incident," said Vladimir Vasilvevich. "I was placed or charge. I immediately went to the site of the blast, then I and the other commission members set out to ascertage the cause. I can tell you that on 22 March, at 1600 hours there was an explosion of several surface-to-air miss.", s

fitted with conventional warheads. They were located on a vehicle parked in a special area and were awaiting storage."

[KRASNAYA ZVFZDA] Why were they located on the vehicle."

[Litymox] They were about to be unloaded.

[KRASNAYA ZVFZDA] Were there any victims, and what damage was caused?

[Litvinov] A sentry was killed. There were no other damages or victims. The blast wave blew out windows of some. Chernogolovka, buildings. The explosion was

directed upward by a high embankment; the force of the blast was also reduced by thick forest bordering the unit

[KRASNAYA ZVFZDA] The mass media—the "free and independent"—accused the Army of covering up the incident.

[Litvinov] I immediately submitted all the results of preliminary investigation to the USSR Ministry of Defense Press Center Press representatives could obtain complete details there. We will make all the facts available upon completion of the investigation. We have no intention of keeping anything secret

Navy Experiment in Professionalization Viewed

ALL MOS SA MOSCOW KOMMUNIST LOORT ZIII NAYKH SIL in Rissian Nis L Jan 91 pp 21 34

[Interview with Rear Adm V Zatula, chief of the ship combat training department of the navy and his depart Candidate of Military Sciences Captain 1st Rank V Dobrovolskiy, by KOMMUNIST VOORUZHIN NYKH SIL correspondent under the rubbic Military Reform—Problems and Opinions "Will the Experiment Produce Anything?"]

[Text] In experiment that has began in the nave connic ted with the idea of conversion to a professional army itten ung the attention of many today. Our correspondent discussed the essence of this experiment and the problems that are coming to light in the coase of its site the most of the ship combat training department of the ways. Rear Adm V. Zatula and his deputy. Canadiate of Military Sciences Capt. Ist Rank V. Dobrovolskiy.

[Correspondent] What is the essence of the experiment'

[Zatula] The essence is that the principle of manpower acquisition of ship crews on a volunteer basis, i.e. by contract will be implemented in some organizations in all four fleets. The contract can moreover be concluded only by those sailors who have served no less than six months. These specialists, having signed a contract with the naxy and receiving up to 250-300 rubles a month will continue to fulfill their obligations (for up to three years) with the rights of conscript servicemen. The goal of the experiment is to check how viable the principle of acquisition of ship crews with volunteer servicemen is what it will provide for combat readiness.

[Correspondent] And how did the idea for the experiment come up? Was any research done was any experience taken into account?

[Dobrovolskix] Unfortunately no research has been done on this problem, as far as I know. And based on what anxway? We have acquired experience only in the acquisition of warrant officer personnel. Many of them serve conscientiously and handle their duties. **re* they are professionals.

[Correspondent] What is planned to raise the qualifications of those who will complete their service under contract?

[Zatula] Nothing set. Those who come to serve under contract should already be excellent specialists. And later we will see

[Correspondent] That means you feel that its is enough to offer a sailor 250-300 jubles a month, and he will come in to volunteer?

[Zatula] No. I do not think so. The question of conversion to a professional army. I am convinced has to be resolved as part of a whole. Provide a person with housing and jest in a bajracky but in are apartnight 2156 him a hospital. his children a school or kinderga/tejc provide something his cultury and using. The 359 rubles mean mothing hid cultury and using. The 359 rubles mean mothing hidas. People receive several times more in the coops. And without such heliash tension. Will we be able with our disordered common tension. Will we be able with our disordered common typic side much if not all of the aforementioned. Frankly speaking Lagrinol so sure. We have thousands of ottoops and warrant officers who have not had their own reock for sears. I have in short, that a person who comes to serve under contract should have except thing for office hill labor and normal baiman relaxation. Nothing will come of it otherwise.

[Dobrovolski) Yes the warrant officers are professionals. But we are excess proper and establed with warrant officers on surface ships alone today. When the peoply don't come in Duc to poor social protections and lack of exercidate amerities. And I am deeply contemped that until these problems are solved they are search hope for the full mainting of an wealth professionals. I ook, after all, at how they approach pay in the British Navy Their, as we know the sailors are the highest pard categors.

As for the professional training of specialists endercontract out task in m. opinion is to select the best specialists

[Correspondent] But won't the transition from three sear to two sear terms of enlistment affect the proficiency of the sailors that sou want to invite to become professionals."

[Zatula] I feel that this transition is not context. After all, it's not because of the good life in the nass that they serve three sears. The equipment is exceptionally complicated. Various types of economic and construction operations to which the personnel are constantly being diverted. Both from the training subunits and the ships—also need to be taken into account here. And sometimes it happens that there is not enough time to teach professionalism, or that which is needed for war.

[Dobroyolskis] Laiso feel that the decision to convert to two sear service is in no was justified. Let's proceed from this—does the combat readings of the ships simits and formations gain from it. The discharges of the two and three sear terms will coincide after all and at some time the percentage of personnel discharged will be certained. And take the decisions of the supreme societs of the Baltie republics. Georgia and Armenia banning from youth from serving outside the borders of their own regions. Some of our ships are manned at 60% of percent at best. The crew is often hastily filled out, without the proper checking of the newcomers, before a cruise to perform combat fraining missions at sea. What combat feariwork can we talk about here?

[Correspondent] You think that the situation will improve with the coming of professionals?

[Zatula] I should tell sou this Everything that exists in society slovenliness irresponsibility we also have in the navy Remember the explosion of the gun turret on the cruiser Admiral Servayin that occurred it was established through the tault of the personnel. And then what? After the gun turret was repaired on the very next tiring, another attempt to violate the instructions for executing the traing. And note that the personnel there were we;! trained we ourselves had tested them repeatedly. I don't even know how to explain it.

In the U.S. Navy by the way, which we hold up as a model there are no fewer accidents. Here are the facts. An explosion in a main gun turret occurred during firing on the battleship Iowa off Puerto Rico in 1989, as the result of which 47 people died and 12 were injured. The destricted Kineaid hit a merchant vessel in the Malasca. Strart and people were killed. On the training a treatearrier Lexington, a crash of a trainer aircraft where landing on the deck as the result of which the ways killed and twelve injured. They also have accidents imsubmarines. There were more than Jornausi accidents in all that scar on the surface vessels and subminimes of the United States, as the result of which more than oil people were killed and wi injured. The year 1989 saw one of the highest accident rates in the last twenty years for the Sorret Navy We had 48 people killed (counting the submarine Romsomolets) over the year, and there were three major accidents

Another fact. Eve support vessels were disabled as the result of accidents during the major Feam Work 88 nasal maneusers of NATO in the Norwegian Soa. The exercises had to be curtailed. We hay not had a single serious accident of breakdown in five svars of exercises conducted by the Ministry of Defense and the naval commander on chief with the participation of about 10.00 ships overall.

Briefly speaking when we have true professionals that will not much that we will be able to asked untimescen situations, but I am sure that there will be fewer and dents

ft orrespondent! We probably should also talk about the ships that await the professionals

Zalukaj We have very proid ship systems [sistems korabh a]. As for their quality, there are man, shortermines connected with production flaws and the low boot of maintaining the ships in their proper condition.

Dobrovolskis) It must also be a simulatived that a portion of the ships are now turn founds, insomity and some are being operated with rop times followed some are being operated with rop times followed some fine parts of the flection appropriate to applications of the flection appropriate time produces still further. The ropes thus have no spending the time time the time relevant to the content painting to sorping the ships afford Take one are the carrying must be the ships afford Take one are the carrying must be the ships afford the ship tentures serious repairs both to the oull and to systems. The

crew however due to the overloading of the shipvards, is repairing defects in worn-out equipment virtually 24 hours a day instead of combat training

[Correspondent] You don't envy the hired sailors that will end up serving on that ship

[Dobrovolskix] No. of course not. Who wants to be sharpening and tuning all the time?

[Correspondent] And you feel that things will get better with the transition to the principle of manpower acquisition under contract on the ships."

[Dobrovolskiy] Before answering that question. I want to recall one episode. I had some reason to become acquainted with two curious documents from an Americal afficialt caffici. One of them was discussing the conviction by a court-martial of a contract serviceman who had tailed to pass examinations for reaching the level of independent work in the stipulated period of time due to a lack of personal discipline. What punishment do you think he received?

[Correspondent] A fine, probably

[Dobrovolskiy] Demotion to enlisted rank—and he was at a rank equal to our warrant officer—a fine of 600 dollars and a prison term of three months. In the other case, a sailor, also a professional, who was 45 minutes late to the ship was demoted to enlisted rank, fined 400 dollars and sentenced to six months in prison.

Why am I bringing this up? Our army of course is strong in moral spirit and discipline should be maintained first and foremost by awareness. But it a persondoes not have the necessary awareness, what happens? The corresponding material actions must take effect And it we borrow the volunteer principle for manpower acquisition of crews from the Americans, then perhaps it makes sense to take their techniques for reinforcing discipline as well. I feel that a professional army must be taken on as a whole with its whole mechanism. Individual links of it will not take. And as for the functional mechanism of a professional arms—I personally am not sure that it has been sufficiently studied here or will find application. Which gives rise to the apprehension that our volunteer contract sailor will be working in construcfrom moving has delisering something instead of symbat fraining as before. But now he'll be getting. 28th 3th rubles instead of 5.8

[Zatula] Of course the people engaged in combat training should be protected against fatigue duties with the conversion to a professional navy. Let the corresponding rear services take that on

(Correspondent) And have those services been created?

Zatula) So they have not

Correspondent Ind

[Dobrovolskiy] Understand, it is not that important if there are fatigue subunits [khozyaistvennye podrazdelenive] or not during the course of the experiment. They could after all, be replaced with other ones, not activeduty crews. And I personally am worried in that regard that "hothouse" conditions could be created for the experiment such that the outcome is the best of all results. And life then shows something quite different We must create the corresponding fatigue subunits, build additional housing, schools and hospitals, adopt some standard documents that socially protect the rights of the contract sailors. I am thus deeply convinced that the experiment is needed, but only on the scale of the whole navy. So as to ensure the purity of it.

[Correspondent] Will the introduction of any corrective measures in the training of ship personnel be needed, in cour opinion, with conversion to a professional basis?

[Doprovolskiv] We have developed and incorporated a new system of crew training in the navy. The training exercises used to be rehearsed by elements, in isolation, at different times and often not under the same conditions that could be encountered in battle. It was felt that the fulfillment of these elements was able to ensure the needed readiness of the ship. I would note that this concept has existed for as long as our navy. From a scientific point of view, however, it is not valid. And with the conversion to a volunteer principle of manpower acquisition, when professionals will be coming to the systems and mechanisms right away, it could even be harmful. In my opinion, The exercises will thus now be run in their entirety, as part of a whole set.

[Correspondent] You feel that will occur painlessly?

[Zatula] No. I don't. I am sure that it will require that people have not only excellent special training, but good moral and psychological tempering as well. High tension will be needed. A professional, I feel, will have to be dealt with as a professional, and not as a young sailor would be Otherwise there's no point in tackling this at all. And it seems to me that this aspect deserves attention. It is not easy for many commanders to force themselves to see in their subordinate not only a sailor fulfilling his duty to the state, but also a person who has come voluntarily to serve on the ship. Yesterday's methods of many officers will prove simply unacceptable under the new conditions.

[Correspondent] Just so So I understand that the proficiency requirements for the officer corps will increase with the coming of the volunteers?

[Zatula] The demands will doubtless be raised on officers in training. But the question arises once more of when an officer can be improving his proficiency if most of them, and first and foremost the ship's commander are busy shaking loose the materials and spare parts needed to keep the ship affoat. The support workers do not supply all of these to the ship at the assigned times, as is done in crealized armies, and the officer himself, often the commander (many shore officials won't even talk to those

lower in rank), has to go through purgatory instead. Will we achieve much, even with professional sailors, if the commander is burdened to the utmost with extraneous matters? I am not sure. In the fleet, the commander is a central figure. I am not diminishing the dignity of the other branches and arms of the service, but while a regimental commander can be replaced in battle it is very hard to do so with a ship commander at sea. That is the nature of our service. It is no coincidence that pay supplements for command work existed up until recently. This has been reduced to the level of the average officer.

[Correspondent] A sailor who has signed a contract, by the way, will receive almost as much as a lieutenant, a graduate of a higher school. Is a pay raise planned for officers and warrant officers?

[Dobrovolskiv] The question, as far as we know, has not been put that way yet

[Correspondent] Won't that attitude toward the labor of officers lead to an outflow from the navy, people being drawn to the civilian sector? The conditions are better there, and the pay is higher

[Dobrovolskiy] Personally I am not afraid. I can say frankly, without posturing, that our officers have a very highly developed sense of duty. Here is an example I recently had occasion to work on a ship where a serious accident had occurred. The vessel had now been removed from the fleet, written off as scrap, and the crew disbanded. We had expected to be showered with reports requesting discharge into civilian life, but no. Only one officer did not want to continue his service.

The restriction of service on ships by age is another matter. I feel that this seriously undermines combat readiness. I think that these time frames must be reconsidered with the conversion of manpower acquisition to a professional basis. Tell me-what is the expediency of discharging officers, 2nd-rank captains, at 45? It is right during those years, after all, that maturity and wisdom come. And we turn these people over to the civilian economy. And who will be in the navy? Perhaps we have a lot of accidents because we entrust the bridge to those who have not grown into it? I am sure that this must be approached in selective fashion. Look at what a person can do, what his health is like. That is what they do, by the way, in the American Navy. They have commanders of nuclear-powered vessels at 55 years of age. And they handle it fine

Since experiment has begun that should answer the question of what our navy will be like tomorrow. What is will show, whether the predictions of the skeptils of the optimists will be justified, is difficult to say. One thing of certain—the results, whatever they may be, will help us determine the direction in which military reform should proceed. The editors will therefore come back to discussing this topic more than once. We insite you dear it is expected.

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Arzamas Nuclear Weapons Development Center

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(Article by G. Lomanov, "A City Diat Is Not im the Map—Report from Arzamas 16.")

[Text] The train stopped, and we got off the car right at the crushed stone embankment. There was forest all around, and at some distance in the gray twilight of dawn one could see the control checkpoint. We—the first jour nalistic "assault" on an installation of special state importance—were met by representatives of the VNII [All I nion Scientific Research Institute] for Experimental Physics. Within a quarter of an hour, the bus was already moving along the streets of Arzamas-16, the "Soviet Los Alamos," a secret city in which our first atomic and first thermonuclear bombs were created. A city in which nuclear weapons are also being improved right now.

Our peaders certainly know a formulabout Log Mannethan about Azamas-16. Therefore, here is ability fortous significant. The installation is situated on the profession the fanous Sarovskis monastery, which was formulaed to, many others as well in 1922. Atterwards they will a small modianical plant that made presses for a militiar shorts and which before the war product it may almost shorts. In 1946, be a governmental in the formulaed KB 11 (Design Barware 11) was greatered by a was assigned the task to eliminate the Linux Sarow monograft in nuclear weapons. In a sery short of the first strength of the formulaed scientists were sent five. The formulae well-known in 1949, the first Sarow atomic bounds was well-did so the Senupalatinsk test range.

Now the homer KB-II is turned into a large middle processing to several the research center and discuss it its sections are engaged in samius theoretical and applicational temperatures to the technology of new boulding many rate. There is a strong collective in the institute Albert to the ISR AN [Academy of Segumes admit 20 documents and both candidates of segumes and Suran are not a Lorina and State prizes of the LSSR.

We to came acquainted with the laborations of 1800 to divens 17 people, and historied to see interconting to other tons of the 800 year-old patrials first interior and physics and the scientific manager of the distribut. You know me saw the little house in which the trist found was assembled, and the outwardly plane and the interior the charge during the last tests in Novasa Zends 1 Thur are numerous impressions, and it is impossible to rack about all of them. I will tree to highlight the roots important ones.

for here is not case. All food products maintain and items including matches, are purchased with imposes. Each person has 40 of various types. It is just to

get mixed up, one of the employees said. Because ho is a mathematician, his printessom, and performs complex calculations at would be possible to think that his words were a rock could be prossible to think that his words were a rock could be truth is that thus us not a power matter. From hundred grams of most per month and a four-or make per work per person is received by scientists and concerns who are a reating grantly senithboursells speaking the atomic should of the sounds. And they work and take mysty they do not complain. They make a go of it as his times can. They plant potators in aardonoplus, and the could reathbours by sandy.

The diamental discorder is distressing that speaking from each time specialists are troubled to either the more transformatial difficulties. There is a fix of routine seems the personnel are army and there simple is nothing in entering to a property to a phose diameter than a processor with the contract of the personnel are accordanced in salarities and an processor with the more are alternated in the entering to the contract of the personnel are an accordanced in the mass in all them. The personnel may the more entering to make a matching to the personnel arms of the mass in all materials and commences to choose the anxious tests in alternative and commences to choose the anxious tests and along it that a processor with the anxious tests and along it that a processor that a processor are the personnel physics of the anxious tests and along it that a processor that the arms of the personnel physics is a processor.

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The strarp defeates in parliament and the discussions in the press regarding the last non-lear explosion on Nevava Zemixa are still on escretion's initial

We understood that is not two a rivery brilliant so controversults the radiation proble is of in Apresion will inner to light and there will be a domaind not like two wist range: says V. Pharkov the tool chievers. Therefore safets measures were if the most stringent kind it is sufficient to say, that the add was considerable shoper than usual and the considerable shoper than usual and the considerable shoper than usual and the considerable string plug were one and a half times stronger. The experiments that were land drawn in the princer bests were core strong and the resistance or this less to the form of the princer bests were consistent.

Well recombing what yell this from and passing abated but white yell anatomy about a will mind to up again."

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But Display on Physical and Madmin and display deputy of the root begins on the court of the cou

Lam trounted by our emergine lag in this field. Incidentally, it did not exist believe we declared a unifactful operational on testing."

Do som consider this decision to be promeous?

"I think that a brief unilateral moratorium, which dememstrates your goodwill, is a good and useful thing. But to stivice a out for a long time demoralizing the work of large collectives is intriderable. I intentionally specialists are practically ned consulted, when such important political degisions are made. We are happy that you came liese and that we are able finalls to talk about this openic. By farmet all secent sits who come out in the press on this punblem analyze it as a professional level for example the statement that it will be possible to turn gives anchor a apons to the Army without on site Justitive and on the busis off valeulations alone only reanys (iii) a smale among specialists. Mithough honosite speaking of is no laughting matter-one wants to cry Be anse we know ever well that without rigorous experintental fests and lideng range tests we will lag hopelessly highlid

I would not the reader in consult these statements as not methy least a purely stepartmental position—it is said what obeyon you expect from people who work on the nithfare industrial complex? They know what they us saying I may are sets alarmost to the political instantions in the country and by the continueal tendencies. What will cappe not the Union walls breaks down into attraction principanties to whose hands lethal nuclear, are more will end up. The Americans the example to not many that their own hearts. By tallifing the treats before into Union will end of the States and the Union will end only in States and Characters are in Abst. In this interaction to the publical set to the another with the motival point at the formulae.

But what are these quartantees. Here me must a rewest throughout Representations of the current nucleus laborations and two granes in the area of the enterty of and possess to make the following when well ensured the north-patient manner that is and supported the entertained use of our sector the following recommendation of the progress of the least regimenting depends

The preservation of a base for the consideral field promotes by the main are the format of milest a around matter. At that the Lancat States will be conser be originately about the objections to observe, such matters.

As on set the American's intend to maintain their interfectual progential in this field. Decay of the hast a roll to squardly our progential?

Same Consumer Goods Problems Plague Military Personnel

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(Interview with Lt. Col. M.V. Boychenko, chief of the trade administration of the Ear Fasteri, Military District by L. Badarin, "It is No Easier than for C. ymans",

[Text] A large detachment of trade workers serves the military personnel of the Soviet Arms. Their stores and knosks are not only in the cities, but in the most distant partisons. How do military trade personnel work, and what are their problems today? To's [TORGOVAYA] CAZETA] correspondent discussed this with chief of the trade administration for the Earl Fastern Military District Li, Col. M.V. Boxchenkis.

[10] Mikhail Vasilveyich trade which serves the artifican population as currently experiencing difficult times. What is the situation in publics trade.

Boxchensol It is exactly the same Commoditive overage is no better the as than it is for any devilian state. We tight with our suppliers in order to conclude contracts, but we go the goods with great deficulty. Our funds like those of continuous are alloted by the lively soviets. And just like contians our workers are running around the country scarching to goods for decentralized procuronion. We have no kind of advantages in comparison with civilian trade. Mintary personnel receive products for fathing ands in those somes to which they are assigned.

[10] Mon't thore special food rations for servicemen!

Boy nenkey for a servicement cest But in addition to the outroot tomself there may be two or three people in this tands. A wife condition. And there are no rations on them. It is particularly difficult out those who services distant garrisons. In the reverse possibly to buy products in the market of an evoperative stores. But in the targategarrisons there are no markets no competative stores. The situation is also serious regarding manufactured goods in man demand, and this includes almost all products to the formand, and this includes almost all products to the distribution session works just the same for us as for a country like a commission of people's containing handle this. Then, are thousands of

people on the lists. We try to provide privileges for Alghan veterans, families with many children, and invalids.

[10] In addition to trade your administration also produces goods. You have your own workshops for making clothing and shoes. Why can't these help add to the supply of goods."

[Bovchenko] Those workshops are set up, as a rule, in taraway places, where people cannot make use of civilian service enterprises. These are small workshops, and thus have difficulty coping with even individual orders. They also have problems with raw materials. They simply do not have the ability to produce goods for the stores.

[10] The opinion exists that the arms is a wealthy organization

[Bovehenke] This is not the case. Money goes first of all for constructing housing. This is a serious problem for servicemen, especially now with the withdrawal of troops from foreign countries. However, we are doing the building. Last year alone we opened up. 23 new stores with an area of 2.225 square meters. In the Maritime Kray and Amur Oblast, in Chukotiya and on Kamichatka we opened up new modern trade bases.

[10] Your shoppers are military personnel, and therefore disciplined. It is probably easier for salespeople to work with those kind of shoppers.

[Boschenko] It's not officers, but more often their wives who go to the stores. The tatal shortage of goods upsets and embritiers any person, whether military or civilian

There are also no fewer auditors in our stores. From the trade inspectorate from Jurgans] of the Bkh85 [Combatting Emberglement of Societ Property and Speculation], commission of social control and so forth. Military controllers rust like workers' controllers are not always competent regarding trade issues. We also have to confront lack of objectivity and unfairness.

[16] It seems that both military personnel and civilians deserve better trade services

[Boychenko] It is difficult to reversione today. It is not easy for multury personnel. However, we do not ask for any kind of special benefits or privileges. Let the economic situation in the country improve and the shelves of our stores will become ticher.

MILLIARY MANPOWER ISSUES

Revised DOSAAL Regulations

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II. The Organizational Structure of USSR DOSAAL

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proceeding production publishing transport constructions and repair trade and supply organizations (assess) attions trade plants printers weekshops proups see from detail travels, contained stores and cards selected transports, design of methy ring and technological organizations (downstances). Too SAAL halls communal organizations (downstances) tooleds attices administrational arrange accountains, special intensiciates, and sports by things typically ranges target fanges have a processing ground stations stadiums withmost page halfs remove the procedure for the operation and administration.

The appearance is conveyed for the vivation of small DOSAAL contemporary and importances at enterprises and supportances at enterprises and supportances and remaining the increase, and is rendered in their position of activity.

The activity of the indicated organizations entriprises and sports to fitting should my 4 the goals and missions of the accepts that are reported repended dissolved or resouranced in an ordanic with this charter by designon educive entries of buther committees and organizations of Design and arguments expulsived procedure.

historical trains and inflicates in the staff workers of the society a spirit of high responsibility for matters enforced to those develops normality, and spontaneous action of the numbers of DOSAAF and involves the society society comborship in the work

- if supercises the decelepment of motor sports and applied military types of sports in the country organizes the stack of sports federations systems collectives and feature in motor and applied military types of sports folder themposits and sporting competitions exhibition and meres are well as other mass sporting functions toyarch and confirms (no) accords and achievements established for those types of mass
- and evelopes the design instruction and innovation activity of 1008AM mornhors around at improving mass defense work and porteeting the production activity teaching materials and specify basis of the society and
- ki established and rentores has with public organizations monature stary committees associations and appropriate in the impost of cosmic the level of mass above to seek
- the Arms And Door Voluntary Sounds for Assistance to the Arms And Door and Nave as structured according to reconstructed and proafmetion than
- The primary tractions instructional morn spirit against and other against time common the foundation and sake the explanation
- The recording assume the control of conting to the 196 s. of work to morrison resolutions at the morrison 188 s. S.F. and the morrison granting to private, The

regard a horomorphic the monther of the enewly one of the enewly of the enewly of the enewly of the enewly one of the enewly of the

The proceedure for the work of teaching institutional model sports quarticularities enganizations comprising the following of the determine on refers dytermined by the out-spotting standard distance as reharters. Mat nite manually made one as the compact by the Central Landard in Central

Allowed the state of the ship of words, also includes the testing of the solutions and republic rautono stores and on an equilibrium autonomous materials and republic rautonomous materials.

11.7 mmolt of representatives of the primary organizations agree all unity of cubs, associations for the realization of sample LSSR TRINALL programs and other trains it concentrate of the members of the defense socially may be created and operate at the initiative of DOSAAL prombers.

The procedure for their work is determined by the corresponding standard documents of the given organizations and associations. They based on the proximons of the USSR DOSAAL Charter discuss various issues devise stances in them and submit proposals and drafts for the consideration of DOSAAL committees of airs mayer

12. The higher supervisory bodies of the societ, argeneral assemblies of members of conferences for the primary organizations, the corresponding conferences for the rayon cits oking oblast kias or autonomous republic organizations the all union republic DOSAAF congresses for the DOSAAF organizations of the union tepublics, and the Alf-Union Congress of the Alf-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army Air Force and Navy A meeting conference or congress may conduct business with the participation of more than half of the members of the DOSAAF organization or its elected delegates.

The general assembly conference or congress elects a commuter, which is the executive body and supervises all reating operations of the DOSAAF organization.

Audit commissions (auditors) may be elected for the corresponding organizations in order to monitor the tinancial business and production activity of the committees whatmen and organizations of DOSAAF the time frames and validity or the authorization of proposits applications and complaints and the organization of extress explains.

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DOS AM congresses of the union republics and the All-Union DOS AM congresses of the union republics and the All-Union DOS AM Congress may be held using cofficient open or closed (secret) ballot at the corresponding assent blues conferences and congresses of DOS AM by rosodiction of the majority of participants at the assents conference or congress.

The election for dismissali of chairmen and their depotes the son the USSR DOSAM. Central Comment by DOSAM central committees of the union republic the kiase oblast oking city and rason committees of DOSAM as well as the chairmen of the USSR DOSAM. Central Audit Commission and the might commissions of the corresponding DOSAM organizations, along with their deputies, may be carried out using either open or closed (secret) voting.

The election of the committees and audit commissions of DOSAAF and their leaders at all levels is carried out as a rule, on an alternative basis with the free discussion of the candidacies, assurance of the right of unlimited nomination of candidates and their challenge and criticism. The voting may be conducted on each candidate separately or by list as decided by the assemblies conferences or congresses. Those candidates who it there more than half the votes of the participants is assembly conference or congress are considered in closted.

The question of dismissing the chairmen of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics or the kray soblact okrug city or rayon DOSAAF committees and the deputies, as well as the chairmen of the Central Andrea Commission of USSR DOSAAF and the audit commissions of the corresponding DOSAAF organizations are their deputies as resolved at plenums of the committees and sessions of the audit commissions. A decision is considered to be accepted if more than half of the series of the members of the committee or audit commission of DOSAAF are cast for it.

- 14. The principles of the regular turnover of the comparisation of all supervisory bodies of DOSAM and the succession of leadership are observed in their election.
- 18 The committees and audit commissions of DOS AAI may draft or dismiss the staff workers and active members of the defense society at plenums and sessions where necessary
- The committees (presidums) of DOSAAL provide the broad glasnost in their activity report regularly on their work at assemblies and plenams, the fulfillment of their issolutions and the resolutions of higher bushes of 1998 AAL and the realization of the rotical above 1990 and proposals submitted by society members. The modulious of the committees report regularly to the society of the society o

1. The members of the elected bodies of DOSAAF should justify the high trust placed in them in all of their activity.

It a member of a committee or audit commission of DOSAAF has diminished his honor or dignity performs by duties poorly or has lost touch with the elected bedies he may be removed from the corresponding amorphise or audit commission.

The question of removing members of the USSR DOSAVI Central Committee, the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics or kray, oblast, okrug, city of rayon committees is decided by open ballot at a parimin of the corresponding committee. The question of the removal of a committee member in a primary organization is decided at a general assembly or at a session of the committee. The decision is considered to be adopted if more than half the votes of the members of the committee or organization are cast for it

The question of removing members of the USSR DioSAAF Central Audit Commission, as well as members of the audit commissions of the republic, kray, unlist asking city fason of primary organizations of fluorisomnussions is decided at their sessions under the confluor imporated for the members of DOSAAF commissions.

At apparities is created under the USSR DOSAAF virtual commutive and the DOSAAF central commutation of the union republics and krast oblast okrup environmental in DOSAAF commutities for routine operations to the organization and certification of the execution of discounty as well as for rendering assistance to loader authoritions and supporting the activity of the identity of the identity.

The Continuand statting of the DOSAAL apparatus are to an Arman surface, with the providing statute of the Cosk DOSAAL control committee.

the second or does of Density A. Supervise the automate and the workers and carry are the equivariant.

111. The Supreme Bodies of USSR DOSAAL

18. The logi ss is the supreme body of the Mil Linon Volumbit, Society for Assistance to the Arms. An Fince and Nath. Regular congresses are convened by the LSSR DOSAM Central Committee no less often than pine.

The decision of the Central Committee to consene a finite sea along with its agendar are announced no later than three months before the congress. The norms for tomosomation and the procedure or cleating delegates to the oners are established by the USSR DOSAAF Collar Committee.

19. The All-Union Congress of DOSAAF

a) hears reports from the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the USSR DOSAAF Central Audit Commission, adopts decrees and gives an evaluation of their work

b) adopts the Charter of USSR DOSAAF, and reviews and alters it

c) defines the basic guidelines for the work of DOSAM organizations, considers and resolute the most arrival tant assues in the life and activity of the distense society and plans its next tasks, and

d) elects the USSR DOSAM Control Commistion and the USSR DOSAM Central Audit Commission

20. The USSR DOSAAF Central Commuttee may convene an All-Union DOSAAF Conference during the period between congresses in older to discuss urgent national problems and vital issues in the practical activity of the defense society.

The conference is empowered toy ill to reputts from the USSR DOSAAF Central Commission and the USSR DOSAAF Central Commission or find a sight partially rup to true thank over the period between congresses to the Commission of the period between the fine most important affections of the most important affections of the Commission of th

21. The USSR DOSAAL Central Committee enquireress all of the aylists of society organications during the period between ill union congressors. A picture of the USSR DOSAAL Central Committee is consoned makes often than once a cent

25. The USSR DOSAM Country Committee one's a personnel composed of the committee of the Control Committee has deputing and members of the prosonnel West amount of personnel for the USSR DOSAM Control Committee of Superior the work of the country of Superior the country of Superior the country of Superior the country of the superior that the country of Superior the country of the superior that the country of the superior that the superior th

The president is concerned at times supulated by the president itself.

The president of the USSR DOSAAL Central Committee elects a buro from anyong its members in an amount determined by the president of the USSR 1808AM Central Committee to supersise routine operations of an organizational and executive nature and to monitor and verify the execution of residuous that have been adopted

23. During the period between compens, some conner cores the USSR DOSAM central Computer

at insurings the implementation of the decisions of the gunnereses and conferences of USSR 1008AAI

b) coordinates and directs all of the activity of DOSAAF organizations on the territoric of the USSR calls for

presentations and reports by the committees of DOSAAF, selects and places the supervisors personnel of the society and represents LSSR DOSAAF at state and public institutions and organizations.

- c) approves in coordination with other hunders the activity program (basic principles) and editorial barrors of the newspaper SOVELSKIY PATRIOT, the journals of the defense society and the charter of the Patriot Publishing House of the USSR DONAM Contract committee and designates (approves) and dismisses the editors in clief of the publications of the USSR DOSAM Contral Committee and the director of the Patriot Publishing House Incavanishing with the USSR Law on the Press and the Other Mass Media
- districtes a Bureau of Alot num-folderations and fest crations for Motor Sports and Appoint Mindate Exposer Sports and directs its practical internal internal internal and approves plans for international all numm and all Russian competitions. Olympiads no ets and explicit times for these to percent sports and occurrence and minutes their files to percent sports and occurrence and minutes their files to percent sports and occurrence and minutes their files to percent sports and occurrence.
- companies and intellements international contacts and a depolar of the solution and perform and all the solution are performed Solution and perform and the solution and solutions are solutional and the solution and solutions.
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IV. The Republic, Kray, Ohlast, Okrug, City and Rayon Organizations of DOSAAF

The regions keep control kind of our local colors between the NAAL america, a some of some of the colors and provide a formation of the colors and provide and the colors are colors are colors.

- bodies of DOSAAL made in accordance with the Charles of the USSR DOSAAL within the limits of the union of autonomous republic ktas oblast autonomous oblast autonomous oktaw will raxon on the rason.
- 26. The supreme body of the DOSAAF organization of the compress in the union republic and the grap ordinate okrug, city or rayon DOSAAF, outeromy in the automorphism transfer obtain autonomous obtain automorphism of the corner of the period to become them.
- Regular congresses of the Deissal consumptation of the union republics and kras obtast rekrug (1) and taken conferences are concerned meless attendant on a safety than an arrange of the seas. The decision becomes a congress of tenth many the apenda and the requirements for repulsional flow at them are made by the amosprometric communities of Deissal.
- S. The congression a DOSAAL vagamentory of a many transfer or keep subject to keep cut on target a many of
- of calls for reports from the cross spanning commons and another immussions of pts decrease and serves on a common at their reportation as well as force in the rest tasks for the TRONXAE or any analytical

be short of the NAM Contract Community for the innertegration of the knew orders of the order of the contraction and the knew orders of the conmusion and

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an organizational and executive nature and to monitor and syrds the execution of decisions that have been made

- 31. The 1908 AAL central committee of a union republic of a kfa controllast DOSAAL committee
- a) coordinates and directs all the activity of oblast victing cits and rayon DOSAAF organizations analyzes their work renders practical assistance and implements the safection and placement of key personnel of the society.
- by the presents the republic kray or oblast DOSAAF envantization in state and social organizations and institutions of the republic kray or oblast
- 1) supervises the activity of teaching organizations of DOSAM in the training of specialists for the armed forces of the USSR
- di circatures and conducts training of key personnel for the mass to british professions in the national economy
- Contratories work to decolop motor and applied-military typesod sports in the republic skras or oblast and creates a missau of federations and a federation for motor and audicolombtus at species
- Diapproves the structure of the DOSAAL committee and the financial plans staffing and estimated expenses for the maintenance of its apparatus as well as the yearly as counting reports momens the execution of approved plans and estimates and establishes the standards for distribute from subcrehinate committees and organizations.
- ever also for dissidence commutees, sports and motor-sports dubs for a hoods) children a and couth motor sports, having attraction associations, special-interest clubs sports trachities, lubs for service dog breeding production onterprises count centures including with the sports for workshops, small scale wholesale stores and above aperational organizations of DOSAAI in a ordanic with the progressions approved by the USSR In 18AAI Commutee as well as holding sports or that a minimum these requiring payment.
- the may copyre proceeding DOSAAL organizations on the townstories sweetals it, or raral rayons as well as on the scale of a 700 or rayon, through the detense collectives boosted or proportorians.
- 11 intidus (Carris to violate and reinforce the material and become at base of the printing teaching and sports organizations of 1008 CAL and
- or in ourses the recent accounting operation storage and with at manylar and technical resources being a mass a for the development and asticity of the corresponding Drink A.M. organization as well as administers the operation of appropriate in accordance with the programm appropriate for any LNR DONAM Central Community

- 33. The okrug, city and rayon committee of DOSAAF
- a) creates the primary DOSAAI organization coordinates and directs fits activity renders practical assistance in operation and conducts an accounting of society members
- b) conducts instruction and teaching of the chairmen and active members of the primary organizations of DOSAAF and organizes the exchange of experience in mass defense work.
- c) organizes work in the development of motor and applied-military types of sports in the oking cits and rayon supervises the work of cits tracon motor sports clubs and answers for their practical activity and creates amateur associations, special interest clubs courses cit cles, sections and teams in motor and applied military types of sports.
- d) approves the staffing and financial plans of its own committee and the organizations that are on its balance sheet.
- e) organizes the training of key personnel for the mass technical professions of the national economy public instructors trainers and sports referees as well as the leaders of circles on the basis of the teaching organizations and motor sports clubs of DOSAAF
- f) develops the material and technical base of the primary organizations and the motor sports clubs allowing for the maximum utilization of local opportunities in the interests of the broad involvement of DOSAAI members in mass defense work, and
- g) represents the okrup city and rayon DOSAAF organization in state and public organizations and institutions of the cits tokrup or taxon.

V. The Primary Organizations of DOSAAF

- 33. The primary organizations of DOSAAL are created by place of work teaching or residence of the members of DOSAAL at plants mills soykhozes and other enterprises kolkhozes institutions and teaching establishments as well as among the workers and office personnel of military units at military training establishments arsenals bases plants communications centers hospitals and other institutions and organizations of the USSR Ministry of Defense, the USSR KGB, the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Manis] and the like
- 34. The decision to create a primary organization is made by the founding assembly and recorded by the corresponding ration committee of title committee of DOSAAI.

Primary DOSAAL organizations may be created in individual cases and with the permission of the oking city or fason DOSAAL committee within the frame work of soveral enterprises that are partial a production association and are housted as a rule on the territory of a single rayon or soveral tayons of a single city.

To the primary organizations of DOSCAL in order to conduct routine business close committees (chairment and their deputies) for a term of two or three cears and where necessary audit commissions rauditors) in an amount determined by the general assemble conferences at their assembles conferences.

Work is conducted in the committees of the primary organizations of DOSAAL as a tule by non-exempt workers. Many primary organizations may establish the positions of exempt workers for the DOSAAL committee using the monetac, funds of the given organizations.

- 36. The primary organization of DOSAAF may independently rivate DOSAAF organizations based on shops shifts sectious farms teams departments faculties courses of study teaching groups classes and the like that are part of it and grant them the rights stipulated by the DOSAAF committee.
- 3. The suprema supervisors body of the primary DOSAAF organization is the general assembly of DOSAAF members which is convened to the extent necessary at times supplied by the DOSAAF committee.
- 38 The primary DOSAM organizations conduct work on the basis of the development of democracy criticism and softential (single routise onegy initiative and spontagious action by the members of the society in close similar with public organizations.
- 30 The primary organizations of general schools and other educational establishments with the permission of the facon and one DOSAAF committees may unite with the primary organizations of major enterprises kilkhores and stockholes in the interests of improving mass deletes grock
- 40 The treguent, and size of dies for entity and membership in the society are established at general assemblies of the primary and other defense collectives. The collective membership dues are set at a size that is determined by the runn deboards of the enterprise of the assembly of the rabor collective. Dues receipts remain at the disposal of the corresponding DOSAAL organizations. Part of the dues by their decision, an be transferred to a higher DOSAAL committee to territorie the material and to him a) base and further develop mass defensy work.
- 41 The purious suranization of DOSAM
- as imperiod nell resolves all issues at its hig and actions assign from these whose resolution it has interred to the authority of a higher body.

by provides for the participation of workers and south in mass dothnso work and propagates the inner and mission of the 0.5 0.5

cal conducts, mass, military patriotic, and detenso sports tunitions.

- dissorts on the timning of south for service in the armed to sees of the USSR menturng verticans of war and labor the arms and have and come soldiers in the reserves in at
- s i works on the organizational remtoric ment of defense collectuses, and judependently determines the frequency for holding assemblies from terroless) and committee sessions.
- t) has the right to desise drafts at documents for the consideration of all issues by higher heal as at DOSAAF
- g) may create repent teaching classes offices technical laboratories amateur associations and specialism's rest clubs courses of study and technical cricies sports sections and teams as well as acquire the necessary teaching and sports assets in accordance with the massions of DOSAAL and

hi organizes and hold mass competitions in anotor and applied multiane types of sports and fixed yes the niembers of DOSAAF in individual pursuals of technical chartering.

- 42. The decision to disband a primary organization is made by the general assemble of the governormalism. The decision to disband a DOSAAL organization is made by a lowler body in the event of an a trade, scalion of its activity or if its activity contradicts use DOSAAL charter.
- VI. 4d Hoc Commissions and Sports Ecderations of DOSAAF Committees
- 13. The DOSAM countal committees of the union republics or kray oblast okray city or raiso DOSAM committees of the socials may cream commissions in accordancy with the hasis guidelines for the principal activity of the defense social, as well as tederations for moder, and applied military types of sports whose activity is a condinated and could by the corresponding DOSAM committees for the purposes of raising metalle of social principles and the development of democratual toundations at all locols of DOSAM.
- Commissions of the LSSR DOSAAF Central Committee and the DOSAAF central committees of the union repulsion of know oblast okedie city or farm DOSAAF committees may be reared in the interests of making the activity of the mombers of the LSSR DOSAAF central Committees the DOSAAF central committees the DOSAAF central committees of the union of their other structural formations of the office of the union of the uniform control of the compression on the unfulfilling of the resolutions of the office offices and the conducting of practical assistances in the office of an increase of the conduction of the office of the
- 44 Fed, rations for major and applied moditary reposed spears in compute to a computer to 1008 VAL accommittees take part in modes, depair of mass spears raising the skill-freed of spearsings the transmit of small kee spears personnel and all serves preventions and an arrangement and

holding of competitions, the preparation of organizational and instructional materials (curriculums, texts and instructions for sports work)

- 48 Sports clubs, amateur associations and special interest clubs are created at the teaching organizations of DOSAAF for the holding of mass sports functions. The councils of the sports clubs of teaching organizations and motor-sports clubs are elected by open voting at the general assemblies of club members.
- 46. The procedure for the work of the commissions, sports federations and councils is determined by the corresponding DOSAAF committees.

VII. The Audit Commissions

47 The Central Audit Commission of USSR DOSAAF audits the financial, business and production activity of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee apparatus and the enterprises and organizations directly subordinate to it, verifies the execution of the financial and production plans of the society, the time frames and correctness of the resolution of proposals, applications and complaints and the organization of receptions for visitors.

The Central Audit Commission reports to the All-Union DOSAAL Congress

The Central Audit Commission of USSR DOSAAF submits the results of its audits and proposals to climinate any shortcomings ascertained for the consideration of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee in the period between congresses

- 48 The financial and business activity of the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics, kray oblast okrug city and rayon committees and the primary organizations of DOSAAF is monitored by the corresponding audit commissions (auditors) operating under a statute approved by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee
- 49 The audit commission (auditor) reports on its activity to the corresponding congress or conference (assembly) and operates under the guidance of the higher committee of DOSAAF
- 50. The audit commission elects a chairman, his deputies and a secretary
- S1. The members of the audit commission may not be members of the corresponding committee of the society. Members of the society who occupy supervisors of business positions on a given committee of DOSAAF may not be elected to the audit commission.

The members of the audit commission take part in the sessions of the corresponding DOSAAF committee with the right of voice but no vote

52 The audit commission (auditor) audits the financial and business activity of the corresponding DOSAAF committee and the enterprises and organizations directly

subordinate to it no less often than once a year under the procedure and in the amounts specified by the instructions for the performance of audits in the DOSAAF system, and verifies the time frames and correctness of proposals, applications and complaints and the organization of receptions for visitors in the DOSAAF committee apparatus.

The audit commission rauditor) reports the results of audits and practical proposals to eliminate shortcomings to a higher DOSAAF body. The committee being audited is obligated to make the appropriate decisions with regard to the conclusions of the audit no more than a month later.

VIII. The Monetary Funds and Property of the Society

- \$3. The activity of USSR DOSAAF and its organizations is supported by financial and material-and-technical resources through the income of committees, enterprises and organizations of the society.
- S4 USSR DOSAAF may own its own buildings, structures housing stock equipment, implements, monetary tunds shares of stock other securities and other property necessary for the implementation of charter missions in the interests of the members of the society. Enterprises business organizations, publishing houses, periodicals and printing plants, teaching, sports and communal organizations, sports facilities, DOSAAF halls and scientific research industrial-design engineering and other organizations may also be owned by the detense society.
- 58 The funds of USSR DOSAAF and its organizations are obtained from the entry and membership dues of the members of the society and the members of DOSAAF clubs income from the publishing and business activity of production enterprises and workshops, construction and repair trade and supply, teaching, sports and other organizations courses transport and other services; paid sports events income from the holding of DOSAAF lotteries foreign economic activity, the sale of securities, participation in joint-stock companies ai d other receipts not prohibited by law as well as through receipts from state and public organizations as envisaged by the legislation of the USSR and the union republics and the voluntary contributions of citizens with an interest in the development of mass detense work.

Income from the production and financial activity of enterprises and organizations of DOSAAF may not be redistributed among individual members of DOSAAF, and is used only to: the performance of the charter missions of the society

No. The funds of the society are expended according to financial plans (estimates) approved under stipulated procedure for the pursuit of mass defense and sports work the construction of buildings and structures, their equipment, the acquisition repair and operation of equipment and property, the maintenance of DOSAAF committees, and organizations, improvements in the

social and domestic conditions and bonuses for the workers of the defense society as we'll as for incentives for active DOSAAF members and for other measures in accordance with this charter and prevailing legislation

Special centralized allocations and reserves may be created by decision of the corresponding DOSAAF commutees for the purpose of creating opportunities for financing all-union republic wide regional and dedicated programs for the development of the detense society.

The procedure for utilization of the monetary funds of the defense society is defined by the USSR DOSAAL Central Committee, the DOSAAL central committees of the union republics and the kray oblast oking title and taxon DOSAAE committees.

1\. The Rights of the Society

57 The All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army Air Force and Navy enjoys all of the 118/fis envisaged by the legislation of the USSR

58 The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee the DOSAAF central committees of the union republics this kras oblast okrug city and rayon DOSAAL committees and the committees of the primary DOSAAF organizations as well as associations enterprises organizations scientific design bureaus and other institutions created by the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee and two central committees of the union republies and the kraand oblast committees of the society in accordance with the provisions and charters for them, having their ownseparate property and on an independent balance sheet are legal entities. They have the right in accordance with prevailing legislation to dispose of that portion of the property assets and funds of USSR DOSAAL than has been acquired at their level, to open and close busines. and current accounts at credit institutions to conditat monetary transactions using them, to conclude contracts and agreements to institute foreign conomic activity to issue powers of attorney, be plaintiffs and defendants in civil court or arbitration, sell and lease assets, holdpaying events connected with the activity of the society and implement the construction repair expansion. modernization and technical relitting of enterprises teaching organizations and sports and other structures in the name of their elected bodies.

Enterprises and organizations (production workshops detachments for underwater technical operations y bibs DOSAAF halls firing ranges etc.) that do not have a separate balance sheet accomplish their monetary frams actions through the corresponding legal entities on whose balance sheet they are listed.

All of the organizations of DOSAAL being legal entiting are independent in the disposal of their own bindeet and the resolution of structural staffing production and business issues.

89 USSR DOSAAT represents and protects the real interests of its members in state and public bodies

600 The USSR DOSAAF Central Committee (h. DOSAAF central committees of the amon republics) the krasi oblast oktug city and rayon committees and the committees of the primary DOSAAF organizations; as well as organizations and enterprises that are legal in to ties may print a depiction of the emblem of the so jets and its name.

61) The All Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army Air Force and Navy has its own flar and emblem

Superior to the USSR DOSTIL Correct

Description of the Emblem of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy

The emblem of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army Air Force and Naxy is a white sivil framed by a gilded-wreath of laurel brayer

The senter of the social contains crossed carbinos and in automatic rifle. There is a five pointed star at the point of crossing with a hammer and sickle in the middle. Ho owner portion of the eval contains an anchor, and above over this star is a flying arretaft. The upper part of the eval fine a rifl ribbon with the inscription of SSR DOSAAF.

The emblem is intended

- tor printing by all organizations of DOSAAF
- tor the dycorations for DOSAAL members
- don department, on banners, and
- for depictions on posters in books and period as outlood the assets and signs of DOSAAF

Description of the Flag of the All-Union Voluntary Society for Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy

The flag of the All Union Voluntary Society for Assistance in the Army Air Force and Sasy consists of a section of real fabric in the shape of a tectangle with the ratio of 3.2 in length to width

The form of the flag has in the upper not former as deposition of the amblem of the All-Union Voluntarias so out for Assistance to the Army Air Form and Nassing a see equal in diameter to soft the width of the flag.

The lower portion at a distance of a of the width of the flag from the lower edge is a white stripe across the entire eight of the flag i. 20th the width of the pane) white stripes 1. 40th the width of the flag run above and below if at a distance of 1.20 of the width of the flag.

Alternative Service For Conscientious Objectors

Soviet, World Practice Compared

 $\begin{array}{ll} UI(M) & \text{if } M_{100000} \text{ A}O100II \text{ } IRIM) \text{ } = R_{01000} \\ Y & = M_{10} \text{ } QI(pp) \text{ } P(x) \end{array}$

Attal, St. Arksadt Promozona (The Hond Back). Atto-

[1] vt] Aleksandr Pronozin is 20 years old. Three years ago, he wrote a letter to the USSR Minister of Defense in which he refused to serve in the army on account of his pacifist and political convictions. In December 1989, criminal proceedings were instituted against Aleksandr He waited for them to come for him and even prepared a statement to deliver in court. But law-enforcement agencies seemed to lose all interest in him. Pronozin's current status does not allow him to either continue his studies or get a job. For this reason, he took up political activities in the Transnational Radical Party and set about the theoretical substantiation of alternative service.

In credited countries, those who five into all from foliations conventions on world views, among take on ones, more afternative expense for the USSR prompt and fill departure last what his untamplied from countries or

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When Conscience Forbids.

in a recent society great survey, the Research Center for Social and Psychological Problems under the Main Post and Directorate of the Societ Army and Navacconcluded that society a stituded toward the army is predominantly regative. The reasons' Afghanistan The tading place of the visit had shown. The growth of national self-determinance recoverents in union republics. Mass constitutes of formal rights in the army. The ascording of the with domestic pontical problems. These or interest lines also had an impact on the growing number of young people unwilling to take up army.

According to official data. 1.044 ment stussed to perform military service in 1988, and 6.64° in 1989. In the spring of 1999, alone, the number of objectors my reased to 40° cm, and in comparison with the entire preceding year. As of January, 1.50° this sear, the consymptom plan for the fall of 1990, was fulfilled at a fee, 450° 78.8 percent.

In the Leningrad Military District, the number of monunwilling to go to the barracks in 1989, was 20 times greater than the figure for 1988. According to Leningrad Military Commissar Anatolis Obukhov 214 cases mentioned evasors of military service were betwarded to the 145 service procuracies following the spring conscription of last year.

Moreow Military Commissar Vladimir Bespalov said that while they were be exaders in the capital in 1988 in 1989 the rayon military commissarials torwarded the pook at \$33 class tipts to the procuracy And in the opining at 1990 more than 1 siki monest procursciption at tailed to opinit in accordance with summonses from military commissarials to the cit, such scription offices to pictor with them.

If You Don't Want to, We'll Make You!

The prowing composes of over the retus, preparability to a upons and march has been parabled by an income of the number of cases to wanded to progunacy offices. They the number of consistence is not prowing at the same rate. Law entencement agencies rate the wors, time time situation in the country and the mit seek to prose into all objections without exception.

It amount be color out that these considerations around for a certain rule patient of punishments that is upon with colds and find. A first reliable to be a made in the control of the barracks is sould contain 18 to 24 months of torayd labor at that conserved mone constitution products. A sound fitted to system an bring paties as in the camps. As of the 38 of these which had repused reserve in the spring of 1900 that begin constituted.

Both in execution a prior take two extends the military transfer in a prior of the conditional fitted to report to a conscription by the point of which the transfer there are a properties and distinction are are one the three schools that exist among the re-

One could assign to the **first group** young people from several republics in which the Soviet Army is often viewed as the army of a foreign power—an army that, moreover maintains a regime that infringes on the republics' state independence. The absence of normal relations between the republics and the center and the war of laws are prompting conscripts to join national militarized formations under the slogan of creating national armies and to evade conscription into the all-union army. Until relations between the central and local governments are clarified, objectors under this category will inevitably exist and, moreover, will enjoy the support of their people and local governments.

In April of last year, the Estonian Supreme Soviet repealed the articles of the Estonian SSR Criminal Code that punished citizens for evasion of army service, and subsequently adopt the law "On Labor Service in the Estonian SSR." In May, the Armenian parliament adopted a resolution that suspended conscription for military service and released from criminal hability those soldiers from the republic who had left their units without authorization. In September, the Moldovan parliament suspended on Moldovan territory the corresponding articles of the USSR Constitution and of the laws "On Universal Military Service" and "On Criminal Lability for Military Crimes."

On languary 7, 1991, the USSR Minister of Defense issued the well-known order under which airborne troops were to forcibly round up recruits in Armenia Chorgra Lithuania Latvia Estonia, Moldova and certain oblasts of the Ukraine

Hugo Paas a consultant to the Estonian state chancellox department of defense and state border security, gave the following description of the picture that has emerged in the republic following the adoption of laws on alternative service.

Although some people object to military service for trasms of a religious and philosophical nature the main teasm to exading service for the majority of our republic's coung people is their unwillingness to wear the insign a of the Soviet Army

Indee the law a petition from a conscript who wants to perform alternative service is now considered by a special commission created under the local Soviet of Prophe's Deputies. If the young man disagrees with its some bisions he can appeal its decision to a republic sommission in alternative service or to the courts. But I don't know of any such cases.

As of January 1, 1991, there were 9,102 people on the list of those wanting to perform alternative service. Of this number, 0,612 are already performing such service 2,144, boths received determents on grounds of illness stady on family situation, and 340 withdrew their overmal requests.

The decision as to where labor service will be performed is made by local Soviets. Such locations can be social services and health care enterprises or construction projects. Some Soviets enlist young people in maintaining public order, assisting the police, and patrolling streets. The alternative service term has been set at 30 months; for people with a higher education, it has been shortened to one year.

"Preliminary calculations show that nearly 70 percent to 75 percent of all Estonian youths could be supporters of alternative service. The situation might be different had the principle of Soviet Army manpower acquisition been changed several years ago—i.e., had the principle of extraterritoriality been replaced by the principle of territorial service. I am convinced that had this been done, the number of people seeking alternative service would be smaller."

The second group of people evading army service is not very large. It is made up of members of various religious sects and pacifists who on account of their convictions cannot take up arms.

The third group is made up of those who evade arms service in the direct sense of the word and who reject the possibility of an associally aschul labor of fulfillment of their duly to society. Under present law and existing procedures for arms recruitment, there is no one to sort out the question of who doesn't want to become a soldier and who

You Can't Jail Them All.

It a state considers itself exclized and governed by the rule of faw it cannot forbid conscientious objection to military service. Compromises must be found. Such compromises coald be a transition to a professional arm, or the introduction of alternative civilian service. The first option axii hardly become a reality in the near future. Therefore, the only realistic solution to the situation is the second—the introduction of a civilian alternative to military service.

I null recently. Detense Ministry spokesmen contended that in the first place there is no special need for such a type of service and second, that such service essentially already exists in the country—the construction hattalion. For example, adherents of religious serbs were given the opportunity on an individual basis, to serve without arms in nulture construction units.

In November of last year, the USSR Supreme Soviet Youth Affairs Committee submitted the draft "Basic Principles of USSR and Union Republic Legislation on Alternative Service." In the bill, the decision as to whether to allow a conscript to perform alternative service is assigned to a special commission. But "convictions of conscrepce" is a subjective notion, and no commission can ascertain whether they are genuine.

The draft of a new USSR law on universal military service drawn up by the Ministry of Detense also provides for the possibility of performing montroop service. The median's department proposes to increase the

term of nontroop service by 50 percent and to make it contingent on passing an examination and receiving authorization. The screening function would be assigned to local Soviet executive committees. No provision is made for the possibility of appealing decisions.

USSR Alternative Service Bill

91UM0572B Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 10 Mar 91 pp 35-36

[Interview with Viktor Minin, USSR people's deputy, and Mikhail Timofeyev, a student at the Frunze Military Political Academy, by Irina Lagunina: "But Not Local Construction Battalions!"]

[Text] A draft law on basic principles of alternative service has been drawn up in the USSR. Viktor Minin, a USSR people's deputy, and Mikhail Timofeyev, a student at the Frunze Military Political Academy, discussed the bill, which they helped draft.

[Lagunina] What is your concept of alternative service?

[Timofeyev] We adhered to the concept of universal civilian service. A child is raised and nurtured by society from birth. At some point, a time has to come when a person has to repay his debt to society. Military service, maintaining public order, ecological detachments, social assistance service—all these things are equally important to society.

[Minin] A law is needed so that a young man can have the right to choose. I think that this law is for a small number of young people. Most will always prefer to serve in the army

[Lagunina] Will our state be able to provide work for all who opt for alternative service?

[Fimofeyev] Local Soviets will set up commissions made up of people who are very familiar with area problems. And the principle itself of filling jobs with alternative service workers will be territorial.

[Minin] There is a Soviet Army statute under which a soldier is not supposed to serve in the area where he lives. For alternative service workers, this approach is madmissible. It would create unnecessary housing difficulties. In addition, oversight of service would be reduced.

There are regions where, by virtue of already existing unemployment, the creation of additional jobs for alternative service workers is impossible. But this problem must be solved as well. For example, there is alreads an agreement under which the Nuclear Power Machinery Construction Association [Atomstroxmash] will provide jobs to alternative service workers from the Urals and the Central Asian republics. Russia has alreas that have become depopulated altogether. Alternative service could be one way to revive these areas.

[Lagunina] Those who object to army service will have to be paid for their work somehow; otherwise, this would be akin to slave labor. Where will the money come from?

[Imoteyev] First, there are production facilities and municipal services that do have the money. Second there exist a great number of various foundations and charitable organizations whose funds are currently being spent without any specific purpose in mind. If these funds were to be redistributed, it would be possible to pay partial wages to people performing alternative service.

[Lagunina] What threatens your draft"

[Minin] Officials of local Soviet agencies have an interest in the establishment of alternative service, but solely in the form of local construction battalions. This is the greatest danger. Apart from all else, alternative service must also serve to promote a person's development train him for a future vocation, and develop his interests. If we talk about a normal state policy with respect to young people, this is the way it should be

[Timofeyev] We discussed our draft law in the USSR Supreme Soviet Legislation Committee. Doubts were voiced there as to whether the Defense Ministrs would be able to met the conscription quota if everybody were to opt for alternative service, whether there would be enough money, and whether we wouldn't be wreaking the army. Meanwhile, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, for example, hoped to use this to provide manpower to hazardous production facilities. Unfortunately, we were forced to explain that this would be at odds with all norms and all notions of the observance of human rights. All the same, our draft was adopted as a basis and in all likelihood will soon be discussed at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Even our own country has experience in providing jobs for alternative service workers and paying them wages. In the mid-1920s, the Council of People's Commissars adopted Directive No. 422 on assigning jobs to people who objected to army service on religious grounds. The directive spells everything out very wel!

[Lagunina] Many republics have already adopted laws on alternative service. You were able to use their experience, too, in your draft

[Minin] Unfortunately, many republics simply sought to keep their own young people on their own territors or pursued other, political, objectives. Experience has shown that in the absence of oversight, alternative service workers simply stop meeting their obligations and shirk their work. So far, all this is more like pseudoalternative service.

[Lagunina] How will service locations be determined."

[Timofevey] There are two approaches—examination and registration. We tay of the second. The examination principle is a relic of the past. A person has to prove to a commission that he truly cannot serve in the arms. But

frow can this be done in practice? By bringing an aniday terrine a dergentian. Under the registration principle a person would go and register and the commission would decide where best to put him to work. Its decision could be appealed to a higher authority. But we se proposed only the basic principles of the lifety, a from it is up to the republics to choose

Numbers of Draftees With Police Records Declining

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(Reader's question and response by Major V. Zulotashih chairman of the USSR Supreme Societ Subsommittee on Matters of Aims Youth and Reserve Sciticonien "Numbers of Individuals With Prior Clovertions Declining"]

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Signed S. Medirskata Thadren Ordan

Major V. Zolotukhin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Subcommittee on Matters of Army Youth and Reserve Servicemen, replies:

Yes, people with previous convictions are indeed also serving in our Armed Forces. But their numbers in declining For example whereas in 1988, 48.882 such individuals were called up only \$1.722 were recruited in 1989.

As his as statistics for carious regions of the country are amounted we are say that 2 n2n of these individuals arrived by those many north of the Kiex Military District during last against innectipation. The least number of such mathydrals regioned for solvine was observed in the Transcaucusus Military District 138. The greatest number was 250 to to propounits in the Volga-Urals Military District.

DOSAAF To Aid in Reserve Officer Training

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[Lys] It is mived in an order of the commander-in-chief of the Strategy Missile Troops that in execution of a directly, of the USSR Capinet of Ministers and order of the USSR Minister, of Defense missile men have repeated inflicted reclinical assets worth about 30 million rubbes for sale ore pieterential terms to the population kinklinges goalfective farms] soykhozes [state farms] enterprises and construction organizations

The USSR immister of defense and chairman of the central committee of the country's DOSAM [Voluntary Society for the Promotion of the Arms, Aviation and Nacy manual the ninit order. "On the Training of Naval Research Officers in DOSAM Officer Courses." The office recourses referred to here will be established based in mayal schools the defense society has in the cities of Petricarondsk and Mariupol. Undergoing training here will be Naval Roserive officers cligible for call-up who have the most artical shortage specialties.

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Germans' Role in A-Bomb Project Recalled

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or od the arenanrun at transitive Politburo and he visited as frequently same throughter ment of Gulripsh, his native village, was not har away.

How did the Germans and up there? In the protocodestroyed Cremmany in the Soviet occupation some the Soviet Government concluded contracts with communi-German specialists for a specific term, and the agreed with their families, equipment, apparatively and is no a library. At the facility cach family beed in a finiting cottage with all conveniences. The received a smooth cantly higher salary than the Societ specialists All and ditions were set up for them for harmy working mer relaxing (including tennis courts)

In addition, there was a large group of prisoned of which there that worked in the shops. The a is also were required "worth their weight in gold. They fixed in probabbarracks

For the managerial German specialists at Sukhami. The Creimans built mary clous homes that in the skill add in the Smop coastline (Numbers '), and 'Ac

The Germans had everything except treadent. The course not able to communicate with us, a scopt for work and they did not have the right to leave the 2010, withhome permission and escorts (these man). Were trips out to week to the city markets

The scientific director of the institute was the work known scientist physicist Protessor Horry was wife barred by Hitler from work on the attenue it and excause of his lewish origin. Many much community may the Russian language will how you it was productions of difficult for us. Sounds to work mormally with the

Community per cally since there were two from the SS [Separtistalled] troops among the chemists

The chief of my Liberators was Doctor Carbinan, an excellent specialist, and his coworker was Doctor Zenskis, who previously had worked in Potsdain on a syntatric

The administration of the facility was mady up of former workers of the GUTAG [Main Administration for Corrective Labor Camps]. They were easily recognized from the way they communicated with people and from a kind of emptiness and cruelly in their eyes.

Refore my assignment to the laboratory. I worked for a month in a diffusion unit without appropriate sale guards and apparently this affected my health. I began to lose my hearing hadly and on the devision of physicians. I was reassained to Lymingrad within a seat and a ball. Ofer a certain time. I learned that a large group of workers of the Abkhaz institute received the Stabilishing Prize First Degree users to and way decirated syntemators for saccessful work on the atom by mit-

Subsequents the German specialists left for the GDR on a special frame to work in a corresponding modifiant taking with flori neverthing that they had previously brought

Last. W49, as no mention made new of that contribution that the Germans made to the work on the areas bombs? It closes not matter what reasons brought them to our country, at is important that there was this contribution. This worked homorable and conscientionals, and the is written at two contribution and respect.

Association of Military Historians Formed

 $= 2H M \alpha P + M = \alpha (KR1SN1) + 2H ZD + \alpha (R.a) + \alpha (R.a)$ $= 2M R \alpha + H R \alpha (R.a) + \alpha (R.a)$

LArticle by V. Rumos - There Shall Be an Association' 1

[Lext] The intentions of certain multary historians, to create their own association (KRASNAYA ZALEZDA). Lybrians 1 (2015) was received with creat interest by both professionals and informal students of the military past. The military past. The military past the military past.

Such an enthusiastic reaction is encouraging and makes decaysism of the stability of the future association realistic. At the current time a set of draft regulations has been worked out which rafter discussion and rework time will be presented to a ratification at the constituent conference.

The Association of Mutaux Historians (AVI) is seen as a voluntary independent professional organization has incornidual and turanval status. Publishing scholarly and business manufacturing activities are proposed too the organization. The profits from these as well as architectures discontinuous from organizations under countributions, and domains from organizations and turb reliably will be used to conduct the programs of the association.

Drose arrives to familiarize themselves with the dealt populations should write to 110088. Moreow Devictories Probe Prospect No. 4. The M.V. Trunze Military Academy. The Department of the History of Military. Mt. Th. Organizational Commission for the Association of Military Historians. We request that those interested also semi-free address their suppositions and comments for the dealth collations.

Army Journal Editor Comments on Gulf War

13 All Year the encountering of who have not and and not test we are another and. There is have a counter that as still in a shall so was an entry manufactural leaves beyond the time. I miled Shares as American Beophy, and highly accurate their manufactures of the peak of the transmission case. If the area to the transmission and the have not been a subtractive of the transmission and the have not been at known but also can the locate of the light of the peaks.

In the composition to the form of morally that the detection in the constitution in th arising hel even he discovering the leable house Spearink in 188, [10] octsion some specific are see from the United Systems Security Comment's resolutions to pounds the overessor have materialized an exemplitis thrashing in fall swing. But what do we know of events which happened fittfalls outs systemas. Truct sould not hold Kuwan, who b troyrupushouse August of last year The Western C (althor) through predominant opinion formed by the known themselves its pross and its military achieves a brobait simple impress dented via tory. Muniquely atom of information by anti-fragis oals. tion commiss for any absence there was bedring as oppose it viol tempo in portunities in Bayastal was por to all contemporary Spring 10 h spendents read a tioners and Who o the Doson Section on ration was at the trak out our soour amount chosy to re in the appearing days from Pankas afront of destroyed buildings wounded arrylands build be dust cappo cuts to studio to show Kushimov into awang Col Cign A L Lilatox [

[Boom r. ordane] (Kanshimov) Todae om guest in the studio is Viktor Ivanovich I datos shipt editor of VOY I NOTISTORIC HESKLY ZHERNAL Arktor Ivanovich was in Imq at the peak of the war so to speak Recombs in the thorf rome the intent issue of your round those way a reliant with roun by him in which you share some first impressions of what you saw. I must adon't that what saught not aftention was your conclusion that the United Strip, had executable lost the war dearned lost. This sammed amount at paradovical to me to cause trypilloss of the apparent's material to the minimum of the varieties of the amount to make a place of the analysis of the same of the cause trypilloss of the amount towards continuous finite all the information of the same finite and the same finite and the same finite and the same finite all the information of the in

As there of the trouble preference of the Art. and latter on the steady of the matter of the steady of the matter of the steady of the steady

the printer during the most ten, monents. We say like too leng through the level a vito

History Well field of all ordinary nationing and Mills was it enforces.

(Krishams) for frage

Halater Her least of ourse Better the oppose of a constant sex, all anny The front and we the edipole of the argume. The first and we the edipole of the argume. The third the destination of the frequency for the forms. The bords of the fourth the destination of the frequency Party and the fourth the destination of the frequency Party and the fourth the destination of the frequency Fresident Hussian is also another bound to indicate the country quite satisfactority. The Beath Party is in except proximal country distance of the frequency of the Bath Party. The work is said of 190 and country. The people support the party. This indicates

[Korshunov interrupting] Did you travel allow o planned four of were in the to see what you want to

[I flatov] I was free to go anywhere I wanted. So the regime has not been toppled, the army has reunincideal combat readiness, and the air force has been provinced as over the tank troops and the infantry.

There was an incident with nine tanks, and if tury designs to be a victorious skirmish after all. The Iraqis at I also told by a general adopted the following tactic. The following tactic also relied out their tanks with the turiets facing the real actic became to advance. The Americans decided the way among to surrender and allowed them to come right appears. Once the tanks were very close to the U.S. possions. Once the tanks were very close to the U.S. possions. They turned their turiets and opened trights. Americans suffered great losses. To counter the coals the Americans tolled out 90 tanks, the general said on course the Iraqis took advantage of the surprise and subsequently of course they withdrew. This was the nine tank incident.

[Filatov continues] However, the skirmish with the 1 It's was a night battle. The general said that while the 1 1888 appeared the Americans were completed starfled because they did not even think the Iraqis had tanks in this area. U.S intelligence analysis had overlooked thene So tell the Americans that everyone knows their intelligence analysts messed up. Anyway, the Americans declined getting into a nighttime tank hattle, and the Iraqi tank commanders understood that the Americans were waiting for daylight to destroy them with highfuls and hylicoptors. We withdrew the tanks before dawn the general said and after this no other tank batth's time place. The Western press said that some tanks that once deployed in line crashed exercthing. This is a fix ecomplete in. The Americans never deployed 8000 mps. The fact that they spread this false report while trying 10 kill two birds with one stone is another matter. First of all the Americans spread the he that this battle was north more grandios, more triphtening than uniti-Prinkhorerka Jamest a makor World War II rank Partie.

Ecostomist Well comparable in least

If also Welf sex something of the sort. That is each a distribute. The sorth amoversary of the beginning of welfe. Welfe War II and the surprammentary of the battle of For Fordal of the fire of the American simply want to be the feet in out a for. The American simply want to be the feet in out a for a low will not work because those feet in 1933 thing but it will not work because those feets over the their people of which they needed by justific in 1966 of their people of which the brought of all thus amounted if they were not going to use it. So, thus the conditions of the feat is and laughting over they.

For thomas. Let us agree that sheppis all the factoral crouds. Thus on speke about which could be evaluated to be for the fact that Saddain Hussen's republican guards and arms are present. The part in a roubat against the She its febrals and the Kurus industrial aparities that the main arms was presented.

Harrier Sony wait a minute. Wat its a compile and place materials and deteats, astrony a minute for a strong a minute for a strong a minute for any time. In the instance, no one beyond any collision of a collision of a material device in wait. Nothing hap were followed as me battle. In the first instance, the collision of a collision was no battle. In the first instance, the collision of a collision was not been a collision as a most of a collision of the collision.

is ordering. So, constituted that the Application of the Application artificial artificial and application of the Application o

If the I done that the Vincro steed of the done could be incorporated all the most five a authorized of the most five and of the done of the standard of the first cold of how work just begin to the Person Could be a transfer for the control of the control of the standard of the standar

Localiumor As far as of our word deligion of the cond. Your tup was the unuque in that condition are a number and before cour typ and it course attrest condition to tumbar with material that has appeared comporting the war and condition the had an opportung, he are the study of exents from the marke. What was the specific point in the press and the mass media in this way.

Habited You have bouched upon a view basic problem columnamental phenomenon which has such red in this wor. The normalists a real like a company of U.S. Xems traces in this war. Planned precise nutrials three proposes with our of the thorn. They were should note propose submitted. I have been precise as a new framework to passine of calcumation were set up.

| Horizonto | interrupting Decima together the role of the proof relevant back in certain operational plans of the colors.

[Litrary] Without tair I am absolutely consensed that combat actions are multiply (purpose to the purmalists

[Korshuma] When will the Iraq was articles who havous spoke about in the third. March 1896, appear as your journal."

Halatos Hilling possibly in the fifth issue. They will be articles under the adnoral tirle. The Unknown War in Iria.

[Kordminos] Will it by a segment that you will it appear and in this conclusion

Hildrey I have described by a source transport to a robot test a signal material. The traps rate material time and the source of the traps are material and the resolutions of the traps.

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Gerasimov Views Lessons of Gulf War

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While by Layand's to commit to the Latest the

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Difficultion the invitation of the first of Exemple of Difficultion that the author was an parlimental exemption for The specialized DELL'SE VALVEDITION VEY public stam with the substite at Journal for World Leaders, had continue in the final exemptor last teat for vample. While the are war may be soon with relative case the ground battle will cally problems unless the Leaders has consubjeable atmixed power.

This power was amount for it was borely mediat The Iraqui Crumit surrembigates normalist over

All this came are pleasant supported We would recall that there is Southan Southan tempts combinative of the right battom conditions have but properly combined warned matter combined matter combined matter combined matter combined.

Which he or he talkamas

To the grant that has described in 1 from the pointer the layscape of the war.

From to pende the role or get determs particularly against missible of a loss made branches. Any kon their than that walls a personal walls are missible of their minutes. The role of the role of their minutes. The role of the role of their lines of the role of the role

but their target. They cost over a million cach, but the missake passed its baptism of tire, as did another, the Patriot, highly praised by the press. This antimissike missake shot down the Send missakes like an accurate skeet shooter shoots down vlas, prevois.

One further praises or this weapon is the birth speed antiradar HARM missale taught to locals and destrocsistking radar installations

So the failure of frag's art defens siled to difeat. Are saffwently effective an detenses possible toda."

Second the end of the war invites reflection also con the role of tanks in the future. For the reason indicated above large scale tank battles did not economic. Nor did it even connecte band to hand highting. The are attacks had the enemy in the ropes and had hum groups, as the early in boxing.

United the socialled 'peace dividend from an improve ment in the world situation and disarrams of registrations exert sould prove easiablies of the war. The NEW AORKER manazine wrote "Saddam Husaes's surges son has it would seem made the world site to a syntimation of the Pentagon's astronomical backets Yet past two days prior to Iraq's incression of Kuryan attracts in the U.S. Detense Department had not field puritables of a plan for a 10 percent reduction in the nultians budget over the next fire years. So retain Richard Choice and Colin Powell Third of the Joint Choice of Statt had prosecuted to Provident George Rush proposals for a 800 0000 man reduction in the armed to colby the pash 1000 s. The controller of the same sall most like the make adjustments hepp

The communities commented with electrones are the biggest witness. During the war tim Pentagon was already poshing Raytheen to spread up the support of Patrost misseles. The General Duranties and McDonell Douglis corporations manufacturing the Legislands missible are quite hoppy. And so but to

On the other hand that he recommend obligators from the seempoint of indicate organizational descriptions to use other squantity of the point of the average of control of the specific that changes for control or the description in the light of the result of the descriptions.

The direction rates runned away of the arm the yord Theoryper Heading hold since in the operation WERTHINK. In a supplier during the action flower of a verification of the supplier of the su

But is military competition necessars in that new world order for the sake of whose creation Desert Storm officially burst?

Implications of Gulf War For French Forces

Movem IZTESTEY Con Russem 18 Mar 21 Union. Literary 6

[Yu Kovalenko report "Reform With an "Overload]

[Text] Paris. The cannonade in the Persian Gulf had barely subsided before President F. Mitterrand proposed that parliament study a broad range of issues connected with France's defenses and its arms.

The president himself specified quite precisely the transwork of the reforms in the detense sphere modernization of the arms with regard for the latest achies ments of science and technology and preservation of the doctine of nuclear deterrince and the principle of general military service. But within this framework the opportunities for maneuser remain years extensive.

The war with Iraq rescaled an specialists opinion weak spots in France's armed forces. Among these are certain types of combat hardware specifically the languar bombers which were taken on board almost to grange ago. The insufficient power of the armoored resources And what is particularly important, the lack of recen naissance data obtained via satellite. I. Mittercand, the press wrote could only familiarize himself with the photos sent him by the White House.

Many of these gaps will be closed in the next teayears, the armed forces will acquire the next typlers tank the Rataly arreaft the French German Types helicopter, the Charles de Gaulle mixlear powered carrier and the Triumphant submaring two sp. satellites. Stratuse and Helios

But it is not only a question of provision of the arm with the latest arms. Throughout the postwar decades Paris has consistently prepared itself to ward off a threat on the part of the East (and to be more specific the Sovici I nome with a strategy of deterrence of the weak inrespect of the strong. Now the threat from the East has diminished in secrousness, although some politicians are continuing to emphasize that the USSR remains the loading military force in Europe. As far however, as the determine doctring is concerned. Paris does not as I Mitterrand has just confirmed intend abandoning it But it cannot be ruled out that there will be a reasonate tran of military strategy. As the newspaper LEFTGARO for example proposes the doctrine could be not ferward. in grand to determine of a weak or medium? portentially nemicrate the planner's thish points.

But does from a body, horse the researce occurs, for the madernization of determs, primarily its nucleus one pain at a start of up appreciations, and third doubt millions, relief Mana politicamental confliction advantages to be taken mineralistic at the species of observer.

obtained are a result of the end of the "cold" war era. But the trend foward a reduction in detense spending which had emerged will hardly continue under the new condihans. The opposite will occur rather. According to the valendations of the well-known political scientist Pierre Letonche in order to acquire all the latest equipment willing 10%, assurt will be necessary to spend from 40 milione to we bollion French transs annually.

However the countres budget which is currently oriented toward the development of science and technology and virtuation could hardly sustain such additional warfloady. In all probability the army will be modern-freed thanks to a suback in conventional armed forces. In a sustain a with the Army 2000 plan, the ground toyed will be rydated by approximately 35 000 mentions of the withdrawal of forces stationed on German 1000 fig.

His marties in the Persian Crult once again brought to the forefront the question of what kind of army is missive professional or based on a draft. In the press state suppose the arms should preserve the present mixed system. It is proposed using conscripts, who constitute approximately half the armed forces only for the day use of their sy and Europe (they did not particularly to the war with Iraq invidentally) and the professionalism remote theaters. The length of arms service for mixe upts would be reduced from 12 to 10 months.

On the banks of the Some the results of the conflict are frome analytic from all-European positions also. It is followed by a that the European Community looked very instead; malitarily and politically compared with the Entired States which demonstrated an enviable firmings and complete in For this reason. France and Germans and a grant fluing the tighting presented an initiative time grants. The reason of European defenses.

Would not the formation of detensive European structure lead to a diminution of the role of NATO? This amount be ruled out in the distant future. As yet, howman Manford Wormer, general secretary of the North Allandia bles. Is insisting on the need for a "synthesis" of NATO is now undergoing a considerable transformation with regard to the upper grappy of European minitary structures, but will amaniating proof of security of the old continent.

France Britain Itals and Spain recently signed an averagent of the creation of an air detense missile of the American Private type. Former minister E. Balladur a France Afric Free height has just proposed the creation of France France Shield—like the American "Starware private wheels would protect the continent award a truspear rapid deployment force based in contine France in miss which proved their fighting around the france miss which proved their fighting around the Le garmers also intend increasingly to samure questions of symmething an all European 1910.

Japanese Contribution to Gulf Electronic Weaponry

off Moorest $M = \{s \mid R \mid l \mid D \mid x \mid Rx = x \}$ if $\{p, z\}$ for $i \in I(L^2) \times p$

[Article by Valeriy Kistanos - andidate of economic sciences researcher in the Center for Japanese Research Oriental Studies Institute of the USSR Academ of Sciences under the rubric "Viewpoint" "Bon by with Japanese Brains.]

Hext! One of the characteristic soft the war in the Persian Gulf that struck the immemation was the large scale use by the multimilional forces first and for most by the American for 3s of the newseld (pe. of a apons based on the latest achievenisms in the specie of advanced technologies. As a matter of fact millions of television viewers in all corners of the plants, sitting over a cup of tea at home could actives the plainzation of lombat episodes from the so-called star wars, with which they had until them been tannhar with from science fiction. novels and movies or it the vers best from computer games. But from the standpoint of influence on the further development at promising weapons sestems and consequently on military strategy, and political processes a far more important aspect of this war was the fact that it was in essence a profitispe of the Amerrean strategic defense initiative that put powerful trump cards in the hands of the supporters of developing it. further and adding to the weapons inventory. After all: certain SDI elements were tested successfully in practical work during the publian, apprehens

In a wave of parmonsion and pride at the I inted States over the super efficients of American scapons the question could not be plus come up about the degree of dependence of these scapons on Japanese technology. This question also came up in arguments between Japanese and American electronis companies which are in a competitive strongle with each cother on the international markets. Here the Japanese' side emphisized its contribution to the victor of the allies and the American companies pointing to the damen of Japanese penetration of the U.S. defense industry called for its restriction and the need to increase the competitiveness of the country's electronics inclusives.

Thus the present of such a dependence is recortabled by both sides however there is just a high variation in the estimates of its degre. So THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE newspaper wrote that there are no lapane a froops in the Persian Gulf but if it sign not to the transmark made in Japan." Anyth an inglete to wrapens would be to assist either On the basis of noncombs policies does not precision of the name type of precision and that among the components of certain types of precision and to 200 Japanese companies such as Toshiba Mitsilhistic Denke and others RELITER also obtained that 20 person) of the someon ductors in the Pittou such a 20 person of the someon ductors in the Pittou such a Lapanese production

Kyosera Hitachi and Sony are amony the other Tapanese companies which supplied key parts and components for American precision weapons employed in the Gulf war

In light of this at seems natural that immediately after the start of the war in the Persian Gulf there was a jump in the price of shares of American firms that produce weapons which were employed in this war and that stock speculation also spread to Japan despite the fact that the export of weapons is officially prohibited by the Japanese Government. Here there was a sharp rise in the price of shares of companies that produced components under American license for Patriot missiles which incrdentally, are also in the armaments of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces."

Commenting on the annual report of the Dispartment of Defense presented on I March to the U.S. President and Congress, the Japanese newspaper SANKH SHIMBL Nation of Japanese technology to the work of ensuring the security of the United States. One annot help but recall the words of S. Ishihara, a Japanese writer and member of parliament, and one of the authors of a book that was

a sensation both in Japan and the United States — V Japan That Care Sas. No — that it Japan starts to sell its senuconductors not to the United States but to the Societ Union then this he said will affect the accurace of America's nactar weapons, and it will change the strategic balance between the two militars superpowers in the USSR's Japon. And while earlier these words even though the critical discontent mixed with nationalism then the war in the Persian Crult showed that Ishihara's threat is not meaningless words.

And finally. In connection with the fact that the Japanese press persistently brings up the idea that Japanese result of a voluntary ban on export of its weapons did not supply them to Jraq and Jaying "clean hands" with respect to Jraq's aggression against Kuwait thereby distinguishes itself tavorably from other leading powers of the world. I would like to rote that when an American "smart bonib" accuracts flus through the entrance to a bomb shelter and takes away the lives of see eral hundred civilians. If our a moral start doord it is of no principal significance whether its "brain" consists of 80 percent Japanese components of our percent

Lack of General Conversion Program Poses Problems

[Hemrethe Vrem.a newscast Report by M. Nikubn identified by aption]

1001

(Announce) Conversion Problems and Solutions is the title of a report by our Moscow correspondent

(Sikulin) Medical information and measuring instruments and computer equipment of world class of exemlurby: standards the most progressive technologies, the further standards and the most skillful hands, at present all this still exists at enterprises serving the detenseindustry. The absorablics to the Moscow, Mars, Experimental Design Burgan of the Ministry of Aviation. Industry, where we filmed this reportage.

A mile foprie assidentiale mar pressure measuring instrument. I Unique blend transfusion pump, a thermocision i apparator, meusic imput des voy with a standarized intertory, all this is bailly needed by our medical services industria, and so over and our sick consens.

The problem is that all this exists and at the same time it is said available. The "Mars Experimental Design Bureau could get down to work, but

IS Policebayes—hirt of the bureau atentified by paper trend For the time beaugither is no coordinated conversion program. There are specify problems with funding What is needed are name though this does not depend on our coordinate above.

) Sit while Should continues to intervent perhaps 'What its continues to drong'

IV Survive department sleputs and identified by captural Breause there is no reordinated conversion, printian to the Union as a whole our ministry cannot do number as far as Lunderstand.

(Nikulin) Secondari the haby as it were whom everyone involvers

[Services of Well your could put it that was

[Nekulin] The example of the Moscow, Mars. Experimental Design Bureau is a said illustration of the interaction of the conservation program. But there is a way out It is managed, as a marry of argume, to compute an affiliation darkbase of the tipe of description work is allowed a military industrial interpreter. Then we will be able to phistically demonstrate the goods at four and exhibitions and it will melonger be recessary for authors to the find companies prepared to implement their does for more the recess. And sophistically and amount to chambers will at last find those application following all but the last rate one of skilled talented and the four people in our countries may begin to despain

Aviation Sector Holds Conversion Exhibition

PM Mod I 2007 Means Copped Transition I not Program Administration Russian manner (MT 10 Apr 91

[From the Innovation Marketing Results program presented by Akitsanch Yeng-Lanox identified by caption Report on USSR Adamon Markets & Ariakonyerusasa 21 Eshibution Materials Technology Equipment [

[Text] A.G. Bratuskin, USSR deputs minister of the a variou industry adentified by caption. We are at the Setum exhibition where the military industrial complex has hold secret technological, stribitions for more than 20 years. Only under which are fixed specialists in not even all specialets in the rulinar industrial emples only these with the requisite so unit chearan convert able to cisit this ashebit on Tadas with our perestroska the openious of the socially and with and transition to a market growings, we are allowing all our economy's specialists to familiarize thomselves with our achieve ments in the sphere of a cratico to history and technoformal materials. The tasks taking the sector are now resulting on the chargenin atom of production. Virtually Packs enterprise and also carbon in the sector has been described that is they produce semilitaneously axiation. requipment consumier recents sold manufacturing equip-

(Yemelyanus) Highly carried extrative are on displacial the "Aviakous visits 01 coshibitions usuks processing centers by highly displacement from materials. Many of these are only of interest to spiciously. We displace the section of the process of the process of the section of the section

Laser pattern (atting born has an perform splendidly at a grant plant at a private one sprise and it a sewing workshop. The taser on open with an intagral from paper to table is invitally and plant is Xnd the taser offer operates rapidly as match, and cand.

Plasma to meature at, totally indespensable in automobile workshops and at machine and tractor stations. Precisables above components have no be restined to working just a Series productioned plasma generators as a general source of automotific wolding is under way IRzhov. Eliktrisms kwanika. Production: Association logic appears in right hand convey and busies are awaiting them:

Minturing intriusians will estands longer at the All Linear Institute of Light Allies IVIISE stand where about disks in particular are deplayed. Thus are not only observed for an area to sauther by branchial That is not the disk conference of the analysis assume its dimensions are more acquired and the lock does not require additional balanciary. There is no need to quality control as those bases into the first.

Visitors to the exhibition are shown technologies the . can introduce. Nearby stands also have exhibits of interest for automobile owners. Light reliable springs 1"VIVM Science and Production Association Joses appears in right hand corner) made from composit materials will oust steel springs in time. Special coatens render silencers long lived and prevent corrosion. The widely renowned shatterproof glass for museum display cases is by no means the only use of this kind of glass. Extrastrong glass for automobiles attracts attention to this stand. This kind of glass will not withstand a bullet from a Kalashnikov. But pebbles sof which there are so many on our highways - will not harm it in the least. The glass protects you both from injury and from shock Bankers cashiers, jamitors, all those people who sievsisitors through glass - will undoubtedly appreciate glass capable of changing in opaqueness. First you're therethen press the button and you disappear

Needless to say everyone wants to have these kind of skillets. You can earry out fat-free frying in reflore outed skillets. Skillets covered with a layer of stainless steel are very hygienic. They are manufactured at VILS from bimetallic, aluminum plus stainless steel, billets. But an irritatingly small quantity are manufactured. As you if has recipating ready to turn the billets into the couplit after commodities on a commercial basis.

IV Ye Kotay "Secure" Science and Production Assign align adentified by caption. We wandered around the exhibition today and looked at the exhibits Some of liked—there are some valuable things here that may attract our attention and that we might ratiodice at our enterprise. The aims to purity our and other hands from the state we also liked the consumer goods at the exhibition today, the woodworking equipment for instance. Unfortunately, there are three samples how and they have already been sold. For some teason they are not on sale elsewhere.

IX amplicance I We have shown you some on the exhibits at this exhibition in order to ensure that you realize what there is to you. What ideas, technologies, and materials—to ensure that you find out whom to contact and are aware that the military industrial complex is trach to cooperate with any enterprise today, read, the opposite at the most diverse levels. Ranging from the sale of the hinologies and ideas to rount the production of various goods, various may hines, and various components.

Military at Odds With Gorsovet's Conversion Plan for Semipalatinsk

OTT AND RELATED BY REAL PROPERTY

[O] Kasatkovskii, and Yu. Shapore i report. Scandal at the Sucmar Tost Site. [[Lext] Kazakh SSR—A briefing that took place recently at the headquarters of the "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" movement evoked great interest in Kazakhstan among journal ists. Yevgeniy Chaykovskiy, chairman of the city executive committee in Kurchatov, "capital" of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site, spoke at that briefing.

He talked about a concept for conversion of the test situatogized by a session of the Kurchatov Cits Soyie? Proposing this scenario the deputies made the center prese of the project the construction of a large and sating fear power station [AFS] on the site along sating sating the operation of Ye. Chaykovskiy the scenario had over yell described and was "linked" to the problems of the cononis in the region where there is palpable shortage of electric power. The mayor made reference to the operation of the inhabitants of Semipalatinsk. 60 percent of those polled favored the construction of ar. AFS restead of a new heat and electric power station, but only at the situated.

In Linuary of this year I spoke at a meeting of massaring this tree in the United States that have dealines with the deriving inclustry. Ye Chaykovskix said "The idea of millifune an XES at the Semipalatinsk site goodest great interest."

Comparison will also make it possible to open the 1,79.55
30 % 1981 phases and technical institute in Kurchator

The proposition the conversion of the nuclear test site was presented to the USSR defense minister.

His cosponse: Ye Charkovskiv said: "was to acquaint the with the dualt documents whereby it is proposed to the firsts in Semipalatinsk Oblast beginning if Limas 1995 and transfer them to Novava Zemba.

Meanwhole a session of the Kazakh SSR Suprema-Sort thas arready reached a final decision to half explaining at Semipalatinsk. But we see that the orgapeople" in the Union have their own opinion

And judged at the "lower level" in Kurchatos City 1900 rubb from the start the deputies project was negled with opposition from the main biosses at the test 50. Also military Even during the course of the session the feet site chief French during the course of the session the feet site chief French during the course of the session that see site chief French altonative proposals. They were not accepted although minimally did appoin them. Notwithstanding on his colorid from Mosco's the major of Kurchatov was called to a confugration of the session that the second of the s

Charkreski, spoke both to the officers and the warrunt officers. He reported that the conversion plan maker procession for social safernards for all "people at the fisture, and proposes that use be made of the unminous reputions, and knowledge of the test people for peacord, outposes."

"Unfortunately." Ye. Chaykovskiy says, "the reaction of the military, particularly the top arms people," was negative General Henko believes that our program is from sense. So I am raising the question of having Henko replaced."

Positions have been clearly marked out. Time will soon tell if any rapprochement is possible. Or if the scandal about the nuclear land mine will start to expand

Chief of Estonia's Arsenal Plant Interviewed

AUM0513B Tallinn MOLODEZH ESTONII Di Rassini 194 di 91 p. !

[Interview with Boris Kondrashov, chief of the Estonian Arsenal Plant, by A. Yakovleva, place, and date not given "What Is in Arsenal?"]

[Fext] Conversion. There is something in this beautiful word, which reflects the spirit of the times, that is nevertheless somehow arch, somehow excessive in its sense of the bucolic. Well, they say, we shall soon be beating the swords into plowshares in abundance. And the plants with the most complex equipment will start in this business by making iron bedsteads and carving bookcases. While industry in the developed countries will continue to be highly specialized.

The Arsenal plant, which we name not out of any desire to discuss just its name, is no exception to this complex and contradictory process. One of Estonia's oldest plants (at which at one time Estonian money was minted), with its solid reputation and well established base, is today trying to join this sharp change. Not out of stupidity, but out of poverty, our first steps toward conversion have been saucepans and bedsteads. If the stores are quite empty and every single nail is a problem, then any contribution that can be made is a blessing. Plant chief Boris Kondrashov talks about the contribution that Arsenal is able to make in the production of consumer goods.

[Kondrashov] This subject is quite new tor its authorable hast year we did produce vonsum; growth with R.24b,000. The figure is itself perhaps, not very large but for our small plant it is not so small either. At I ast we are now complying with the decision reached to payour own workers at their homes; with consuming goods.

[Yakovleva] How is the range decided."

[Kondrashov] According to opportunity. We analyze me have and our forces. For example, we work with in tall We make the best metal furniture on the expurite for the expurite for the expurite for the expurite for the expurite form the expurite form at the expurite form. At feast, we did not find aris in the examination of them about We are now producing from and mocketing them through the Volga store. It is gone to the well. However, we decided that we could add equipment his box has and we are now starting to produce an entre form in convenient and compact metal carayis furniture (but can hang on the walls of a garage to say) space.

[Yakovleva] How close are these plans to realization." What numbers are possible?

[Kondrashov] We start production in a week or two. The question of numbers is more complicated. We are working with imported raw materials. In particular metal from Leningrad. And they are very reluctant to let us have it because of the unstable situation in the republic. Estonia itself has no desire to sign contracts make deliveries, or in general export himshed articles. So people have the same attitude toward us. The normal tips are being broken. We would be able to make 60 by a last cach month, but we shall probably not be able to obstain the raw materials.

We also have other opportunities that are offered by the optics section—we are making binoculars ralso it imimported subassemblies). And as you know we have no need to advertise this item

We have made two experimental stethoscopes [stetoskopl for mines for the Estonian Academy of Sciences Based on the principle of the periscope [periskop] 11.11 are screwed into the upper layer of a shaft and make it possible to observe ground movement. A serie to instrument. We are making ready to go into sens production although this is not quite the subject of our conversation as much as of production. Consumer ands include training gear for sports facilities, whetstores remote cutout switches for automobiles, and var. sis other kinds of attachments and instruments. We are still making excellent targets for brathlons. They are better than many foreign models but are not enjuring the demand they deserve. And here we come back once again to the question of specialization. Because of what it is our plant does not engage in marketing or advertising that is not our business. But it is more amateurism to become involved in market-and-commodity relations. Such relations assume serious study of the market and its prospects. For example, we can assemble and adjust television sets video tape recorders and kind above fromes. We might decide to do this, and pur hase nailions of rubles worth of equipment. And meanwhile the Japanese are throwing their electronics at us. Amf. shat electronics' Any specialized plant that produces saucepans is for us an unbeatable competitor in the market because it is specialized. The more so todawhen just like a subsistence economy, each enterprise wants to do excrything itself from start to finish because of does not trust its suppliers and the plants that product parts for it

Wakoskwal So what will happens with will not be its strocted from the main course

[Kondiashood Yes we will. But we have assumed that moone will export two kinds of output to us. when and mutal. We shall handle the mutal ourselves.

[Yakush an] Yadany sou makiny anothing for anit away prople at the plant to view their leves in those difficult from: [Kondrashov] For our own people we have, first of all, very good working and leisure conditions, some of the best in the republic. An excellent dining room where many workers now eat without payment, and from April everyone will be eating free. We compensate them from our own assets for the increased prices for food and essential goods. Our experts are very good and it is worth showing concern for them. It seems to me that today it would be a most terrible, a most unforgivable mistake to separate the production facilities that have been set up into clusters of shops and workshops and lose our present workers.

Civilian Products From Voronezh Missile Fuel Plant

Moscow GUDOK in Russian 6 Let 91 p 4

[Miticle hv O Stolvarov "A Turtleneck From Missile Builders"]

[Text] Voronezh—This enterprise stirs up unpleasant associations in people from Voronezh: No wonder—it is a chemical plant. The people say various things about it. But the main thing is that there, under the ground, they make substances that are harmful to humans. The curtain of silence over the closed facility has fed these rumors. And there was no one to refute them: For during the almost 35-year history of the plant's operation, which involved missile construction, the foot of a journalist, as they say, never stepped inside.

It turns out that the chemical plant was not a chemical plant at all. Located there is test equipment from liquid propellant engines. Well, let's go in.

Silver fars, lime trees that have shed their attire rose bushes prepared for the winter cold. All this yaught ms out. And I automatically asked the deputy head designer of KBKhA [Chemical (Equipment*): Design Bureau]. A Skrapnik

"Xieksey Ivanovich, if I am not mistaken, these plants are mide areas of air purity."

You are not mustaken. Silver firs and lime trees react sensitively to the appearance of harmful impurities in the air and begin to be ill. If they are developing marmally human beings have nothing to worry about."

It was the beginning of the sixties. Many people who have in Voirmezh remembet how a red "fox tail" from one of the rocket fuel components rose out of the pipes over the chemical plant. This has not happened for many years. During the tests the evaporated components go through the drainage system to the burning facility, and the discharges from its smokestacks are considerably purer than the ones alreads in the atmosphere. But before such a facility pointed the trees lost their leaves long before autumn. And in the engine tests the fuel is burned completors. Therefore even the water fow like the neighboring water reservoir. The chemical plant does not

discharge any industrial wastes here. After their effective local purification the water is pumped to the city purification facilities.

As I conclude the "ecological themes." let me note that A. Skrypnik, head engineer M. Budarin, and worker V. Shipitsyn were awarded the USSR State Prize for the creation of the complex of protective measures and the corresponding technical equipment for protecting the environment.

But still chemicals are produced at the enterprise. This includes the manufacture of polyurethane foam for upholstered furniture. Incidentally, polyurethane foam pillows are in great demand on the world market. For example, the Lurkish industrialists who came to Voronezh were not very interested in space but they immediately declared their readiness to buy materials for upholstered furniture from the plant. The production is being expanded and improved, and the former testers of complicated technical equipment. A Fokin and A Koltsox, have already completely mastered their new role and are "baking" hundreds of snow-white polyure-thane foam pillows per shift.

If in this section one can still smell the chemical components of the future polyurethane foam, true, within the limits of permissible concentrations in another section where they test ozonizers the air is as fresh as after a storm, invigorated from the ozone

One must say that now the KBKh V is filling a large order from the Nizhnekamsk petroleum combine—it is manufacturing an ozonizer with a module that produces five kilograms of ozone per hour. A unit which consists of cight of these devices will make it possible to purify the water for the Nitimi) residents of Neftekamsk. At one time the Voronezh authorities would have refused such an order. And yet in the KBKh V swimming pool the, do not have to use chlorine—it is successfully replaced by the use of ozone. This is why the swimmers' eyes do not burn.

Ozonizers of various capacities are being developed here. They can be used as sterilizers for medical instruments of for poultry farms. It is no wonder that foreign businessmen are so interested in them. It turns out that our ozonizers are more effective than the French

Many truly highly qualified electronics workers are working at the plant. Several years ago the former Moscow Soviet ordered the development of fire alarms for the high buildings in the capital. The systems they had could not stand up under any criticism—they were cumbersome, and unreliable. I had chance to hold a SPDU-32 on my finger—it was a miniature development by the lead designer B. Kushko and his colleagues.

And here is another innovation created in conjunction with the Krogenmash NPO [scientific production association]

A KamAZ refrigerator car just returned from Astrakhan with experimental engineer X. Ix anox. He dissection the city on the Volga very captur musty, while transporting a product—weast. He delivered all of a ring good condition. And nothing would seem to be unusual here were it not for one circumstance. The refrigerator car works not on freen but on liquid nitrogen. And Aytotrans is exprensely interested in automotive systems with the new cooling agent. Obviously it is time for the rathroad refrigerator cars to be changed over to it. It goes without saving that conversion was painful for the KBKhA and its subdivisions. But here it would seem that they have round a real was out of the difficult situation and have not begun to lay off people who have truly golder hands and or them.

But what does knowear have to do with space tech nology. But for some time now the chemical plant has been preparing for the output of men's and women's woolen furtlenecks. To do this they have installed Spanish knowing machines with electromic considerance and it was not without pride that the section chief Kinner experimental engineer Ye. Tkachenko, and technologist N. Yeremenko demonstrated their product with its ones merizing pattern which programming engages M. Sahol mkoy programmed into the electronic equipment.

But where are these products." All are going to the trade base. The farthenecks are hist after that True they have already been seen on the black market with Yagaslay labels. But that is a subject for anyther discussion. We have tried to dispet the jumyers about the four society enterprise.

Aero-Engine Test Center Finds Few Customers

 $IM^{3}49418480IM_{OSCOP}$ Contrain Tylenson of Fig. $IP_{C}(2019)$ Network of Russian (with COM). Suppose II

[From the "Innovation, Marketing, Results, program presented by Vieksandi Yemelyanov, identified by caption]

[Lext]

[Yemelyanov] A branch of the Central Institute of Alicialt Engine Production [ISIAM] is located just 20 minutes' drive from the Moscow Beltwas. It is a unique institute virtually unparaileled an ewhere in the world. The institute has unique test beds which can be used to test affectable ngines cars, and trucks. The coarche test of in wind tunnels. High and low temporations can be created. Ans chimatic conditions can be modeled. It sts can be carried out to breaking point and under high pressure [Video shows institute interior] In short it is a huge testing complex stafted by skilled testing workers and an olite group of people who tip up imagic experiors in the

Georgia Konstantinovich, we have obtained stories at carrous enterprises and I have to say that mose quarter and have to film time into cowe to offices. We can hear the mose of some sind of tigging wink but instring much is happening even though it is not lime in home. What's going on at your enterprise.

10 K. Vedeshkin deputs director of the 1813M manch identified by aption You know this is a serve on multiphenomenon these days unfortunately. It would advent to see us a year ago, we could not have heard cursious think for the noise from the units and the compression station. Unfortunately, because of the reduction in the amount of testing being done we are dying three or four times less now - we've got very little bank at the moment. And our unique complex is cultially standing idle. We have taken many steps to attract work from other sectors of the national economy. So fail without any success first in my opinion because nobody has any money answar. And everyone we approach says "we would it we could but "Second people at simply not used to working under the new conditions. They are not used to thinking of this complex as a necessary and indispensable part of the engine development process Everybody is looking to produce their dutput more cheaply nowadays and they think they can fix any faults when the engines are in operation. People are wistinmillions many millions tens of millions. But if the spent substantially less on using our test ords here where we can reproduce surtually any operating conditions, these detects could be brought to light at a far capture stage

[Yemelyanov] In the West no machine gons into some production and no engine is bitted to an arrestiff without testing of this kind. If this state of affairs continues into the longer, the institute could probable disappear. In office working at the institute would be able to find option to this find two working at the matriate would be able to find option for this find. How much time would it take us to receive what we already have today. The people this program is somed at will no doubt make a note of the address and will show may help the institute get its second which I also could some a site of inspirates 40 seconds coursed to the sounds.

Interview With Chief of Fire, Rescue Service

VII Moster Mostow KR ISV I) I ZTI ZD i in Russian.

[Interview with Colonel V. Saykov, chief of the Life and Rescue Service of the USSR Ministry of Defense by Lightenant-Colonel N. Poroskov, KRASNAYAZVIZDA correspondent, place and date not given Unfil the Red Rooster Pecks*]

[Exxt] To ording to last year's data the number of tries in the USSR (inted Forces increased one and a half times and the number of people who perished in these area by 22 perion. The average cost of a fire was 25 000 rubles. Total annual damage is in the tens of millions of rubles.

Time and Navy treetighters answer about 20 calls a day. Over the year the number came to 2500. Fire inspection organs prohibited the use of 23 objects and installations that present a tire has aid.

These are troubling statistics. If hat is the explanation for them? This was the question our correspondent asked to hone! I Saykov shiet of the Live and Resear Service of the USSR Ministry of Defense.

[Saykov] There has been an increased number of arsons an sopply and food warehouses lately aimed at covering up theft. Peak activity is usually during the fall and spring the time of transfer to the reserves and at inspection time. The escalation of this generally new phenomenon is in my opinion, the result of growing shortages, slackening of control, and misinterpretation of the notion of economic freedom. As a result small personal gain results in millions of rubles in losses to the state.

Military lamilies brought back from Lastern Europe often live in quarters that have been hastily refuted for residential use, they have no choice but to use electric heaters. There are also cases of fires breaking out in places where property removed from groups of forces was hastily stored in new deployment places.

Of all the tires 67 percent took place in the Ground Troops. The 'record' was set by the Transcaucasian Military District with Turkestan not far behind. The Pacific Fleet sustained considerable damage. There are frequent fires in the PVO [Air Defense]. Troops. Emist also add that not everything gets reported. Quite often an inspector does not want to put himself at odds with the local command, on which he depends for an apartment and a promotion in rank.

[Peroskov] Still what are the reasons for the frequent

[Strikov] Kire safety is not a thing in itself. It is a difference of the state of affairs in Army and Navy collectives of the degree of orderliness there. People anoke in no smoking areas, light camptires, do not there is no the condition of electrical wring, these are the consens. Add to this a lack of lightning profession.

insufficient water supply, blocked passageways, and personnel that are not prepared to deal with extreme situations.

[Poroskov] As far as we know, the technical level of equipment of the fire brigades used to leave a lot to be desired. Have things changed lately?

[Saykov] Very little. The situation is still difficult. We have a little more than 46 percent of the required number of firehoses 68 percent of automobiles, 65 percent of motor pumps, and only one-third of needed fire cytinguishers.

There are only two models of heavy tank trucks in our country, in other countries there are 13. The automation level of fire engines produced by leading world manufacturers reaches 90 percent, while ours is only three to five percent, the power supply is, correspondingly, 25 and five kilowatts per engine. In short, what we have is a deep qualitative gap between foreign and domestic fire-lighting equipment industries.

But this is not all. We are cutting the production of fire engines modified for use in northern regions, the production of insulated gas masks fell from 22,000 to 12,000 a year. Now we have to take into account the Montreal Agreement of 1987 signed by 25 countries, including ours. The purpose of the agreement is protection of the ozone layer. This means that we have to sharply curtail the production of coolants that are the basis of most automatic fire extinguishing devices in the Army and Nayy. We need new technologies.

[Poroskov] Everything you have said. Valery Yevgenvevich, does not sound optimistic, to put it mildly. If everything is so bad, what can be done in case of events of the kind that took place in Arzamas, Sverdlovsk, and Chernobyl?

[Savkov] A vear ago an Interagency Council on Fire Safety of the USSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] was created in accordance with a decision of the national povernment. The bureau of the new organization is headed by the minister of internal affairs, other participants are representatives of the Gosplan [State Planning Committee], the Main Administration for Fire Protection of the USSR MVD, state committees on science and technology people's education inspection of work safety in industry and atomic power, some others, and civil defense. Union republics also sent their representatives as delegates. The council analyzes fire statistics, develops recommendations on improvements in fire protection, and summarizes domestic and foreign experience.

[Poroskov] Are there any results yet from the council's activities? For the firefighters, it is probably not the recommendations that are important—they are not worth much without the material supplies.

[Savkos] At the request of the Interagency Council, the LSSR Cabinet of Ministers made a decision to include frietighting equipment in state orders, with centrally administered distribution through the USSR Gossnab [State Committee for Material and Technical Supply], this eliminates many problems.

Contracts have been signed with a number of enterprises to produce hydraulic rescue tools, four-hour-action insulated gas masks, regenerating cartridges, insulated breathing devices that work on compressed air, and fire helmets.

Our fire brigades are already receiving mechanized tools—pneumatic drills, disk saws, traction mounting mechanisms—for opening up burning objects, as well as rack-and-pinion jacks and portable radio communications equipment.

Unfortunately, many things still remain on paper. Our service has no influence over manufacturers. Supply logistics are complicated by different jurisdictions. We receive automobiles through the Main Automotive Administration; ladders and hoses are delivered through the Main Administration of Housing Utilization, etc.

[Poroskov] Now, with the conversion in progress, some orders can probably be placed in the defense sector, at military repair enterprises.

[Savkov] The Department for Firefighting Technology of the Loghatti Higher Military Construction Officers School has developed a comprehensive program for using the capacities of industrial enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Defense to establish serial production of effective firefighting equipment. One of the rocket forces enterprises started to manufacture recharging stations. the Navy supplies fire extinguishers, housing construction organizations-automatic fire extinguishing devices; the Main Missile and Artillery Administration [GRAU]-hydraulic cutters. In addition, the GRAU is working on technical specifications for scientific research and design and testing work in creating experimental prototypes of firefighting equipment with antifragment protection that would be mounted on the chassis of tanks and other combat vehicles. This is for use, for instance, during a fire in the munitions or explosives warehouses.

[Poroskov] How did your service react to structural and other changes taking place in the Army and Navy?

[Savkov] First of all, subordination to various commands and interdepartmental lack of integration between the service's various components have been liquidated. The service has been in existence since 1925, but this is the first time it has been reorganized. Officers: position, classifications have been upgraded. This reduced the turnover of specialists. An increase in fire brigade crews to 12 members, permits round-the-clock duty.

The structure of junior specialist schools has been changed. The school in Togliatti has been shifted to a five-year education program. Officers and ensigns can now receive classification up to a master inclusive (which means a 50 ruble additional salary), and fixed-time servicemen, up to the rank of first class.

[Poroskov] Since we are talking about personnel now, let me share my own observations. Soldiers in garrison firefighting brigades I had an opportunity to visit do not appear to be of particularly powerful build. But these are the people who must be ready to work in overheated air, smoke, and collapsing structures. Firefighting is among the 10 most dangerous professions in the world. How are specialists selected?

[Savkov] Quite often by a residual principle. Moreover, personnel are sometimes detached for auxiliary operations. In one unit, a fire depot had been refitted for use as a pigsty. More than a quarter of military fire brigades do not have a depot or training facility. This is further proof of the tendency to economize on fire protection. There are no restraining factors in this except for our service.

I think the situation will change. After the issuance of an appropriate order from the minister of defense, all components of the Armed Forces conducted an analysis of our service's work. First deputy commanders in chief, commanders, chiefs, and commanding officers are now charged with spearheading the work of strengthening fire protection.

Unfortunately, fire crews and brigades have little practical training—rehearsals and practice to meet performance standards. They seem to be outside of general combat training. However, brigade personnel are an inseparable part of military collectives. We have sent various methodological materials to the forces. Now it is the commanders' turn to act.

Much of the trouble stems from carelessness and non-compliance with standard requirements for fire safety during the design and construction stage of military installations. We are seeing new fire- and explosion-prone substances and new technologies where the slightest deviation from instructions turns into severe losses. Design documentation is not always coordinated with the fire protection service. Many violations occur particularly during construction using their own resources

I want to remind you that the decree on changes and additions to the RSFSR Criminal and Criminal Process todes and the RSFSR Administrative Liability Codes is now in force. They are all directed against carelessness, since this is one of the main reasons for many fires.

END OF FICHE DATE FILMED June 4/1991

